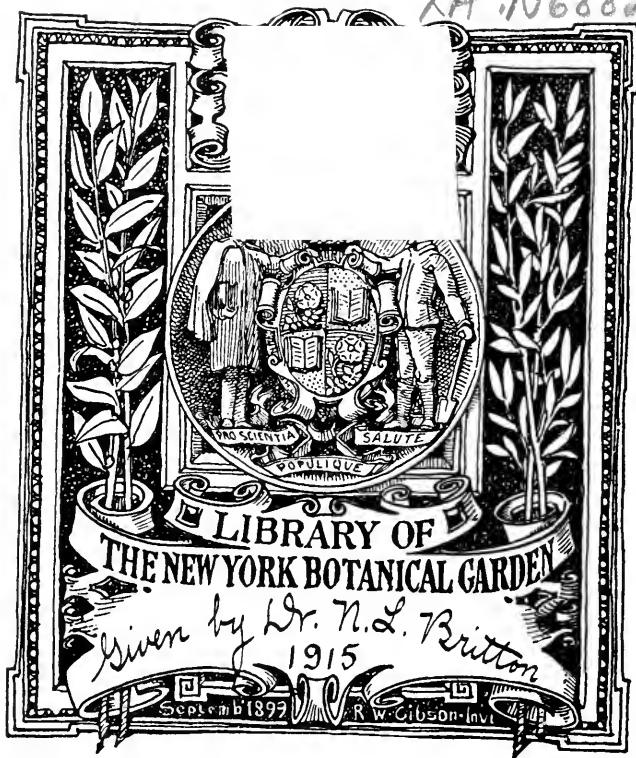


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STATE OF NEW YORK

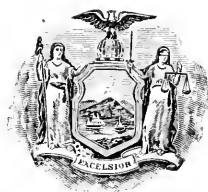
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

1914

DIVISIONS OF LANDS AND FORESTS AND FISH AND GAME



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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CONSERVATION COMMISSION
1914

ALBANY, N. Y., *January 15, 1915*

HON. EDWARD SCHOENECK, *Lieutenant Governor:*

HON. THADDEUS C. SWEET, *Speaker of the Assembly:*

GENTLEMEN.—Herewith in accordance with law we transmit to the Legislature our Fourth Annual Report.

Respectfully yours,

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

By ALBERT E. HOYT

Secretary to the Commission

STATE OF NEW YORK

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

GEORGE E. VAN KENNEN, Ogdensburg	}	<i>Commissioners</i>
JOHN D. MOORE, New York.....		
PATRICK E. McCABE, Albany.....		

JAMES J. FOX, Brooklyn.....	<i>Deputy Commissioner</i>
ALBERT E. HOYT, Albany.....	<i>Secretary to Commission</i>
JOHN J. FARRELL, Troy.....	<i>Assistant Secretary</i>
RICHARD W. SHERMAN, Utica.....	<i>Chief Engineer</i>
MATTHEW H. HOOVER, Lockport.....	<i>Chief of Publication</i>

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CONSERVATION COMMISSION
1914

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 15, 1915

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STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 22

IN ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 18, 1915

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

To the Legislature:

The near approach of a convention to revise the Constitution of the State must focus attention upon the major problems of conservation as never before.

The trend of legislation, not only at the session of 1915, but for years to come, will largely be determined by the debates of the Constitutional Convention and the popular discussions incident thereto.

Twenty-one years have elapsed since last the State of New York undertook a general revision of its organic law. Boys who were in the cradle then, are voters now. Ideas which were in their infancy then, are in their maturity now; on the other hand policies then considered wise, are now abandoned and forgotten. At the present juncture in the world's affairs, twenty-one years is a long time, and during such a period great changes occur in circumstance, in condition and in popular thought. Nowhere has this been more manifest than in the conservation movement; and nowhere is there greater opportunity for wise modification of

the fundamental law than in relation to certain of the phases thereof.

At the same time, there are many aspects of conservation wherein the policy of the State is well defined and established; such, for example, as the protection and reproduction of the forests, and the protection and propagation of fish and game. The difficulties met in dealing with these phases of conservation are the everyday problems, first of finding the necessary money, and second, of using it with good judgment guided by the light of experience. The drawbacks along these lines are such as pertain to the whole State government. The calls upon the State for increased governmental activities are recurrent and numerous; but the people demand strict economy, and insist that the State must live within its means. To reconcile these conflicting demands is a problem requiring wise statesmanship; but it is not peculiar to the field of conservation.

CONSERVATION VIRTUALLY SELF-SUPPORTING

While the production of revenue is not the major purpose of the conservation movement, nevertheless the Conservation Commission collects large sums which go to aid the public treasury. For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, the total receipts of this Commission turned into the State Treasury amounted to \$381,116.86. This is a record, our total receipts for 1913 having been \$316,407.87; for 1912, \$256,002.84, and for 1911, \$258,226.65.

A conservative computation of the commercial value of the output of the fish hatcheries and the game farm, including brood stock, for the last fiscal year, would add \$215,454.62 thereto.

In other words, the Conservation Commission produced last year direct revenues of \$381,000 plus an indirect value of \$215,000, making a total in money or its equivalent of \$596,000, as against a total departmental expenditure for all purposes of \$640,000. Judged by the tests which would be applied to a private business, conservation virtually supports itself.

I. THINGS ACHIEVED

Conservationists may congratulate themselves that some things are settled, and settled right.

Everybody to-day believes that the State's remaining wild life should be conserved, through the establishment of close seasons and the employment of an adequate protective force. Some may hold that there should be a longer open season for this species or a shorter open season for that, but upon the broad general principle of thorough and efficient protection of fish and game public sentiment is a unit and the policy of the State is not subject to change.

PROPAGATION OF FISH AND GAME

So too as to propagation of fish and game. The State is committed to the policy of establishing and operating sufficient fish hatcheries to restock its waters. In this line of endeavor New York is far ahead of any of the sister states; and within the past two years the Legislature has made appropriation for the extension thereof through the purchase and equipment of two new hatcheries. This Commission since its creation in 1911 has made every effort to increase the number and species of aquatic animals propagated from the various State hatcheries, and has on the average made a much greater distribution than ever before, reaching the maximum in 1913, when the total number distributed was 1,287,255,120. During the last fiscal year, with materially reduced funds for maintenance, but with additional hatchery activities imperatively required, we were able to propagate and distribute 566,543,016 fish.

Of the 1,287,255,120 hatchery output for 1913, 520,000,000 were edible blue crab fry. The year in question (1913) is the only one in which this species has been at all extensively propagated. In 1908 there was an output of 4,500,000 blue crab fry and 6,000 adults; in 1910, 56,000,000 fry and 7,500 adults; in 1912, 2,000 adults. The hatchery output for 1914 (566,543,016) was about five or six-sevenths of the normal output for the past four years.

The run of blue crabs is extremely variable; in 1913 it was phenomenal, while in 1914 it was not as great as usual.

The following tabular comparison shows the output of the State fish hatcheries for the four-year period beginning with 1911, and the four-year period immediately prior thereto:

Total output from State hatcheries:

1911	701,448,394
1912	730,434,933
1913	1,287,255,120
1914	566,543,016
<hr/>	
Average output per annum, four years, 1911-1914	821,420,366
<hr/>	
1907	250,656,600
1908	394,520,106
1909	530,277,221
1910	537,295,975
<hr/>	
Average output per annum, four years, 1907-1910	428,187,476
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The State game farm established some years ago in Chenango county has been remarkably successful. During the past fiscal year there were distributed therefrom 2,949 pheasants and 31,096 pheasant eggs. The Legislature of 1914 provided for the purchase and equipment of two new game farms, one to be located in Jefferson county, and one on Long Island. Land has been secured for the Jefferson county farm, and it will be in operation in the near future. For the proposed Long Island game farm the Commission has selected a tract of 139 acres in the town of Brookhaven, considered to be well adapted to the purpose. The Long Island game farm will, it is expected, be in operation by spring.

FIGHTING FOREST FIRES

Equally well established is the policy of the State in protecting its forests from fire and against trespass, or theft of timber. New York today protects against fire some 7,270,000 acres, of which the State owns 1,820,000. The system of fire protection now in operation in this State is thoroughly modern and effective. The installation of a chain of mountain observation stations, each hav-

ing its watchman, equipped with telephone, has largely solved the problem. By detecting forest fires at their inception and communicating with the source of danger it is possible to overcome them before great loss can occur.

In 1914 the total number of mountain observation stations is	51
In 1910 the total number of mountain observation stations	
was	20
Increase in installation, 1911-1914, is	31

In other words, there are two and one-half times as many mountain observation stations installed today as there were four years ago. Of these 51 mountain stations, 49 were operated during the 1914 fire season.

The State has recently experienced three severe forest fire years, 1903, 1908 and 1913. The present up-to-date system of fighting forest fires was not installed until after the year 1908; therefore, the following table of comparison is germane as well as instructive:

	Damage caused by forest fires	Acres burned	Cost of extinguishing
1903	\$864,082	464,189	\$153,763 95
1908	802,135	368,072	189,661 51
1913	51,445	54,796	43,203 20

During the past year the total area burned by forest fires was 13,837 acres; total damage, \$14,905; cost to extinguish, \$13,978.18; total number of fires of all kinds, 413.

The question the mountain observation station must answer is, Does it detect fires in time to avert damage or greatly lessen it? In the light of experience, the answer must be affirmative. The system is no longer an experiment. It has stood the test; it has proved its worth.

The total number of fires reported in 1908 was 605; in 1913, 688. All fires discovered, no matter how small, were required to be reported in 1913; some small fires which burned less than an acre were not reported in 1908. There were more fires in 1913 than in 1908. There were seven-eighths as many railroad fires in 1913 as in 1908 — 78 as against 89. In the 89 railroad fires in 1908, the average acreage burned was 1,601 acres; average

COMPARISON OF FOREST FIRES, 1908 AND 1913

	YEAR	
	1908	1913
Total number of fires.....	605	638
Total area burned.....	368,072 acres	54,796 acres
Average area per fire.....	608 acres	79 acres
Total damage	\$802,135	\$51,445
Damage per fire.....	\$1,326	\$75
Total expenditures to extinguish.....	\$189,661	\$43,203
Average cost to extinguish.....	\$313	\$63
Area protected	8,443,760 acres	7,270,000 acres
Per cent. of area burned.....	4.4 per cent	0.7 per cent
Cost per acre for protection.....	2.2 cents	1.4 cents
Railroads caused	No. 89 Area 142,471 acres	No. 78 Area 260 acres
Hunters caused	100	14
Lightning caused	9	26
Fishermen caused	19	120

Note.— Minor fire causes not enumerated.

damage, \$3,802. In the 78 railroad fires in 1913, the average acreage burned was three acres; average damage, \$7. Oil-burning locomotives, which were not in use in 1908, were used on about a quarter of the mileage in the fire towns in 1913. The reduction in total area burned, from 368,072 acres in 1908 to 54,796 acres in 1913; from an average area per fire of 608 acres to 79 acres; from a total damage of \$802,135 to \$51,445; from an average damage per fire of \$1,326 to \$75; from a total cost to extinguish of \$189,661 to \$43,203; from an average cost per fire of \$313 to \$63; from a percentage of protected area burned of four and two-fifths per cent. to seven-tenths of one per cent.; from a cost per acre for protection of two and one-fifth cents to one and two-fifths cents — all this must largely be attributed to the improved methods of preventing and detecting forest fires employed in 1913, but not in use in 1908.

The mountain observation system is now in use by the United States government, in several of the States, and in Canada. Of the important States, New Jersey alone lacks a full equipment of mountain stations. New Jersey last fall suffered the destruction by fire of 200,000 acres — one tenth of its protected forest area.

USE OF OIL-BURNING LOCOMOTIVES REQUIRED

In March last, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company petitioned the Public Service Commission for relief from an order made by that Commission on April 1, 1909, which required the use of oil-burning locomotives on day trains operated during the fire season upon the Adirondack lines. This petition was based upon grounds of economy, the railroad company alleging that to burn oil in its locomotives involved an increased expenditure per annum of about \$90,000; furthermore, it was asserted that an improved type of coal-burning locomotive, perfected since 1909, could safely be relied upon to prevent the escape of sparks, coals, and cinders.

The granting of this application was strongly opposed by the Conservation Commission, with the co-operation of the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, the Empire State Forest Products Association, the International Paper Company, and others. It was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Public Service Commission that in view of the disastrous results of railroad fires in the past, the public interests involved were too vast

to permit of experiment, and that the preservation of the forests was of far greater moment than economy in railroad operation. The application was therefore denied.

PREVENTABLE FIRES

Statistics for the year 1913 are pertinent as indicating the damage done by preventable fires:

Fires caused by	Number of fires	Acres burned	Value of property destroyed
Smokers	224	7,539	\$9,910
Fishermen	120	15,683	6,962
Campers	64	398	1,805
Hunters	14	432	217

The figures vary from year to year, but the proportion remains relatively the same. No statute, no order or regulation by a commission, can guard the forests against wanton carelessness; no vigilance of forest ranger or mountain observer can undo the mischief, once done.

Of all men, the camper, the hunter, or the fisherman, should be the last to put the great "popular playground" in jeopardy through preventable fires.

CONSERVATION IN HOLY WRIT

Among the judgments which the Lord commanded Moses to set before the chosen people, in the wilderness, was the following (Exodus xxii, 6):

"If fire break out, and catch in thorns, so that the stacks of corn, or the standing corn, or the field, be consumed therewith, he that kindled the fire shall surely make restitution."

NEW YORK'S FOREST DOMAIN

Of the 1,820,000 acres of land owned by the State, and located chiefly in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks, about 769,139 acres were acquired by purchase, and the remainder chiefly by tax sales or by the direct appropriation thereof. Of the State's land holdings, about 70,000 acres are virgin forest; about 1,430,000 acres are cutover lands with commercially valuable tree

growth; about 200,000 acres are lands under water, while the remaining 120,000 acres are waste and denuded lands.

Twenty million dollars would be a conservative estimate of the commercial value of New York's Forest Preserve.

FOREST REPRODUCTION

In order to conserve this vast forest domain for future generations to enjoy, the Conservation Commission has sought not only to reforest the waste and denuded lands owned by the State itself but to aid and encourage reforestation of privately owned lands adjacent thereto.

The advancement made in reforestation in this State during the period since the creation of the Conservation Commission, in 1911, may fairly be compared with the two four-year periods next preceding that year, as follows:

	1903-'6	1907-'10	1911-'14
Trees planted on State lands	577,955	1,341,205	2,636,650
Trees supplied for private planting	None	2,712,750	10,480,843
Trees given to State institutions	None	17,350	2,263,775

In less than four years the Conservation Commission has planted on denuded State lands about one and one-half times the total planted for eight years prior to its creation. Moreover, during the same period this Commission has supplied for the reforestation of private lands some 10,000,000 young forest trees, about four times the number furnished for that purpose in all the years prior to 1911.

During the past year the total number of trees planted on State land was 1,094,150; trees given to State institutions, 908,025; trees sold to private owners, 2,609,863.

There are today in our State tree nurseries 32,900,000 young trees, of which 10,000,000 are available for 1915 planting.

In regard to all this, the State policy is beyond peradventure settled; no one objects to the State's "going into the tree business"; not even the most pronounced individualist finds it too

paternalistic or socialistic for the State to supply trees at cost to private owners and free of charge to State institutions.

During the past year the State has bought 1,711 acres of forest land. This purchase was an inheritance due to the final perfecting of title to tracts contracted for by our predecessors. The purchase of forest lands is today suspended, through lack of funds available therefor.

CUBA RESERVOIR

The Legislature, in 1913, committed to this department the administration of the Cuba Lake Reservoir in Allegany county, formerly a part of the canal system of the State. This commission has instituted a system of leasing lands adjacent to the reservoir for use as summer homes and for agricultural purposes and has received from the lessees a total of \$2,642.20, of which \$2,141.20 was received and turned into the State Treasury during the fiscal year covered by this report. It is our plan next spring to plant trees and make other betterments to this property which will not only improve its appearance but enhance its value.

TRESPASS ON STATE LAND

The great betterment of conditions as to trespass on State land and timber thievery cannot be more clearly shown than through tabular comparison covering the years just preceding, and the years subsequent to the creation of the Conservation Commission in 1911:

	Trespass cases reported	Computed value of material	Average damage per case
1909	83	\$39,063 07	\$470 64
1910	104	20,054 29	192 82
1911	46	1,499 20	32 59
1912	27	502 23	18 60
1913	16	2,008 25	125 51
1914	14	157 42	11 24

This unprecedented showing of removal by trespassers of less than two hundred dollars' worth of timber last year has not occurred by chance. It has been brought about by determined enforcement of the law and insistence on penalties. Today it may

fairly be said that deliberate theft of State timber is a thing of the past. Practically all trespasses now arise through honest dispute over boundary lines. The day has gone by, let us hope never to return, when private interests could make comfortable arrangements with the State permitting them to cut off all the valuable timber on condition that they should leave the State in undisturbed possession of the denuded lands and the privilege of paying taxes and upkeep thereon.

A decision but lately made by the Court of Appeals in the famous Santa Clara land case, which had been in litigation for a decade, establishes the principle persistently asserted by this Commission, that the State cannot be divested of title to its forest lands save through the courts only; that no public official can stipulate or barter or give away the State's rights of ownership therein. This momentous decision should never be weakened, cheapened or surrendered through official complaisance or popular indifference or forgetfulness of the past.

PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME

By chapter 312 of the Laws of 1912, a codification of the fish and game laws prepared by this Commission, the game protective force of the State was materially enlarged and strengthened. The total number of game protectors thereby provided was 125, an increase of thirty. Last year the Conservation Law was further amended so as to give twenty more game protectors, but the Legislature failed to make appropriation for the new men.

The reorganization made by this Commission has divided the State into twelve protective divisions, the protectors in each district to report to a division chief and he in turn, through the Chief Game Protector, to the Commission. One hundred regular game protectors and five fisheries protectors constitute the field force. While inadequate to police such a State as New York against violators of the Conservation Law, the protective field force has rendered efficient service, as shown by the following comparative figures:

	1911	1912	1913	1914
Cases prosecuted by protectors....	1485	1695	2622	2604
Successful prosecutions	1321	1499	2333	2296
	=====	=====	=====	=====

It may be argued that number of arrests made by a game protector is not the ideal test of efficiency; in other words, that the desideratum is a condition wherein there would be no arrests, because none would be necessary. It may be argued, too, that "a little brief authority" sometimes makes men unreasonable and even tyrannical and that in given instances a game protector may have used his power arbitrarily, oppressively, or even corruptly.

Nevertheless, in this year of grace it will scarcely be maintained that if there were no arrests, it would mean that there were no lawbreakers; and the figures show so close an approximation of convictions to arrests as to disprove any allegation, if such there be, of extensive abuse of power by the game protectors. A jury may refuse to convict where an officer feels constrained to arrest.

ADDITIONAL PROTECTION

Among the new powers vested in the Conservation Commission by the Laws of 1912 was that of granting additional protection, beyond that given by the Conservation Law, to any species of fish or game, whenever disease, danger of extermination, or other like cause, may warrant such precautionary measures. The Commission has been frequently called upon to exercise this authority and by reason thereof has held numerous public hearings throughout the State which have demonstrated widespread popular interest in the problems of conservation.

At the present time (January, 1915) the following additional protection orders are in force and during the periods stated and in the localities severally named all taking is prohibited as to the species named:

SPECIES	County	Period	Expire
Pheasants.....	Herkimer.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1916
Pheasants.....	Otsego.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1916
Pheasants.....	Delaware.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1916
Pheasants.....	Chenango.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1916
Pheasants.....	Oneida.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1916
Pheasants.....	Montgomery.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1916
Pheasants.....	Lewis.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1916
Pheasants.....	Washington.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1916
Pheasants.....	Warren.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1916
Pheasants.....	Schenectady.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1916
Pheasants.....	St. Lawrence.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1916
Pheasants.....	Franklin.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1916
Pheasants.....	Clinton.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1916
Pheasants.....	Essex.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1916
Pheasants.....	Allegany.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1915
Pheasants.....	Cattaraugus.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1915
Pheasants.....	Chautauqua.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1915
Pheasants.....	Tioga.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1915
Ruffed grouse.....	Genesee.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1916
Black, gray and fox squirrels.....	Genesee.....	Two years.....	Oct. 1, 1916
Cotton tail rabbits...	Richmond.....	Oct. 1 to Nov. 14, and Jan. 1 to Jan. 31.....	In force un- til revoked
Black bass.....	Lake Erie and Niagara river.	June 16 to June 30.....	In force un- til revoked
Black bass.....	Schroon and Paradox lakes.	June 16 to July 15.....	June 15, 1917
Black bass.....	All waters in the towns of Chester, Horicon and Johnsburg, Warren Co...	June 16 to July 15.....	June 15, 1917
Pike and pike-perch..	Butterfield Lake, Jefferson County.....	Tip-ups pro- hibited.....	Jan. 1, 1917
Bass, pike, pickerel, perch and bullheads.	Grass Lake, towns of Alex- andria and Rossie, coun- ties of St. Lawrence and Jefferson.....	Taking through the ice pro- hibited.....	Jan. 1, 1917

HUNTING ACCIDENTS

During the 1914 deer season, there were but five deer hunting accidents, three of which were fatal. Not one of these victims, so far as any evidence shows, was mistaken for a deer. Two killed were so mistaken in 1913, out of total hunting fatalities of nineteen that year. Seventeen minor hunting accidents occurred in 1914 in the pursuit of small game. The State of New York issues every year more than 200,000 licenses to hunt and pursue game and so far no law has been devised which limits or can limit the use of firearms to those who by experience, temperament and sobriety are at all times fit to use them, without peril to themselves and others. Taking these facts into account, this year's record as to hunting accidents might easily be worse. Nor is there reason to doubt that the so-called "buck law" has proved a conservator of human life and has averted many a tragedy of the North Woods.

OYSTER CULTURE, SANITARY INSPECTION, ETC.

This Commission is charged by law with specific duties of bacteriological inspection of shellfish grounds; but adequate performance thereof is impossible because of failure to make the needful appropriation therefor. By working with the oyster-growers and co-operating with them in securing, so far as may be, the elimination of sewage and other unwholesome conditions, and by collaborating with the public health departments of State and nation, we have been able to accomplish results alike for the oyster industry and the consumer. But we respectfully request the Legislature either to give us funds for bacteriological examinations, or, if such examinations are deemed unnecessary, to amend the law and do away with a situation unfair alike to the public, to this Commission, and to the oyster-growers, whereby we stand charged with grave responsibilities relative to the public health while denied the means requisite for the discharge thereof. The ultimate cost of such examinations, we may add, is imposed by statute upon the oyster industry and not upon the State.

The Conservation Commission through its Bureau of Marine Fisheries is engaged in making a systematic canvass among the

oyster-growers to determine the number of men, number of boats, and amount of money engaged in the oyster industry in the State of New York. These facts, which will soon be collated, will be of great value for departmental purposes and will serve as a basis for constructive legislation.

An enormous and unprecedented set of young oysters on public lands at this time promises to yield a great revenue to the "free baymen." It is the duty of the Conservation Commission to safeguard the right of these "free baymen," as well as of the growers who have leased lands from the State.

We renew our recommendation previously made for the repeal of the archaic and conflicting legislative enactments, dating from 1866 to 1910, whereby certain towns in Long Island have been given the right to lease lands under water within the town limits. Practically all the Atlantic and Gulf states have done away with local regulation and established the principle of concentrated control by the State of the leasing of oyster lands. New York should not lag behind the sister states in this important matter.

The balance sheet of the Bureau of Marine Fisheries for the past fiscal year makes a good showing. Its receipts exceed those of 1913 by \$6,403.89, and during the year 3,834.2 acres of oyster land have been leased, an increase over 1913 of 1,638.6 acres.

MIGRATORY BIRD LAW

We again urge that the State law and the federal regulations relative to migratory birds be made consistent with one another. Efforts to this end unfortunately failed in the closing hours of the last Legislature. Steps since taken by the United States authorities have measurably improved the situation, but there still remains conflict in certain particulars. This should not be. It needlessly confuses the law-abiding and affords a pretext to the lawless. The principle of federal protection to migratory birds is sound and undebatable and is everywhere accepted by true conservationists. The differences between the State law and the federal regulations are neither many nor difficult to reconcile.

APPORTIONMENT OF WATER SUPPLY

During the past year, increased activity in waterworks construction has resulted in a large number of applications to this Commission for approval of water supply projects. Frequent complaints as to rates and service, both of waterworks corporations and of municipalities, have continued to evince a popular demand for State supervision and regulation thereof.

One hundred sewerage and drainage projects, having received the approval of the State Department of Health, were submitted to this Commission for approval, the great majority whereof have been decided favorably.

The work of the Conservation Commission in equitably apportioning the State's water supply resources among the inhabitants thereof is briefly indicated by the table hereto annexed:

No.	NAME	Application filed	Disposition of application	Permit to operate
40	New York City-Suffolk county sources.....	.....	Withdrawn Nov. 26, 1913.....	Oct. 13, 1913
109	Baldwin Water Company.....	.....	.....	Nov. 25, 1913
119	Village of Port Leyden.....	.....	.....	Dec. 16, 1913
122	Sodus water district.....	.....	.....	May 19, 1914
125	Village of Brockport (temporary)	.....	.....	.....
125	Village of Brockport (third supplemental application)	May 4, 1914	Approved May 18, 1914.....	.....
127	Madrid water district.....	.....	Rejected May 16, 1914.....	.....
131	Village of West Winfield.....	.....	.....	.....
135	Village of Mexico (partial)	.....	.....	Sept. 9, 1914
136	Marion water district.....	.....	.....	April 17, 1914
138	Greenwich Union Water Works Co.....	.....	.....	Sept. 25, 1914
142	Village of Bloomingdale.....	.....	.....	Sept. 9, 1914
144	City of Yonkers.....	.....	Pending.....	.....
147	Village of Lisle.....	.....	Approved Nov. 7, 1913.....	.....
148	Hamlin water district.....	.....	Pending.....	.....
149	Sylvan Spring Water Co.....	Nov. 6, 1913	Approved Mar. 19, 1914.....	.....
150	Williamson water district.....	Nov. 6, 1913	Approved Jan. 13, 1914.....	.....
150	Williamson water district (supplemental application)	Dec. 4, 1913	Approved Dec. 31, 1913.....	.....
151	Clover street water district.....	May 25, 1914	Approved June 1, 1914.....	.....
152	City of Mount Vernon.....	Jan. 7, 1914	Approved Jan. 29, 1914.....	.....
153	Village of Sidney.....	Jan. 8, 1914	Pending.....	.....
151	Village of Centerville Station.....	Jan. 30, 1914	Pending.....	.....
155	Village of Franklin.....	Feb. 6, 1914	Approved May 18, 1914.....	.....
156	Village of Franklin ille.....	Feb. 13, 1914	Approved May 18, 1914.....	.....
157	Village of Morris.....	Feb. 16, 1914	Approved May 18, 1914.....	.....
158	Village of Arkport.....	Feb. 24, 1914	Approved April 1, 1914.....	.....
159	Sea Breeze water district.....	Mar. 11, 1914	Approved May 18, 1914.....	.....
160	Village of Albion (second application)	April 6, 1914	Approved May 19, 1914.....	.....
161	Village of East Syracuse.....	April 28, 1914	Approved June 11, 1914.....	.....
		May 7, 1914	Approved June 4, 1914.....	.....

No.	NAME	Application filed	Disposition of application	Permit to operate
162	Village of New Paltz	May 20, 1914	Approved June 5, 1914 .....	.....
163	Monroe avenue water district	May 20, 1914	Approved June 11, 1914 .....	.....
164	City of Watervliet	May 25, 1914	Pending .....	.....
165	Riverhead water district	June 2, 1914	Approved Sept. 8, 1914 .....	.....
166	New York City-Schoharie sources	June 2, 1914	Pending .....	.....
167	Village of Lyons	June 8, 1914	Approved Aug. 20, 1914 .....	.....
168	Varysburg Water Co., Inc.	June 27, 1914	Approved Sept. 8, 1914 .....	.....
169	Village of Naples	July 6, 1914	Pending .....	.....
170	Village of Wappingers Falls	July 21, 1914	Pending .....	.....
171	Village of Palmyra	Aug. 1, 1914	Approved Sept. 30, 1914 .....	.....
172	Village of St. Johnsville	Aug. 14, 1914	Pending .....	.....
173	Town of Greece, Ridge Road water district	Aug. 22, 1914	Approved Sept. 29, 1914 .....	.....
174	Village of Port Henry	Sept. 17, 1914	Pending .....	.....

UNION WATER DISTRICT PROJECTS

Acting under the provisions of chapter 233 of the Conservation Law, the cities of Cohoes and Watervliet, together with the village of Green Island and the town of Waterford, on June 23, 1913, organized the Charlton Union Water District. Thereupon the Commission through its chief engineer caused careful examinations and surveys to be made, and designed a gravity water supply system with filtration, together with maps, plans and estimates for a complete water supply, and on June 15, 1914, made its report to the Charlton Union Water District. The Commission is convinced that the best interests of the municipalities incorporated in the Charlton Union Water District would be subserved, as to their public water supply, by the carrying out of the Charlton Union Water District project. We believe that the provisions of the Conservation Law for Union Water Districts will be of very great value when its features are more generally understood.

STREAM SURVEYS

Power surveys have been made on the Saranac river, the Raquette river and the Schoharie creek, and partly as to the St. Regis river. It is intended to make a separate pamphlet report, on the lines of the Oswegatchie report published last year, as to each of these important streams, and also to include the same information in the bound annual reports of the Commission.

SUPERVISION OVER DOCKS AND DAMS

By an amendment to section 22 of the Conservation Law enacted in 1914, all the docks of the State, excepting those forming a part of the canal system and those under the jurisdiction of a dock department in cities of the first class, have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Commission. The necessity for this law became apparent when a dock at Eagle Park on Grand Island in the Niagara river failed, resulting in the drowning of a large number of persons. As the Legislature neglected to make appropriation for carrying out the provisions of the amended law as to docks, the Commission has been able to do but little in this direction.

The past year has been one of marked activity in the construction of dams. Plans and specifications for the construction or reconstruction of forty-nine such structures have been approved by the Commission. In a number of instances, before approval was granted, the Commission required changes in the plans and specifications submitted. The dams for which plans and specifications have been approved, with the date of approval, serial and location numbers, name of watershed, name of locality, name of owner and purpose of construction are as follows:

Date of approval	Serial number	Location number	Name of watershed	Name of locality	Name of owner	Purpose
Oct. 14, 1913	124	391	Oswegatchie river.....	Benson Mines.....	Benson Mines Co.....	Hydro-electric.
Oct. 20, 1913	102	555	Lake Erie.....	Gowanda.....	Keyes Electric Co.....	Hydro-electric.
Oct. 23, 1913	130	937	Upper Hudson river.....	Underwood.....	Wawona club.....	Fish.
Oct. 30, 1913	133	131	Mohawk river.....	Schenectady.....	Board of Supervisors.....	Water supply.
Nov. 7, 1913	134	596	Lower Hudson river.....	Otisville.....	N. Y. City Health Dept.....	Water supply.
Nov. 7, 1913	135	690	Oswego river.....	Ithaca.....	H. J. Pool Furniture Co.....	Power.
Nov. 10, 1913	132	537	Lower Hudson river.....	Beacon.....	City of Beacon.....	Water supply.
Nov. 26, 1913	136	475	Delaware river.....	Lew Beach.....	Joshua M. Kelley.....	Power.
Nov. 26, 1913	137	330	Lower Hudson river.....	Chappaqua.....	New Castle Water Co.....	Water supply.
Nov. 26, 1913	139	391	Upper Hudson river.....	Gloversville.....	C. H. Masten.....	Ice.
Dec. 3, 1913	140	523	Delaware river.....	Arena.....	Holmes Milling Co.....	Power.
Dec. 3, 1913	141	391	Oswegatchie river.....	Oswegatchie.....	Benson Mines Co.....	Hydro-electric.
Dec. 16, 1913	127	683	Lake Champlain.....	Newman.....	J. & J. Rogers Co.....	Flooding.
Dec. 16, 1913	138	702	Lake Champlain.....	Upper Saranac.....	Bartlett Carry Realty Co.....	Hydro-electric.
Dec. 16, 1913	142	15	Mohawk river.....	Cohoes.....	Cohoes Co.....	Hydro-electric.
Jan. 6, 1914	128	388	Upper Hudson river.....	Glens Falls.....	International Paper Co.....	Power.
Jan. 7, 1914	129	403	Upper Hudson river.....	Hadley.....	Union Bag & Paper Co.....	Power.
Jan. 7, 1914	143	370	Lower Hudson river.....	Cortland.....	Syracuse Suburban Water Co.....	Water supply.
Feb. 2, 1914	144	948	Lower Hudson river.....	Edgewood.....	John B. Carey.....	Scenic.
Feb. 20, 1914	145	467	Mohawk river.....	Gilboa.....	Tri-County Light & Power Co.....	Hydro-electric.
Mar. 18, 1914	149	635	Lower Hudson river.....	Pine Bush.....	Edward R. Semm.....	Power.
Mar. 19, 1914	146	292-A	Susquehanna river.....	Binghamton.....	City of Binghamton.....	Scenic.
Mar. 30, 1914	150	844	Susquehanna river.....	Hartwick.....	Louis E. Lake.....	Water supply.
April 1, 1914	147	726	Susquehanna river.....	Morris.....	Village of Morris.....	Scenic.
April 1, 1914	148	597	Chemung river.....	Hornell.....	Elmhurst Land Corporation.....	Water supply.
April 8, 1914	151	290	Lower Hudson river.....	Congers.....	St. Rita Lake Co.....	Pleasure.
April 8, 1914	152	722	Lower Hudson river.....	Ellenville.....	Dwight Divine & Sons.....	Power.
May 12, 1914	153	300	Raquette river.....	Pierrepont.....	Hannawa Falls Water Power Co.....	Power.
June 9, 1914	154	142	Salmon river.....	Altnar.....	Salmon River Power Development.....	Power.

Date of approval	Serial number	Location number	Name of watershed	Name of locality	Name of owner	Purpose
June 9, 1914	155	505	Lower Hudson river	Westtown	Mrs. E. A. Gardner	Pleasure.
June 16, 1914	156	657	Susquehanna river	Gilbertsville	Joseph T. Gilbert	Water supply.
June 16, 1914	157	452	Susquehanna river	Center Village	Afton-Windsor Light, Heat & Power Co.	Power.
June 16, 1914	158	142	Salmon river	Altmar	Salmon River Power Development.	Power.
June 29, 1914	159	523-A	Lower Hudson river	Beacon	Town of Beacon	Water supply.
June 29, 1914	160	579	Lower Hudson river	Montgomery	Wm. Crabtree & Sons	Power.
July 10, 1914	161	64	Lake Champlain	Champlain	F. & J. R. Whiteside	Power.
July 16, 1914	162	1,009	Lower Hudson river	Hudson	City of Hudson	Water supply.
July 30, 1914	163	298	Mohawk river	Adirondack	Electric Power Corporation	Power.
July 30, 1914	164	394	Upper Hudson river	Hudson Falls	Union Bag & Paper Co.	Power.
Aug. 27, 1914	168	715	Upper Hudson river	Indian Lake	G. F. Underwood	Logging.
Sept. 9, 1914	165	638	Oswego river	Trumansburg	Ovid Electric Co.	Power.
Sept. 9, 1914	166	512	Mohawk river	Stewart's Landing	W. D. Watt Mfg. Co.	Electric power.
Sept. 9, 1914	169	565	Upper Hudson river	Garnet	Frank H. Maxam	Fish.
Sept. 9, 1914	171	555	Oswego river	Locke	Nelson L. Drummond	Power.
Sept. 9, 1914	173	389	Upper Hudson river	Hudson Falls	Union Bag & Paper Co.	Hydro-electric.
Sept. 21, 1914	172	556-A	Black river	Port Leyden	Homer E. Wilson	Pleasure.
Sept. 21, 1914	175	306	Lower Hudson river	Sloatsburg	Ramapo Mfg. Co.	Storage.
Sept. 25, 1914	176	751	Lower Hudson river	Ellenville	Dwight Divine	Pleasure.
Sept. 25, 1914	177	564	Lake Champlain	Elizabethtown	Livingston Woodruff	Pleasure.

During the year improvements of twenty-four dams, by means of repairs, changes and alterations, have been required by the Commission. In the past twelve months only five dams have failed. Seventeen failed in 1913; twenty-two failed in 1912. Four of the dams which failed in the past year were built before the formation of the Conservation Commission. The remaining dam failed before completion, for the reason that precautions taken to protect it against high water during construction were inadequate. As soon as practicable, examination was made to ascertain the underlying cause of each failure and to obtain first-hand information which would avert similar casualties hereafter.

It is the purpose of the Commission to inspect and record the location and characteristics of every dam in the State, under its jurisdiction. The reports, when returned, are carefully examined and steps taken to correct any defect or weakness.

II. THINGS TO BE ACHIEVED

Thus far, in some detail, we have discussed the things achieved; the settled policies; the features of conservation upon which there is concord of opinion.

There remain to be discussed the things to be achieved; those great unsettled conservation problems as to which public opinion is still in the formative stage. These relate to conservation, development and utilization of water resources and the utilization of forest products.

Shall the Forest Preserve be "forever kept as wild forest lands?" or, shall the State permit selective cutting and sale of mature timber?

What shall the State do with the surplus waters of its canals? What shall we do with our million and a half of potential horse power, now undeveloped and unused?

Shall it be the good old policy of *laissez faire*? The flood of many a March has raced to the sea with ruin in its wake; the drouth of many an August has brought its sure heritage of industrial paralysis. But we are used to all this, and so were our fathers before us; why not our children, too?

The part which investigation could play in this drama has been played. All phases of the problem have been exhaustively investigated. Once that stage is reached, investigation means inaction and discussion means delay. The servant who buried his talent in the ground probably appointed a joint committee to investigate and report on the best way to utilize talents.

Precisely as the way to resume specie payment "was to resume," just so the way to stop wasting an energy equal to the annual consumption of 15,000,000 tons of coal is — to stop wasting it.

The time has come to act, and for good or ill, for years to come if not for all time, these great questions must now be answered.

Authority to control and regulate the material resources provided by nature is a necessary attribute of State sovereignty. The State should own and regulate the disposal of all additional water power it may create. It should make such utilization and disposal thereof as will promote the public health and public welfare, yield a public revenue, stimulate commerce and industry and cheapen the cost of light, heat and power.

NEW YORK'S WATER POWER RESOURCES

In the year 1907 the State Water Supply Commission was authorized and directed by the Legislature to devise a plan for the progressive development of the water powers of the State under State ownership, control and maintenance for the public use and benefit and for the increase of the public revenue. The same act directed the Commission to ascertain and report the water storage capacity of reservoirs created for the purpose of stream regulation, the record of rainfall, the average flow of the stream, and to estimate as nearly as practicable the water power capacity of proposed developments throughout the State.

Pursuant to this direction the State Water Supply Commission inaugurated an investigation of the power capacity and possibilities of the more important inland streams of the State. This work has been continued by its successor, the Conservation Com-

mission. Comprehensive hydrographic surveys have been made of practically all the inland streams of our State, and we have at the present time reliable data showing the power possibilities of every important inland river within the State.

No State in the Union possesses greater water power resources than New York. The St. Lawrence river on the north and the Niagara river on the west furnish immense power possibilities. No river surpasses these in volume of water and none has a more uniform flow. We have in addition a large number of inland rivers capable of vast power development. Our extensive canal improvements have likewise created many useful water powers. It has been established by careful hydrographic surveys that within the borders of this State it is commercially feasible to develop at least two million five hundred thousand horse power (2,500,000 h. p.). This is more than sufficient to supply all the needs of the State for light and for power for manufacturing and industrial enterprises. Approximately one million (1,000,000) h. p. has already been developed. There remains, therefore, within the State in round numbers one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) h. p. undeveloped.

The advancement in the art of electrical transmission has made this vast amount of potential energy available to the inhabitants of every municipality within the entire State. The prime importance of this resource lies in the fact that this latent power is located within the borders of a State containing a population of nearly ten millions (10,000,000) of inhabitants, and is available for our vast and varied industrial needs. It is valuable because it is in the very heart of commercial activities, where there is a growing market therefor.

Two vital questions arise with respect to the policy which the State should adopt regarding, first, the water powers already developed aggregating approximately one million (1,000,000) h. p.; second, the water powers yet undeveloped approximating one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) h. p.

By reason of the fact that every stream contains developed as well as undeveloped power sites, these two questions are so inter-related that a discussion of one will in a large measure embrace the other.

With regard to our developed water powers all agree that these should be utilized to the highest degree of efficiency and the present capacity increased wherever possible, and if need be, the agency of the State employed to accomplish this result upon some basis which will be just and equitable to the State, the mill owner, and the citizen. Various plans have been suggested and strenuous efforts made to formulate a practical policy, which so far have largely failed by reason of legal obstacles or conflicting interests.

STREAM REGULATION

A very considerable part of our water powers are situate upon inland streams where at certain seasons there is a superabundance of water, and at other times a great deficiency exists. It is, therefore, apparent that if efficiency is to be secured, storage reservoirs which will provide a regulation of the stream flow are essential. This is of prime importance. By these means the developed powers will be greatly increased, and those undeveloped made more valuable and commercially attractive. Stream regulation is in fact one of the fundamental requirements of proper economical hydraulic development.

The construction of a reservoir on the Sacandaga at an estimated cost of five millions of dollars (\$5,000,000) will increase the total low-water power of the Hudson river at the developed sites below Hadley from twenty-nine thousand four hundred and ninety (29,490) h. p. to ninety-one thousand three hundred (91,300) h. p.; and at undeveloped sites from eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five (8,885) h. p. to sixty-one thousand five hundred (61,500) h. p. In other words, the low-water power of the stream will be increased nearly four times its present capacity. These figures include the power between the Sacandaga dam and Hadley, which will be thirty-four thousand five hundred (34,500) h. p. at the minimum. Moreover, in considering this project we must remember that the commercial value of stored water is greater than that from the ordinary flow of the stream, for the reason that the mill owners can use the same at a time when their mills would otherwise be idle, thereby enabling them to increase the capacity of their plants. By the construction of the Sacandaga reservoir and a proper regulation of the stream it would be pos-

sible for the mill owners to increase their plants about fifty per cent (50%) and still run them at full capacity for the same length of time that they do at present. The potential power possibilities at undeveloped sites would be similarly increased by the construction of this reservoir. The increase to the power-producing capacity of the Hudson by such regulation would amount to eighty-three thousand five hundred and sixty (83,500) h. p. Similar results would follow on the Genesee, Black, Raquette, Oswegatchie and Saranac rivers, as appears from the following table:

INCREASE IN ECONOMIC CAPACITY OF VARIOUS STREAMS OBTAINABLE BY REGULATION

RIVER	PRESENT CONDITIONS			Regulation by	CONDITIONS AFTER REGULATION						Estimated cost of reser-voirs		
	HORSE-POWER AVAILABLE WITH LOW WATER FLOW	HORSE-POWER CAPACITY OF TUR- BINES FOR 24- HOUR CONTINUOUS POWER, 60 PER CENT. OF AVER- AGE YEAR			INCREASE OF LOW WATER POWER	HORSE-POWER CAPACITY OF TUR- BINES FOR 24- HOUR CONTINUOUS POWER, 60 PER CENT. OF AVER- AGE YEAR		Total increase in economic capacity of stream					
		At de- veloped sites	At unde- veloped sites			At de- veloped sites	At unde- veloped sites						
Hudson, between Hadley and Troy (including power from Sacandaga between dam and Hadley). ^{at} —	29,490	8,885	123,690	44,700	Sacandaga reservoir, 23.8 bil. cu. ft. regulated for Hadley.	91,300	61,500	61,810	52,615	163,600	88,350	83,560	4,661,000
Genesee, between Portage and Lake Ontario.	6,394	4,305	30,209	32,370	Portage reservoir, 13.4 bil. cu. ft. regulated for Portage.	27,987	46,010	21,563	41,735	38,760	55,190	31,371	4,588,000
Black, between Higley, Mt. reser- voir and Lake Ontario.	36,517	5,591	111,663	16,860	Higley Mt. reservoir, 5.2 bil. cu. ft. regulated for dam site.	58,775	17,675	22,258	12,084	122,870	26,950	21,297	1,340,000
Raquette, between Tupper Lake and the St. Lawrence river.	4,654	14,079	26,890	83,770	Oxbow reservoir, 11.4 bil. cu. ft. regulated for Piercefield.	22,380	73,430	17,726	59,351	36,300	116,500	42,140	2,000,000
Oswegatchie, between Newton Falls and the St. Lawrence river.	7,160	2,524	29,423	10,668	Cranberry Lake, Newton Falls and Harrisville reservoirs — Total of 11.0 bil cu. ft.	26,974	24,808	19,814	22,284	41,508	37,712	39,123	1,518,000
Saranac, between Saranac Lake and Lake Champlain.	5,599	6,172	18,246	20,007	Saranac Lake reservoir, 4.0 bil cu. ft.	16,316	20,129	10,717	13,957	23,938	27,015	12,100	1,600,000
Total for six rivers above....	89,814	41,556	340,127	208,975	73.8 bil. cu. ft.	243,732	243,582	153,918	202,026	426,976	351,717	229,591	14,707,000

* Provisional.

† Provisional only.

A study of the foregoing tabulation will show the great benefits of stream regulation in connection with the development of power.

Public Health, Safety, and Welfare

The increase of power is by no means the only benefit which will flow from stream regulation. The construction of reservoirs will impound spring flood waters which so frequently result in great injury to public and private property along our inland streams. The Sacandaga reservoir will remove at least three (3) feet from the crest of the floods at Troy, Albany, and elsewhere along the Hudson. The Portage reservoir on the Genesee will prevent the overflow of thousands of acres of valuable land in the Genesee valley and also eliminate injury to other public and private property along the stream which in the past has so often been endangered or destroyed. This menace to property is present every recurring season. No figures are available to estimate the enormous loss of property injured or destroyed by Spring freshets in this State. By proper stream regulation this destruction and waste would be greatly minimized if not wholly prevented. Like safety to property will result on the other inland rivers if properly regulated. Moreover, stream regulation will produce a more steady and continuous run of water. It will increase the flow during the dry season of the year, and convert many stagnant pools into streams of living, flowing water. Public health, safety and welfare will be greatly benefited and improved thereby.

In determining a policy for the State to adopt with respect to stream regulation, consideration should be given to the relative importance of these advantages to the beneficiaries thereof. It may be difficult, if not impossible, to estimate the full value of the benefits to the health, safety and welfare of the public. Yet in formulating an equitable plan for stream regulation all benefits accruing therefrom should be considered: first, to the mill owner from increased power; second, to the citizenry generally from the improvement to public health, the advancement of public welfare, and the safety to public and private property.

Benefit to Mill Owner from Increase of Power

It is generally conceded that the benefit to the mill owner derived from the increase of power is by far the more important. In order to secure proper regulation reservoirs must be constructed, maintained and operated. How shall these be constructed, and the cost thereof be paid? Shall the State as a whole contribute toward the expense of construction, maintenance and operation, on account of these benefits to public health, safety and welfare?

If the policy of stream regulation were made general throughout the State the benefits derived therefrom would directly or indirectly reach our entire population; and there seems, therefore, no just or equitable reason why the State as a whole should not contribute toward the cost of such development.

With regard to these questions we find that the Constitution provides that

“ The Legislature may by general laws provide for the use of not exceeding three percentum of such lands for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs for municipal water supply, for the canals of the State and to regulate the flow of streams. Such reservoirs shall be constructed, owned and controlled by the State, but such work shall not be undertaken until after the boundaries and high flow lines thereof shall have been accurately surveyed and fixed, and after public notice, hearing and determination that such lands are required for such public use. The expense of any such improvements shall be apportioned on the public and private property and municipalities benefited to the extent of the benefits received. Any such reservoir shall always be operated by the State and the Legislature shall provide for a charge upon the property and municipalities benefited for a reasonable return to the State upon the value of the rights and property of the State used and the services of the State rendered, which shall be fixed for terms of not exceeding ten years and be readjustable at the end of any term.”

This provision of the Constitution is applicable to a very large proportion of our inland streams, which have their source in the Forest Preserve counties; and the fair inference is that the people

of the State favor the construction, control, maintenance and operation of such reservoirs through the agency of the State itself.

Cost to Be Borne by the State and by the Owner

We feel, therefore, that the proper policy to adopt is for the State to construct, control, maintain and operate reservoirs intended for stream regulation, and that the cost thereof be borne in part by the State and its municipalities benefited thereby, and in part by the owners of water power sites upon some basis of a just and equitable division thereof.

With regard to the payment to be made by the mill owners, serious and difficult questions arise. How shall such payment be made and provided for? Many divergent views are entertained with respect to these questions. All practically agree that the beneficiaries should be required to pay therefor. Some maintain that the real beneficiaries are the owners of power sites already developed. This view is predicated upon the proposition that undeveloped sites have no use for an increase of power which will result from stream regulation. It is also claimed, in some cases, that the owners of developed sites should not be required to contribute toward the cost of the construction, maintenance or operation of such reservoirs, for the reason that some power owners have no need for additional or increased power. These views are, of course, erroneous, for the reason that any increase in the capacity of a water power site, whether developed or undeveloped, enhances its potential value. Moreover, while the assessment of cost upon developed powers alone might possibly answer the needs and be practical for a river like the Black, where more than 85 per cent. of its available power is developed, it would utterly and absolutely fail to secure any regulation on rivers like the Raquette, where less than 25 per cent. of the available power is developed.

A glance at the foregoing table shows that the regulation of the Raquette could not and would not be made if the developed sites alone were required to pay the cost for the evident reason that the owners of such sites could not afford to bear the burden. For example, if the reservoir at the Oxbow on the Raquette river were

built at the estimated cost of two millions of dollars (\$2,000,000), the construction cost would be at the rate of twenty-five dollars and ninety-seven cents (\$25.97) per h. p., based upon an increase of 77,077 h. p. in the low-water power of the stream. If this cost were apportioned between the developed and undeveloped sites, then four hundred sixty thousand dollars (\$460,000) would be due from the owners of developed sites and one million five hundred and forty dollars (\$1,540,000) from the owners of undeveloped sites. If the entire two million dollars (\$2,000,000) were assessed against the developed sites alone the charge would be at the rate of one hundred and twelve dollars (\$112) per horse power. Such charge, with the cost of maintenance and operation, would be prohibitive and manifestly unfair, for the reason that the value of the undeveloped water powers would be increased by such regulation. It is apparent, therefore, that if the State aims to formulate a workable policy which will result in the general regulation of all our inland streams, some plan must be devised whereby the owners of undeveloped as well as developed powers will be compelled to bear their just and equitable share of the cost of such improvement. Inasmuch as the owners of unused and unsalable power sites would rarely if ever agree voluntarily to share the cost of such a project, it follows that a workable policy must involve compulsory payment. No provision for voluntary payment will suffice.

Power of Eminent Domain Involved

To achieve this result by legislation a valid power of taxation must be invoked, and legislation must likewise carry with it the power of eminent domain, for the reason that every project for the construction of reservoirs involves the acquisition of private property, and in some cases public property as well. No practical plan has yet been suggested which does not involve the exercise of these two sovereign powers.

For the regulation of streams, reservoirs must be constructed and private lands must be acquired as above stated. The cost of construction, maintenance and operation must be paid. Neither public nor private property can be appropriated; nor can the power of taxation be considered in this State except for a public

purpose. Neither the right of eminent domain, nor the power of taxation has been given to mill owners in this State to acquire private property for milling purposes. Nor has the enforcement of assessments for benefits derived been permitted for the development and improvement of water powers exclusive of other purposes of a public nature. These projects have always been considered private enterprises, and therefore the power of eminent domain and taxation has been denied. We believe that it will be generally conceded that this view is correct, and therefore any legislative plan designed to achieve practical results must embrace the valid power of eminent domain and taxation as well. To accomplish this the primary purpose of the statute must be public, not private.

The development of water powers and the improvement thereof by stream regulation for the production of energy for lighting public buildings, streets and highways, and for power for State, municipal and public service uses, and incidentally for industrial enterprises, would, we think, be construed to be a sufficient public purpose to validate the exercise of the necessary powers of eminent domain and taxation.

To accomplish the purposes named provision for the transmission of energy produced is essential; and moreover, this would furnish a market for power available from sites now undeveloped and the development thereof would be made practical and feasible for the reason that the same could then be used for commercial and industrial purposes, where at present no market exists. Unless some such plan is adopted to furnish a market for the power available from undeveloped sites the burden of taxation for stream regulation imposed upon unused powers would be unjust to the owners and tend to confiscation of their property.

Undeveloped Powers, Owned and Controlled by the State

Thus far we have considered stream regulation on rivers where water powers are privately owned. We will now consider the proper policy to be adopted with respect to undeveloped water powers owned and controlled by the State itself.

More than three-fourths of the undeveloped water power within the borders of the State of New York is owned and controlled

by the State itself. It is the owner of the bed of the stream beneath the waters of the St. Lawrence and Niagara rivers, and is likewise the riparian owner of lands adjacent to a large amount of available power, and it has also created much available power through the construction of its canal system. With respect to the large navigable streams the State has full jurisdiction and control over the same, subject only to the paramount right of the Federal Government to control the same in the interests of navigation. It likewise has jurisdiction over our inland rivers to the extent that the waters therein cannot be diverted for power purposes, or the flow thereof obstructed without the authority and consent of the State. No person can be said to own the water which flows in these streams. All persons have a limited right to the use thereof, dependent upon the purposes for which the same is to be employed. These rivers are considered highways for the use of the public. The riparian owners are powerless to exclude the public from the use thereof for such and other purposes. It is for this and other reasons that the water powers of the State have come to be regarded as a natural public resource. Any State policy with respect to the utilization thereof must recognize the rights of the public therein and reckon with this established sentiment.

So far the State has established no definite policy with respect to its water powers. From time to time it has granted to private individuals the right to divert water for private purposes. There is a growing sentiment opposed to such grants. The people of the State are beginning to realize that these vast resources are too valuable to be given away. The exploitation of water powers by private persons is no longer regarded with favor. The people feel they have not received adequate benefits from the grants that have been heretofore made.

The Conservation Commission, mindful of the fact that the Legislature has imposed upon it the duty of devising "plans for the progressive development of the water powers of the State under State ownership, control and maintenance for the public use and benefit, and for the increase of the public revenue," has advocated that the State itself develop its unused water powers

and distribute the energy produced thereby direct to the people at the cost of production and transmission.

So far the recommendations of our Commission have not been adopted for the reason that it has been impossible to reconcile conflicting interests. Many people believe that the policy of the development of the water powers of the State "under State ownership, control and maintenance," foreshadowed by the Legislature in 1907, is not sound; but that the development and exploitation of our water power resources should be left to private initiative. Whether the sorely needed development of our water power shall proceed under public or private auspices is a question so vital to the welfare of the State that it deserves your most earnest and thoughtful attention.

UTILIZATION OF FORESTS

Wise men in their day and generation, prudent and foreseeing, were the framers of the Constitution of 1894, when they excluded from the Forest Preserve — forever, as they then believed — the axe and the saw and decreed that it be "kept as wild lands." In the face of what had notoriously happened, and judging the future by the only test, the light of experience, there was nothing else for them to do but what they did. The money-changers were to be driven from the temple; conscienceless exploitation of the forests was to be checked. All this was timely and provident.

The time has come, however, when modifications of this drastic policy may safely be considered. We now know — the scientific forester of our time tells us — what was not appreciated twenty years ago, that selective cutting and removal of ripe timber is beneficial to the forests, apart from lessening the fire danger.

With a timber cut in this State five times the annual growth, and consumption sixteen times the growth, the State of New York ought to consider, seriously, a plan of classifying the Forest Preserve by areas, part to be protective and part to be productive. By confining cutting to selected trees under State supervision, and conducting all sales thereof by competitive bidding, such forest utilization would yield a direct revenue to the State treasury of \$1,000,000 per annum. The fixed carrying charges on the Forest Preserve are \$365,000 per annum, of which \$200,000 is

for interest and \$150,000 for taxes; in other words, the utilization of ripe timber would yield a net annual income of \$635,000 over and above all fixed charges.

We therefore reaffirm our support for the constitutional amendment approved by the Legislature of 1913, which would permit the removal of ripe timber, as well as dead and down timber, and the leasing of camp-sites in the Forest Preserve. The latter measure, while yielding a considerable annual revenue, would tend to make the camper a vigilant fire-fighter, for he would be watching his own property as well as the State's.

The utmost care and precaution, the greatest vigilance in administration, will be required to protect such a plan of forest utilization against gross abuse. Already there are signs that certain interests not unknown to forest exploitation are willing to take an intelligent advisory part in arranging to reorganize the administration of the State's forestry interests.

A TRIPARTITE DEPARTMENT

The Conservation Commission exercises and administers under one head all the powers, duties, and functions formerly divided among several departments — the Forest, Fish and Game Commission, the State Water Supply Commission, the Forest Purchasing Board, and the Commissioners of Water Power on Black River — together with new and important additions thereto, notably along the line of perfecting "a comprehensive system for the entire State, for the conservation, development, regulation and use of the waters in each of the principal watersheds of the State." The plan of organization is that of a tripartite department, with three divisions each charged with duties relating to one of the three great phases of conservation, to lands and forests, to fish and game, or to inland waters, with three commissioners reviewing and passing upon all the great questions of policy in detail and blending them in one harmonious, progressive whole.

There are those who would return to the old days when the forests, the fish and game, and the water resources of the State were committed to separate departments, just as there are those who would return to the old days when each few miles of railroad had its separate organization and a distinct entity and was oper-

ated all by itself with slight regard to transportation as a national and world system. Or there may be those who would like the stagecoach even better, for they knew the driver long and well and he was an agreeable man, and they felt a closeness of touch, a communion of spirit, and a personal intimacy with him, not attainable by travelers in our day.

That the State of New York will ever "unscramble the eggs" or go back to conservation piecemeal — forestry here, fish and game there, water resources yonder, a course meal served at three dining-rooms — is unthinkable. These great problems of conservation are indissolubly interrelated; the forest and the waters interblend and depend the one upon the other, and the fish and game upon both.

What is needed is not a separation but a closer fusion; a completer oneness; a more thorough understanding of the finality of the union; better relations, and better directed energy upon the part of all conservationists, no matter which branch of the great movement may claim their peculiar allegiance.

One man may achieve much in administrative conservation. Three men should bring to the task a threefold intelligence, correcting each other's point of view, and minimizing the danger of error, or worse.

One man may unwittingly, through environment or from other cause, become susceptible to influences inimical to the preservation of the forest; may yield to its exploitation by private interest, against the public weal. The chance that three men can be so influenced is less than one-third as great.

One Commissioner — a single head — might once again be persuaded to stipulate away the State's right and title to its forest lands. That three Commissioners could be so persuaded is more than thrice as unlikely.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE E. VAN KENNEN

JOHN D. MOORE

PATRICK E. McCABE

Commissioners

ALBANY, N. Y., *January 15, 1915.*

WHY COMMISSIONER McCABE DIFFERS FROM HIS COLLEAGUES

It isn't pleasant for me to differ from my colleagues in the Conservation Commission on the hydro power question, but I do not believe that any good can come out of a public situation which is encouraged in order that harmony may prevail. On the contrary, I believe that the only hope of perfecting this condition, or lifting it out of the rut in which it is, is more likely to be brought about by a broad, intelligent discussion of our differences.

There is nothing quite so baneful in unsettled public affairs as harmony, and harmony in this situation would be purchased at the price of my honest convictions, and this, I know, would not meet with the approbation of my fellow Commissioners, who are always solicitously seeking the truth in all public questions.

The time that I have been able to give to this water power question since I have taken office as Conservation Commissioner has been altogether too limited to make a thorough examination of the matter. However, it seems to me the State is entitled to know the result of my observations and reading, even though my deductions be wrong.

Of the many problems in this department the most mooted and, at the same time, the most vexatious one, and the one in which the least progress has been made, is the solution of the water power question. The literature on the subject, so far as I have been able to ascertain, consists principally of the reports of two sets of engineers who have made a sort of public shuttlecock of the question, one side contending that certain conditions were true, and lugging in column after column of figures to aid or prove their contention, while the opposing forces massed as many, if not more, figures to confirm the correctness of their position, and both sides were ostensibly satisfied so long as nothing was done.

Germany and Canada seem to be much quoted as to the success and failure of governmental operation of public utilities by hydro power in these countries. It is difficult to understand the quoting of conditions in foreign countries to prove the possibilities of a situation here. There is an element of politics in all

public questions in this country which has no place in the affairs of foreign countries, and which makes it impossible for this country to compete in a commercial enterprise with private corporations. Trying to operate a commercial enterprise successfully in this country with political help is trying the impossible. Politics has its rules and provinces outside of which it cannot successfully venture; too few seem to understand this principle. A great many men would make politics of everything, and as many more would make business of everything. One can also find marshalled any number of municipalities in this country to prove and disprove the success and failure of municipal ownership.

We find in this matter, as in all matters of dispute on public questions, a difference as to what the State Constitution intends: one side invoking section 7 of article 7 of the State Constitution to prove that the State and the State only can engage in the development of this hydro-electric power; while the opposing party vigorously maintain, under this same constitutional provision, that the State may enter into the construction and maintenance of reservoirs, etc., for three specific purposes and these only: First, to regulate the flow of streams; secondly, for municipal water supply; and thirdly, for the canals of the State; that this provision of the Constitution in nowise provides for the hydro-electrical development of the water powers. So much for the constitutionality of the question.

Some persons affect to believe that the State should engage in the development and sale of this great power as a permanent business for the purpose of producing a commodity in which there would be a good commercial profit. To me it is positively incredible how any person versed in the ways of public affairs can entertain for a moment any such impracticable theory. The advocates of this speculation with whom I consulted seemed more concerned in preventing the development of our water power by rich men than they did in enriching the State or relieving the already overburdened tax payers. Many of these persons are opposed to the consummation of all public affairs and naively rest their position on their interest in and protection of the poor man's rights. So far, this side of the matter has been a sort of

political question, made so by those self-constituted representatives of the people who carry on a kind of political blackmail against those who differ from them on public questions of this character. These men are not of the best citizens, nor of the most intelligent, but they are most ingenious in their method of advertising and of ingratiating themselves as the self-sacrificing friends of those who plow and those who spin.

Many politicians, or, rather, men in public life, yield to the menacing of the supporters of this idea, more fearful of their personal safety in public office than in the soundness of the position into which they are forced. Courage is at the bottom of all big successes. No important success ever comes to one who fears failure. The merits or demerits of the water power question are never entered into as a matter of government by those persons; the logic or philosophy of the events surrounding the situation are in nowise considered.

However, I, myself, do not believe that this is a question which engineers can settle. At the outset they were necessary to prove the volume of water and its generative power, but that has been determined over and over again. This was the first step and no second step has ever been taken. The question has been, as it were, marking time.

In public matters delay has its full quota of contributory causes; namely, weakness in men, lack of decision and confidence, fear of responsibility, inefficiency, procrastination, want of capacity, poor in courage and the thousand-and-one other apprehensions which beset the way of the wrong man. Protracted delay is the greatest of all evils. In my judgment, a procrastinating administration is worse and more expensive than a vitiated administration. The restraints of some administrations are as bad as the extravagances of others. Consequently, the delay attending this power question is the most pernicious wrong possible to the State. So, also, should a policy of devolution be avoided at this time.

It is high time that another step was taken toward the solution of this question, and no other step can or will be taken without courage — a courage that rises above the fear of the poor man's political support, the vagaries of which mean nothing, as well as

above the hope of the rich man's favor, which is as barren as the favor of princes.

If this problem is to be properly adjusted the underbrush must be first cleared away; all this prating about the poor man must be eliminated; and the cant and hypocrisy of the self-elected guardians of the people must be expelled from the subject, as well as the influence of the politician who carries favor at any price.

Honest or just legislation is for the whole people, rich and poor alike. There is no benefit in such things for one man over another, and to induce persons to lend themselves to any public movement, with the promise and expectancy of bettering their condition, particularly if they are poor, is deception of the very worst type.

But I do not believe the poor man is so easily fooled as the professional ranter thinks. For years I have been listening to the lamentations of the professional supporters and defenders of the poor man, asking and receiving legislation in his behalf; and year after year the poor man's condition is no better. Some poor men rise to affluence in spite of their poverty, while other poor men fail terribly notwithstanding rare mental attainments.

There is something at work in each man's life which has more to do with shaping his course and fixing his position in the world than the operation of officials at the Capitol. Petty agitators still indulge in the fallacious idea of being able to trick the people into believing they can get something for nothing.

No progress has been made in the graduation of this question because of the misapplied rules and wrong principles engaged. It is my opinion that it is a misunderstanding of the logic of the commercial situation surrounding this question which is responsible for a great deal of the tinkering which has been going on for the last several years. Because the State owns the water is no reason why Tom, Dick and Harry should be allowed to experiment at the cost of the people, or why it should engage in the business of hydro development — not at all. There are some things the State can do, such as approximating values of estates — real and personal — levying and collecting taxes and disbursing the cost of operation, etc.; and there are also some things the State cannot do, and one of them is to engage successfully in a commercial enterprise. It is too true that a question in astronomy cannot be settled by applying the laws of philosophy.

This is a big question and must, of necessity, be settled by big men whose business it is to commercialize water power. Little men cannot settle it at all, nor can a man big in other ways settle it. The average man will read nothing which interferes with his prejudices. This hydro question must be settled by a man of genius; one who loves his work; a man who can bring to his assistance the support and confidence of the wealth necessary to consummate the undertaking. They of little faith are impregnate with doubt and fear, which is always a hindrance; and he who assumes to fulfill a contract for the government which requires vigor and skill must expect the denunciation of those of little heart — and they are legion. Self-reliance, courage, decision and brains are the qualities necessary for a bold project. Men with these elements cannot work tied with the red tape preventives thought necessary to protect the State in its public exploitations. To appoint one in the public service to a position of grave responsibility is not difficult, nor is it regarded as a hardship to accept the appointment and collect the salary; but to render services in keeping with the responsibility of an important office and proportionate to a good salary is not at all common.

This is a business question pure and simple, and must, if settled right, be settled by the rules of business. Think of having something to sell; you won't sell it to a rich man and a poor man can't buy it. The result is you must keep it — which is the case in this affair. If the price of the water power of the State could be brought within the reach of a poor man, every poor man in the State would claim and want it. It is for this reason, and upon this principle, that franchises are given to the highest, not the lowest, bidder.

When the State receives all a privilege is worth, everyone in the State is more or less benefited; whereas, if the same benefit is conferred upon one for the smallest possible pittance, everyone in the State is more or less wronged.

I am unalterably opposed to the State contributing to the support of any man's business at the expense of the citizenship of New York. The theory of State ownership is alien to our form of government — there is no doubt about this. It is a method wherein the State moneys of all the people are ventured in hopes that about one-quarter of the people may profit. The State has something to sell, certain water powers which are said to be of great value, and in the disposing of these rights it must proceed along the simple lines which business follows in all such matters;

it must offer them for sale in the market where such privileges are sold and brought under such laws and regulations which may be necessary to protect the State from a purchaser who may be inclined to deceive or wrong the State for himself. Ability for the construction and organization necessary to make a project of this magnitude a success is given to few men, and entrusting those outside of the limited circle with the disentangling of the complex elements of this plan is not the part of either sense or wisdom.

The great danger the future holds for the State, if some action is not taken now, is the refusal of the proper interests to enter into the scheme. Such things cannot be deferred too long without loss to those who hold a marketable affair until the anxious become indifferent and the wealth necessary for the project seeks an investment in quarters more tranquil and not froth with the instability which surrounds the public contracts and franchises of today.

Whether the water privileges are as desirable now as they were several years ago I do not know. Experimenting may have proved otherwise. However, I believe if certain persons can be induced to enter this field of enterprise success will attend their endeavors, out of which the State will profit greatly. The State will be as much concerned in the success of the undertaking as those who make possible the scheme. The greater the success the greater the value of the State water rights and the greater the profits accruing to the taxpayers; where failure to the enterprise means valueless water rights to the State.

It would seem an easy matter to draft a bill calling for the highest or greatest development of all the water power of the State in which the regulations surrounding and protecting the rights of the people should be drawn with an eye for a commensurate return to the State, in keeping with the power generated out of the waters of the State. To obtain the full commercial value of the privilege bestowed will prove the most important, as well as the most difficult, part of the transaction and, of necessity, must be adjusted by men who are seeking no political favors nor building for a public future. So, also, must the men entrusted to represent the State in these negotiations stand away outside of the influence of the corporations concerned.

I believe a measure can be drafted protecting to the fullest every interest of the State and, at the same time, not to embarrass the contractor with fear and trepidation sufficient to paralyze his best

efforts. Success for one is success for both, while failure for one is failure for both. Let another step be taken. Allow the criminal waste of the valuable water power of the State to go no further. Nothing has been done, no progress has been made and no move forward can be made along the old lines — if it could have been it would have been.

The reports on this subject, after the first ones on both sides, seem very much like the rethreshing of old straw.

PATRICK E. McCABE

Conservation Commissioner

REPORT OF CONSERVATION BUREAU, ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RELATIVE TO LITIGATIONS

Pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of chapter 647 of the Laws of 1911, the Conservation Commission transmitted to the Attorney-General all orders to bring actions, suits and proceedings which the Commission was authorized to institute and maintain, and requested the Attorney-General to defend them.

At the beginning of the year 1914 there were pending eighty-seven actions, the majority of which involved title to lands in the Forest Preserve of the State of New York. These were actions transferred to the Conservation Bureau of the Attorney-General's office from the Legal Department of the former Forest, Fish and Game Commission and were awaiting trial. During the year 1914 all pending actions involving title were disposed of by trial, and of these, fifty-five were tried before Hon. Irving G. Vann as official referee.

These fifty-five actions involved title to lands in Township 15, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Hamilton county, the majority of which were brought in 1907. The lands involved were purchased by the State from the Indian River Company and subsequently it appeared that at the time of purchase there were many occupants of these lands claiming adversely to the Indian River Company and its grantee, the State. The rights of the respective parties were determined upon the trial of these cases and where the State failed in title, the Indian River Company, under the terms of its deed, will be obliged to reimburse the State.

During the past year four actions, brought in 1910 against the Santa Clara Lumber Company and George N. Ostrander and others, were argued in the Court of Appeals, and that court rendered its decision in an important action involving a question of title and the right of the Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner to enter into a stipulation permitting judgment to be taken against the State, thereby adjudicating the defendants to be the owners of the land in dispute. While the State had been unsuccessful in the lower courts, the Court of Appeals by unanimous decision reversed the judgment and directed a new trial of this action.

The determination of the vital question, namely the power of the Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner to stipulate that judgment could be taken against the State adjudicating the defendant as the owner of lands within the Forest Preserve, necessarily and materially affects a number of similar cases where the same question is involved. The decision does not go to the good faith of the transaction but rests entirely upon the lack of power conferred upon the Commissioner, particularly in view of the constitutional prohibition of alienation of State lands within the Forest Preserve. The land involved in the action which has been sent back for a new trial consists of about 2,100 acres lying north of Township 50, in Hamilton and Essex counties, and upon which land the soft wood timber had been removed. Should it be finally determined that the State owned the land at the time the judgment was permitted to be taken, the defendants will be required to pay the damages incurred by the taking of the same.

Following the decision just referred to, Justice Borst has rendered a decision involving a similar transaction with the Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner and the Raquette Falls Land Company. The lands in question are located in Township 12, Old Military Tract, Essex county, and comprise about 1,000 acres of land which is substantially virgin forest, and upon which the defendant has commenced lumbering operations, under the terms of an agreement which has been, by the decision of Justice Borst, determined not to be within the power of the Commissioner to make.

Two judgments against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, one in Herkimer county and the other in Franklin county, were reversed in the Court of Appeals and new trial ordered. These actions were for damages to State lands, caused by fire alleged to have been set by the railroad company in 1908.

During the year 1914 the Conservation Bureau of the Attorney-General's office has disposed of one hundred and nine cases. Of these, sixty-five involved titles to lands in the Forest Preserve of the State of New York; eleven actions for trespass, and twenty-five actions for violations of the fish and game provisions of the statute have been prosecuted.

The Commission directed an investigation of the legal status of the occupants of state lands in Township 40, (Raquette Lake), Totten and Crossfield's Purchase. There are located in this township about seventy occupants who appear to have no title to the lands which they occupy. Surveys have been made, records completed and data obtained upon which proceedings may be brought to recover possession of these lands.

There have been disposed of by action since January 1, 1914, the following cases:

Trespass	11
Fish and game	25
Fire	6
Title	65
Vacate judgment	1
False arrest	1

Of the cases pending and commenced during the year 1914, there are still pending:

Trespass	9
Fish and game	10
False arrest	3
Vacate judgment	1
Waste	1
Title	21

Of the ninety-two orders on hand January 1, 1914 for prosecution for violation of the Conservation Law, action has been taken as follows:

Closed before commencing action	22
Action commenced:	
pending	25
closed	27
Orders held awaiting data, surveys, etc.	18

On the one hundred and fifty-five orders to prosecute received since January 1, 1914, action has been taken as follows:

Action commenced			74
	Closed.	Pending.	
Fish and game.	9	5	
Trespass	6	3	
Title	39	8	
Set aside conveyance. . . . .	...	1	
Fire	1	...	
Partition . . . . .	...	1	
Public Service rule violation. . . . .	...	1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	55	19	
Orders closed before action was started.			6

Orders held awaiting data, etc.:

Fish and game.	2
Trespass	4
Title	59
Fire	1
Recovered moneys	1
Set aside conveyance.	1
Execute judgment	1
Public Service Rule violation.	4
Top-logging	1
Recovery of rents and taxes on oyster bed leases.	1

**MONEYS RECOVERED THROUGH ACTIONS BROUGHT BY THE CON-
SERVATION BUREAU, ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE**

1914.		F. & G.	Trespass.	Fire.
Jan.	Maurice E. Rogalin	\$20 00	.....	.....
Feb.	George M. Hallock.....	12 50	.....	.....
	George A. Owen	15 00	.....	.....
	Wm. McLaughlin	10 00	.....	.....
	Charles H. Cooper	12 50	.....	.....
	J. B. Lunney	15 00	.....	.....
March.	S. Guggenheim	85 00	.....	.....
	Ai. W. Shaw .....	.....	\$10 00	.....
April	Truman Rice (judg.).....	25 00	.....	.....
May.	H. Duncan Wood.....	25 00	.....	.....
	Visher Whipple	50 00	.....	.....
June.	N. Y. C. R. R. Co. (costs)....	.....	.....	\$10 00
	Albert Premo .....	.....	.....	10 00
July.	Purity Blue Point O. Co.....	72 00	.....	.....
	Azel F. Merrill	1,276 00	.....	.....
	Merrill & Bayles	49 20	.....	.....
	John J. Ferry	36 15	.....	.....
	Glenwood Oyster Co.....	51 15	.....	.....
	Cleveland DuBois .....	.....	125 00	.....
Aug.	Philip V. Monk .....	.....	100 00	.....
Sept.	Andrew Sullivan .....	.....	50 00	.....
	Edgar Call (costs)	35 00	.....	.....
	Wm. F. Cochrane	75 00	.....	.....
Oct.	Charles Goetz (exec.).....	117 11	.....	.....
	Albert Frasier	51 00	.....	.....
	George Eddy	15 00	.....	.....
	Joseph Hilderbrandt	20 00	.....	.....
	Frank Sherman .....	.....	84 97	.....
	Norman Arnold .....	.....	.....	50 00
	Erie R. R. Co. ....	.....	.....	1,566 67
	N. Y. Telephone Co.....	.....	10 00	.....
	Joseph Burns	115 00	.....	.....
	Myron Daley (exec.) .....	.....	13 18	.....
Nov.	Bert Wright	20 00	.....	.....
	Archie Bryden .....	.....	.....	15 00
Dec.	Long Island R. R. Co. (judg.)..	.....	.....	586 16
	John P. Brannen (judg.).....	.....	25 00	.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF CONSERVATION COMMISSION

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF REGULAR ACCOUNTS
WITH THE STATE COMPTROLLER, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30,
1914.

Total collections		\$381,116 86
Fines and penalties.....	\$67,740 39	
Net license	14,964 46	
Breeders' license	525 00	
Hunting license	208,250 00	
Possession of game license.....	485 25	
Tax and rental on shellfish lands.....	33,231 95	
Importation, foreign game.....	6,577 60	
Tagging trout	7,156 00	
Shipping into State license.....	20 00	
Cuba Reservoir rental	2,141 20	
Trespass on State lands	5,350 99	
Sale of trees	7,988 54	
Fire rebate	24,816 92	
Telephone rentals	106 40	
Refund on payrolls.....	54 16	
Fire fines	529 70	
Miscellaneous	1,178 30	
	<hr/>	<hr/> \$381,116 86 <hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS

By cash to State Treasurer.....	\$380,407 26	
By refunds and cost of collection.....	709 60	
	<hr/>	<hr/> \$381,116 86 <hr/>

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1914,
BY DIVISIONS

General Office

Advertising and printing, in connection with public hearings	288 97	
Office expenses	22,883 57	
Traveling expenses	7,684 84	
Bureau of publication, expenses.....	981 75	
Official salaries	75,622 07	
Graded salaries	20,455 80	
Additional and temporary employees.....	3,070 00	
	<hr/>	\$130,987 00

Division of Fish and Game

Expenses, steamboats and launches.....	\$1,269 64	
Fines and penalties, court, attorney and witness costs	10,694 88	

Protectors and Division Chiefs' expenses.....	\$59,458 18	
Protectors' expenses, special	5,328 58	
Fish and Game official salaries.....	5,400 00	
Fish and Game graded employees.....	123,966 12	
Superintendent of inland fisheries, salary.....	2,500 00	
Marine Bureau, expenses.....	5,000 00	
Surveying shellfish lands.....	482 16	
Marine Bureau:		
official salaries	11,807 26	
graded employees	1,034 48	
Fish hatcheries:		
maintenance	47,765 48	
repairs	2,347 83	
Collecting fish eggs.....	315 41	
Fish hatcheries:		
official salaries	4,000 00	
graded employees	9,180 00	
Fish hatchery, Warren county, examination of title	111 16	
Fish hatchery, St. Lawrence county, purchase and construction	2,036 26	
Game bird farm:		
maintenance	5,754 02	
official salaries	1,500 00	
Hunters' License Bureau:		
expenses	3,895 94	
printing licenses	1,500 00	
county clerks' fees	4,014 32	
graded employees	1,500 00	
Tagging machines and tags, purchase of.....	1,091 21	
Printing game laws	839 68	
		\$312,792 61

Division of Lands and Forests

Forest Preserve, land purchase and expenses....	\$7,780 00	
Purchase of land.....	3,419 75	
Protecting State's title to lands (surveying)....	4,037 09	
Lands and Forests, expenses of forestry bureau.	5,354 64	
Reforestation	19,973 46	
Fire patrol	93,699 36	
St. Lawrence Reservation:		
maintenance	155 22	
lands and docks, purchase.....	1,500 00	
Cuba reservoir, surveying and caretaking.....	1,346 68	
Lands and Forests:		
official salaries	11,408 32	
graded employees	26,417 29	
		175,091 81

Division of Inland Waters

Hydrographic investigations	\$9,467 67
Surveys, investigations and river improvement..	19,179 87

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Investigating river structures, dams, etc. (Section 22)	\$2,311 73	
State dam, fourth lake, repairs.....	1,644 76	
Division of Inland Waters:		
official salaries	9,000 00	
graded employees	15,798 78	
Gate tenders' salaries, Old Forge and Beaver river	1,100 00	
	<hr/>	\$58,502 81
		<hr/>
		\$677,374 23
Deduct amounts paid from Chapter 833, Laws of 1913, covering accounts incurred prior to October 1, 1913.....		36,994 20
		<hr/>
Actual expenditures for fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1914..		\$640,380 03
		<hr/> <hr/>

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIVISION OF LANDS AND FORESTS

1914

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CONSERVATION COMMISSION

DIVISION OF LANDS AND FORESTS

To the Conservation Commission:

Herewith I transmit to you, pursuant to law, the Annual Report of the Division of Lands and Forests for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914

Respectfully yours,

JAMES J. FOX

Deputy Commissioner

December 31, 1914.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FORESTRY BUREAU

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Photo by Reury

DAVID C. WOOD — BORN JAN. 26, 1852; DIED SEPT. 17, 1914 — LATE CHIEF
LAND SURVEYOR

REPORT OF THE FORESTRY BUREAU

Hon. JAMES J. FOX, *Deputy Commissioner, Conservation Commission, Albany, N. Y.:*

SIR.— I transmit herein a report of the affairs of the Forestry Bureau for the year 1914. Our activities fall into several natural but separate lines, each of which will be separately treated.

THE FOREST PRESERVE

This great area aggregating more than one and three-fourths million acres is maintained as a protective and pleasure forest. As has often been stated, the provisions of the constitution prohibit any direct use of this vast property. Our efforts in connection with its administration are of a protective nature. We have given diligent attention to prevent trespass and have greatly reduced the damage from this source. Surveys have relocated many miles of the property lines. The rangers have made an excellent showing in protecting this area from fire. We have also been engaged in making an estimate of the resource of this domain.

TRESPASS

It is a pleasure to note that, although the entire Preserve has been carefully patrolled, there have been but few and small trespasses discovered. We have reached a degree of protection never before attained. A compilation of the trespass reports received at this office shows that the total value of material cut upon the Forest Preserve during the year was but \$157.42. This is an encouraging mark of progress when we note that only a few years ago the value of timber taken aggregated tens of thousands of dollars per annum. There may be a few cases which will yet be discovered to have occurred during the year but they will be few and small. It is certain that trespasses as such have ceased.

An analysis of the fourteen cases reported indicates that but two had the appearance of an attempt to steal timber. One was for removal of dead material, while the remainder were through carelessness or indistinctness of boundary lines, or disputed title. A particular effort has been made to prevent trespass. Numerous investigations to determine location of lines and other important facts were made before cutting of timber on adjacent lands began. It is fair to say that we find a better public sentiment, and a general opinion against trespass. We have enjoyed co-operation of land owners and others in an effort to determine boundaries before lumbering and an acceptance of survey lines.

SURVEYS

Our appropriations have not permitted us to adopt a comprehensive plan of forest land survey. Such a policy is necessary, and would be economy. In former reports emphasis has been placed upon the value of locating the boundaries of the Preserve, and the further fact that delay means increased cost because the old monuments are rapidly decaying. We have used our small appropriation for surveys which were urgent.

During the year we have surveyed approximately one hundred and fifty miles of lines, nearly all of which were required in connection with pending or prospective litigation. These surveys have been carefully checked and lines well monumented were determined. These surveys will be of permanent value, and will become a part of our general survey.

The field notes and maps of all recent surveys have been carefully filed, indexed and made a matter of record. We have also added to our collection of old maps and survey notes. This information has been collected, not only from the official records at Albany but from many unexpected sources. We are gradually developing a complete history of the numerous land grants and patents, together with records as to the surveys thereof. The work is slow and tedious. It can be done only when other work will permit or as sheer necessity demands. The plan is to work out the data so as to make it available for the future as well as the present.

I regret to say that during the year we have, on account of the

death of David C. Wood, lost the valued services of our Chief Land Surveyor. Mr. Wood was, for nearly forty years, engaged in surveying Adirondack lands. He was, during his earlier years, employed by private land owners, but for nearly twenty years had devoted the major portion of his time to the State. His death, which occurred at his home in Herkimer, N. Y., September 17th, leaves a place impossible to fill. During those long years of hard work he acquired an extended knowledge of land grants, history of surveys, and methods of old surveyors; a knowledge of where thousands of monuments were located and ability to find them, and a perseverance in relocating old lines which created a high standard of work. These facts, coupled with energy, common sense and absolute honesty won for him an enviable reputation as a surveyor. It was his pride to find the "old blazes" and prove fully the correctness of his work. He has long been recognized as the best authority on location of forest land lines in this region.

The monuments which he has left inscribed on trees and posts will long remain in the forests where he devoted most of his life. His work is an inspiration to others as it indicates how success can be achieved through industry and honesty. His memory will be cherished by his associates, and his valued services greatly missed.

TITLES

The fact that various portions of the Forest Preserve have been acquired by several thousand different chains of title gives a general idea of the extensive task involved in completing these records. Approximately one half of the State's titles were derived from tax sales. In such cases a new chain of title begins. We are endeavoring to get a complete set of tax searches and all other facts in connection with such titles. In case land was purchased an "abstract" was furnished when the sale was made. These papers are all being carefully indexed and made useful.

LITIGATION

During the year many important questions affecting land titles have been carefully considered. In 1897 the State purchased

40,000 acres of land from the Indian River Company, situated in Townships 15 and 32, Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Hamilton and Essex Counties. At the time of the purchase there was a portion of the land under contract and many families in use and occupation of some of the lands. There was at the time of the sale a question as to what lands would pass to the State, and there was inserted in the deed a covenant that there would be a refund of purchase price and taxes upon all lands where the State failed to acquire title. The occupancies continued and the question of title, although embarrassing, persisted from year to year and from administration to administration. We decided that the equity of the matter must be determined and an adjudication of the title secured. Accordingly, a complete survey of the lands was made, a description of the occupied land secured, complaints drawn and served. Hon. Irving G. Vann, former judge of the Court of Appeals, as Official Referee held court at Indian Lake and practically all the cases have been heard. The judgments have been entered in one half the cases and the remainder are awaiting the findings. As a result it has been so far determined that the State did not acquire title to 1,847.41 acres in this tract. This does not mean a loss of land but does mean that the State never acquired title to this area which it paid for and is now in position to recover the purchase price.

Actions to determine title to various parcels of land were fully prosecuted. The State's title to several of these properties was based on tax sales. The tax titles were fatally defective, and the court decided that the State never acquired title. These lands were as follows:

	Acres
Iron Ore Tract, Lots 218 and 221 parts.....	95.30
Oxbow Tract, Lot 123.....	155.00
Hardenburgh Patent, Gt. Lot 2, Div. 28, Lot 3 part..	76.50
Hardenburgh Patent, Gt. Lot 35, Div. 14, Lot 8 part..	45.00
Hardenburgh Patent, Gt. Lot 39, Morgan Lewis Tract, Lot 85	115.00
	<hr/>
	486.80
	<hr/> <hr/>

SUMMARY OF REDUCTIONS IN LAND LIST		Acre.
Tax titles declared void.....	486.80	
Lands now owned by the State.....	215.00	
Corrections in acreage.....	1,882.66	
Errors in footings.....	200.00	
Mortgage lands not Forest Preserve.....	100.00	
Lands not acquired.....	99.00	
	<hr/>	
Total.....	4,832.87	
	<hr/>	

The result is that through investigation and court decisions, we ascertained that the State never had title to 4,832.87 acres which have been carried on our lists.

We have co-operated with the Attorney-General in carrying to a successful conclusion an action against the Santa Clara Lumber Company and others in which we maintained that no officer had the authority to compromise questions of State's title to a portion of the Forest Preserve. In this case the Court of Appeals has given a decision which sets aside all such former agreements or stipulations, and we are now in a position to go before the courts and have such questions determined upon the facts and law.

LANDS ADDED		Acre.
1 Purchase	1,711	
2 Parcels omitted 1914 list.....	18.98	
3 Nobleboro Gore.....	937	
	<hr/>	
Total additions.....	2,666.98	
	<hr/>	

The purchases include 131 acres in Lot 232, Paradox Tract, Essex county, and a parcel of 1,580 acres being all or parts of Lots 51, 52, 53 and 62, State Land Tract in Greene county.

Nobleboro Gore is a parcel bounded north by Moose River Tract, east by Arthurboro Patent, south by Nobleboro Patent, and west by Adgate's Eastern Tract, containing 939 acres. A careful search of the grants, surveys, etc., have been made, and we conclude it is State property under "Original Ownership."

SUMMARY

	Acres
Adirondack Preserve (January 1, 1914).....	1,713,697.06
Reduction	4,282.37
Increase	1,086.98
	<hr/> 3,195.39

Adirondack Preserve (January 1, 1915).....	1,710,501.67
--	--------------

Catskill Preserve (January 1, 1914).....	112,185.65
Reduction	550.50
Increase	1,580.00
	<hr/> 1,029.50

Catskill Preserve (January 1, 1915).....	113,215.15
--	------------

TOTAL

Adirondack Preserve	1,710,501.67
Catskill Preserve	113,215.15

Total Forest Preserve	1,823,716.82
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SUMMARY OF AREA

	Acres
Area Forest Preserve January 1, 1914.....	1,825,882.71
Lands lost 1914 (see above).....	4,889.87

	<hr/> 1,820,992.84
Lands added 1914 (See above).....	2,666.98

Area Forest Preserve January 1, 1915.....	1,823,659.82
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RESOURCES

We have made general statements* as to the stand of timber, the annual growth, and possible income that the State might derive if the Constitution permitted conservative lumbering of the Forest Preserve. Such statements were based upon examination of various parcels together with facts secured from many practical men familiar with the region. It was an estimate, but was the best information we could secure. In order to get more accurate

* See Third Annual Report.

SPORTSMEN

FOREST FIRES IN 1913 DID GREAT DAMAGE

SMOKERS	Caused 224 Fires	Burned 7,533 Acres	Destroyed \$9,910 in Property
FISHERMEN	Caused 120 Fires	Burned 15,683 Acres	Destroyed \$6,962 in Property
CAMPERS	Caused 64 Fires	Burned 398 Acres	Destroyed \$1,805 in Property
HUNTERS	Caused 14 Fires	Burned 432 Acres	Destroyed \$217 in Property

THESE FIRES WERE PREVENTABLE
CARELESSNESS IS DESTROYING YOUR HUNTING AND FISHING

**NO FORESTS — NO GAME
IT'S UP TO YOU**

CONSERVATION COMMISSION, ALBANY, N. Y.

FIRE!

Any person who willfully or negligently sets fire to or assists another to set fire to any wild, waste, or forest lands belonging to the State is guilty of a crime and may be punished by IMPRISONMENT for not more than TEN YEARS or by a FINE of not more than \$2,000.00 or by both. — (Paul Law Sec 1491)

Camp fires must not be started until all inflammable material has been removed.

Matches must not be dropped until extinguished and broken in half.

All camp, stodge or other fire must be absolutely extinguished before leaving camp.

Every person visiting the forests will be held responsible for any damage he may cause.

It is expected everyone will use the same caution in regard to fire as if the forest were his own property.

In case of fire notify the Forest Ranger if you are unable to extinguish.

Cooperate with all in the protection of the forest, the fish and the game for the general welfare.

Fires for clearing land, burning logs, brush, stumps or grass must not be started without a written permit from the Forest Ranger.

By order of the CONSERVATION COMMISSION

GET THE HABIT!

PREVENT FOREST FIRES

DON'T Drop Burning Matches or Tobacco in the Woods.

DON'T Build Your Camp Fire in Brush or Leaves or Against a Rotten Log.

DON'T Leave a Fire Until You Are Sure it is Out.

DON'T Burn Brush Without a Permit.

**EXERCISE THE SAME CARE WITH FIRE IN THE WOODS
THAT YOU DO AT HOME**

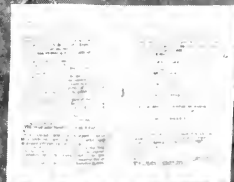
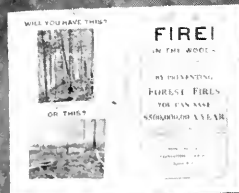
If You Find a Forest Fire Put it Out.

If You Can't Control it Alone Get Word to the Nearest Forest Ranger.

YOU MUST HELP PROTECT THE FORESTS AND TIMBER

**YOUR OWN INTERESTS DEMAND IT,
THE LAW REQUIRES IT**

CONSERVATION COMMISSION, ALBANY, N. Y.



FOREST FIRE WARNINGS ISSUED BY CONSERVATION COMMISSION

figures, we directed our rangers to examine and report upon each parcel in their territory. The information sought comprehended a history of past operations upon the lands, fires, soil, timber (kind, quantity and value) and camp sites (quantity and value). The field work is practically completed, but there is a large amount of work to be done by a competent forester before the facts will be in shape to report fully. We hope to give an approximate statement of the kind, quantity and value of the timber and also where it is located. We hope to submit facts as to camp sites and opinions as to their rental values.

This information will be of value to the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention, and it will form a separate report to be found in the appendix. I do not mean that this report offers a basis for lumbering operations, but rather, that it is an attempt to get an approximate estimate of the timber upon State lands.

The Cornell Forest School, as a part of its field work, made an examination of a large area of State land in the Catskill Forest Preserve. Professor Recknagel has kindly incorporated the results of this work into a report which will be found appended to this report. His report is based upon a careful examination of the tract (the method fully explained therein) and gives concisely the best kind of information as to quantity of timber, location, etc.

All who are interested should examine it carefully. If the Forest Preserve is to be lumbered and handled intelligently, examinations of this character must be made before any plans can be determined.

The question of leasing camp sites ought to be carefully considered. There seems to be a multitude of opinions as to area, restrictions, length of lease, amount of rental, and other factors. The problems here presented require careful thought and the outlining of a thorough policy before entering upon the subject.

FOREST FIRE PROTECTION

The year 1914 has seen a marked decrease over 1913 in the number and extent of fires occurring in the forest regions of the State. Lack of funds has prevented the carrying out of many projects which would have resulted in more complete protection.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The fact that ninety-four of the fires of the year were due to avoidable carelessness indicates the need of education. The Department has continued publishing fire notices and posting them at conspicuous places in the forest. The design of such posters was varied with each issue, the belief being that new ideas attract attention, and, therefore, make the posters more effective.

A series of fire warnings, printed on red paper, were inserted in the "Game Law" booklet, and also in the synopsis of the law. Those pamphlets go to each of the two hundred thousand purchasers of hunting licenses. The warning was an attempt to appeal to the sportsmen to prevent fires. Their attention was called to the fires they caused and the resulting damage, and they were reminded that continued fires reduce the supply of fish and game.

Telephone and railroad companies continued their co-operation by publishing fire warnings in their advertising literature and time table folders. The subject-matter is changed each year and thus a wider field is covered.

It is a conservative estimate to say that two million persons were reached by those fire warnings through one or another of the several agencies. Inquiries are received every day at this office asking for information about forest fires. In order to answer such communications Bulletin No. 10, "Forest Fires," was issued during the year and has admirably filled the need. These requests indicate a growing popular appreciation of the importance of the problem.

This educational work is a fire preventive measure aimed at all agencies responsible for fires. The method is varied for the purpose of making an appeal to the many interests of the people whom it is necessary to reach. In order to plan such work it is necessary to study the causes of fires. The following table shows the total number of reported fires, which occurred in the "fire towns" of the Adirondacks and Catskills, classified by causes:

Cause of Forest Fires, 1914

Smokers.	113
Fishermen.	57
Railroads.	50
Hunters.	42
Campers.	29
Incendiary.	29
Lightning.	26
Berry pickers.	21
Clearing land.	20
Burning buildings.	12
Bee hunters.	4
Children.	2
River drivers.	2
Lumberjacks.	2
Ginseng diggers.	1
Gum pickers.	1
Sawmill.	1
Traction engine.	1
<hr/>	
Total.	413
<hr/>	

An examination of the table shows that 113 of the 413 fires, or 27 per cent. of the total, were caused by carelessness of smokers. This shows an improvement over 1913 when 224 fires, or 33 per cent. of the total, were due to this cause. We think the decrease is due to the educational work. The record, however, is a serious reflection upon the careless smoker. If a person goes into the woods he does so for either pleasure or business; in either case he should be sufficiently interested to prevent forest fires.

Fishermen caused 14 per cent. of the total fires this year as against 17 per cent. last season. This reduction also indicates better precaution, but still, there is opportunity for vast improvement.

Hunters were responsible for 10 per cent. of the fires of the year as against 2 per cent. in 1913. This increase is largely due to difference in weather conditions, because it was wet and almost

no fires occurred during the hunting season of 1913, while it was very dangerous this year. The fact is clear that those who use the woods must exercise greater care or there will necessarily be some drastic action by property owners, which will curtail the privileges now enjoyed by hunters and others on lands which they do not own.

If we combine the fires caused by the fishermen, hunters and campers, we find that they constitute 41 per cent. of all the fires. These figures do not include any smokers' fires, a proportion of which were caused by these sportsmen. If we charge a reasonable proportion of the smokers' fires to these people, we conclude that sportsmen were the cause of 50 per cent. of the total number of fires. A computation on this basis shows that these agencies burned 44 per cent. of the area and caused 57 per cent. of the total loss. This is a severe arraignment of the sportsmen of the State, but it seems to be true. As a class, they have unanimously agreed upon the policy of forest protection, but such a policy to succeed must have the individual assistance of the users of the woods. Forest fires mean destruction not only of the tree growth, but of the cover which is the home of their game and the regulator of their water supply, which means so much to fish life. Destroy the forests, and extinction of fish and game follows.

It is a pleasure to note the rapid progress made in reduction of railroad fires. The railroad fires were but 12 per cent. of the total and of these only two exceeded ten acres in extent. This result has been brought about by removing the cause. The "rights of way" have been cleared and a large proportion of the engines have been so equipped that sparks are less liable to escape. The results have been made possible only by the hearty co-operation of the railroad officials having these matters in charge.

Our force of inspectors has been active; and as a result, 6,995 miles or 84 per cent. of the entire "rights of way" of the sixty railroads have been inspected, and 6,300 of the 6,866 locomotives operating, or 92 per cent., have been examined, besides 782 re-inspections made. A marked improvement on nearly all railroad lines has been found. As a matter of comparison, in one district in 1913 out of a total of 1,000 engines 40 per cent. were found defective on first inspection, while in 1914 only 17 per cent.

THE PREVENTION AND EXTINGUISHMENT OF FOREST AND GRASS

In order to comply with the provisions of the Executive Order, the Bureau of the Census has been directed to conduct a study of the effects of the Executive Order on the operations of the Bureau. The study is being conducted by the Bureau of the Census, and the results of the study will be reported to the President and the Congress.

- [illegible]

• Learning of a fact with
reference to the fact that
the fact is a fact.

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...
...

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered.

U. S. 1.12
(1911-1912)

Department of Fire Claims

HELP PREVENT FIRES SAVE THE FORESTS

DO NOT throw burning matches, cigars or cigarettes from the cars. They may start forest fires

DO NOT drop lighted matches, cigarettes, cigars or live pipe ashes where they may start fires.

DO NOT leave your camp fire until you are sure it is out.

Put out small fires and there will be no big ones.

A LITTLE CARE on your part may save thousands of dollars and many hardships.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.

NOTICE.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE

DON'T drop lighted matches, cigars, cigarettes or pipe ashes where they might set fire to inflammable material.

DON'T throw burning matches, cigars or cigarettes out of car window. They may start forest fires.

Write to the Commissioner, Department of Conservation, Albany, N. Y. the bulletin on Forest Fires, which will
warn about the dangers of fires and how to prevent them.

P. E. CROWLEY.

NOTICE!

6. The "Kaiser Family Foundation" has been one of the major forces behind the creation of the National Endowment for Democracy, which was established by Congress in 1983. The foundation's mission is to promote democracy around the world.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

FOREST FIRE PLACARDS ISSUED BY RAILROADS

failed to conform to specification on similar inspection. There are, however, a few cases where the operators have failed to comply with the law and these cases have been submitted to the Attorney-General with instructions to prosecute.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company filed with the Public Service Commission March 12, 1914, a petition requesting to be relieved from an order of that Commission dated April 1, 1909, which required them to use oil as fuel in locomotives on day trains upon their Adirondack lines during the fire season. The petition recited that since the 1909 order was issued there had been a decided increase in the cost of fuel oil, making the present cost of oil over coal about \$90,000 per season; that an improved type of "superheater" locomotive had been designed and tested by the company, which they alleged to be absolutely safe as to escape of sparks, coals and cinders.

The Public Service Commission held several hearings and the Conservation Commission opposed any modification of the 1909 order. We were greatly assisted by the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks as well as by representatives of the Empire State Forest Products Association, the International Paper Company and several other land owners. We contended:

1. The use of oil burners eliminated all forest fires resulting from sparks, coals or cinders from locomotives.

2. That no matter how effective the design or equipment of a locomotive may be, there is still remaining the question of maintenance and operation.

3. That past experience shows the disastrous results of such fires, and that the interests endangered are too great to permit any chance of fires.

The Public Service Commission by decision dated May 21, 1914, sustained our objections and denied the application. Their conclusions were:

"1. The preservation of the State's forests from fire and destruction transcends in importance all questions of expediency, convenience, or economy, and demands the adoption and enforcement of every possible protective and preventive measure.

"2. The question as to what fuel may be used for steam generation in locomotives operated in the Forest Preserve is simply

one of safety. If coal burners are surely safe, they should be allowed, if unsafe, they should be disallowed and in either case without regard to the question of expense—at least while that question falls within the limits of the present alleged difference in operation cost between the two methods.

“3. The only sure way to safeguard against forest fires is to prevent setting fires in or near to forest lands; and since neither sparks nor coals are produced by the burning of oil, which is a fluid and leaves no ash that can be identified in the oil burning locomotive we have an absolutely effective means of preventing railroad fires from locomotive operation; whereas live coals and sparks are bound to appear in the combustion of coal under forced draft, and accordingly in the coal burning type of locomotive we have safety only to the extent that the escape of sparks and the dropping of live coals can be prevented.

“4. While substantial progress has been made in the development of a coal burning type of locomotive which will not throw sparks nor drop live coals, it has not yet been demonstrated that in the continuous operation of these devices the danger risk will be reduced to that minimum which under existing conditions in the Forest Preserve must properly remain as the standard for regulative guidance in railroad operation.”

Fires to clear land or fallow fires were once one of the agencies which caused a large proportion of our fires. These fires are now regulated. A permit must be obtained before such fires can be legally set. The result is that it is the exception when they cause a forest fire, and if they do so they are illegally set. These fires amounted to but 20 in number, or 5 per cent. of the total, and only one did appreciable damage. The results obtained in this case suggest a solution of campers' and other fires, if such preventive methods become necessary.

We have, when necessity required, and when in our judgment public safety would be amply guarded, appointed as special forest ranger without pay, one or more reliable employees of a firm which had a large amount of burning. This person had to be there during the burning, had authority to issue permits and make reports to us, thus saving the expense of detailing a ranger. The result has been satisfactory.

The following table contains a summary of violations of section 97 and section 98 (fire provisions) of the Conservation Law. The total of such cases is but two-thirds as great as for 1913.

Violations of Fire Law

SECTION OF LAW	Total number of cases	Cases dropped	Cases pending	Cases settled	Amount of recovery
97*.....	29	6	13	10	\$105 85
98†.....	22	1	6	15	92 27
Total.....	51	7	19	25	\$198 12

* Section 97 forbids setting fires without written permit.

† Section 98 makes person who causes fire liable for expense of extinguishing.

In 1908 several disastrous fires were caused by the railroads operating coal-burning locomotives in the Adirondaeks. Some of these fires burned over State forest lands. Investigations as to cause, negligence, extent, amount of damage, etc., as a result of such fires were instituted, and actions brought. A careful analysis of the situation disclosed the fact that the Delaware & Hudson Company was not responsible for all the fires alleged to have been caused by it. After a full examination, a settlement was reached. The New York Central Railroad caused two such fires, which burned 1,454 acres near Beaver River, and 500 acres near Saranac Inn. Actions were brought and the cases tried. Judgments were recovered for the entire loss as determined by the jury. It was our contention that although the timber was not consumed, the State suffered a total loss. We conceded that in case of a similar fire on private property, there would have been a deduction for salvage, but contended that in view of many and decided opinions of the Attorney-General in regard to use of such property in similar cases the merchantable material could not be utilized. The railroad company contended that it was entitled to salvage. The Court of Appeals during November handed down an opinion that the measure of damage was the value of property before the fire minus the value after the fire. The court did not pass directly upon the question of utilization of the timber but said the judgment was not upon a proper basis of facts and ordered the case back for a new trial. The verdict in the Beaver River fire case was for \$13,500, and in the Saranac Inn fire \$9,018.

At the time these fires occurred there was no statute providing penalty for killing of trees by fire. Such a law has since been enacted.

May 21, 1911, this department alleged that the Erie Railroad Company caused a fire which burned over 368 acres of State land in the town of Hancock, Delaware county. Action was brought for penalty and damages. We had but circumstantial evidence as to cause. In former years fires had burned over this area and there was a dispute as to particular trees being killed or injured by this fire. After conferences the railroad company offered judgment for \$1,566.67, which was accepted by the Attorney-General. This was under the circumstances a good settlement as it was for more than the value of the property; the company spent a large sum in examining the tract, the title to the land was not perfect, and our proof was not conclusive.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

A force of sixty-five rangers and forty-nine observers was maintained through the latter part of the fire season. About a third of the rangers and one-half of the observers were appointed during the last ten days of April. Owing to uncertainty as to the funds which would be available for fire protective work, the complete quota of rangers and observers was not obtained until about June 10th. The records of fires during the year demonstrate better than words the efficiency of the force.

One new mountain station was constructed during the year. It is located on Azure Mountain, near Gile, in western Franklin county. This mountain station covers a large area, nearly all of which has been lumbered. These are the areas in which large fires often occur, and the station commands a range of this territory.

The mountain stations have again demonstrated their usefulness and the observers' record shows that with one or two exceptions they attended faithfully to their duties.

The observers are required in most instances to live continuously on the mountain. It has been necessary during the year to build eight new cabins for the mountain stations. Some of these were to replace tents which were used by the observers, but which were



FOREST FIRE, MCINTYRE MOUNTAIN — VIEW FROM LAKE PLACID VILLAGE

Photo. I. L. Seelman

far from satisfactory on account of the rigorous weather conditions encountered on the mountain tops. The new cabins have been substantially constructed of lumber or logs, at small expense. The labor has been supplied from the ranger force, and in several instances land owners have donated materials. Eight lookout towers have been erected to take the place of old towers which became unsafe for the observers' use.

List of Mountain Stations in 1914 and Number of Fires Reported from Each

STATION	Fire district	County	Town	Fires reported, 1913	Fires reported, 1914
Adams	2	Essex	Newcomb	7	7
Amersand	1	Franklin	Harriestown	21	5
Arat*	3	St. Lawrence	Piercefield	4	4
Azure†	1	Franklin	Waverly		1
Bald	3	Lewis	Croghan	47	18
Balsam Lake*	5	Ulster	Hardenburgh	4	2
Beaver Lake*	3	Herkimer	Webb	13	2
Belfry*	2	Essex	Moriah	6	6
Belleyre	5	Ulster	Shandaken	16	4
Black	2	Washington	Dresden	13	8
Blue	3	Hamilton	Indian Lake	14	7
Boreas	2	Essex	North Hudson	6	9
Cat	3	St. Lawrence	Clifton	25	17
Catamount	3	St. Lawrence	Colton	31	15
Cathead	4	Hamilton	Benson	67	40
Crane	2	Warren	Johnsburgh	27	18
DeBar*	1	Franklin	Duane	6	10
Dunbrook†	3	Hamilton	Indian Lake		
Fort Noble	4	Herkimer	Wilmurt	11	3
Gore	2	Warren	Johnsburgh	17	17
Hamilton	4	Hamilton	Lake Pleasant	36	24
High Point	5	Ulster	Wawarsing	5	15
Hunter	5	Greene	Jewett	18	
Hurricane	3	Essex	Keene	25	43
Kempshall	1	Hamilton	Long Lake	11	9
Loon Lake	1	Franklin	Franklin	16	19
Lyon	1	Clinton	Saranac	27	2
Makomis	2	Essex	North Hudson	9	8
Mohawk	5	Ulster	New Paltz	10	4
Mooshead	3	St. Lawrence	Colton	13	9
Moose River	3	Lewis	Lyonsdale	14	5
Mt. Morris	1	Franklin	Altamont	8	10
Ohmer	4	Saratoga	Day	24	20
Owlshead*	3	Hamilton	Long Lake	7	5
Pharaoh	2	Essex	Schroon	22	14
Poke-O-Moonshine*	1	Essex	Chesterfield	6	7
Prospect	2	Warren	Caldwell	24	20
Rondaxe*	3	Herkimer	Webb	8	2
St. Regis	1	Franklin	Santa Clara	7	13
Slide†	5	Ulster	Shandaken	26	
Snowy	4	Hamilton	Indian Lake	29	6
Stillwater	3	Herkimer	Webb	42	22
Swede*	2	Warren	Hague	18	10
Tomany	4	Hamilton	Arietta		5
Tooley Pond	3	St. Lawrence	Clare		2
Twadell	5	Delaware	Hancock	13	2
Vanderwhacker	2	Essex	Minerva	28	12
Wakeley*	4	Hamilton	Lake Pleasant	5	3
West	3	Hamilton	Long Lake	11	
Whiteface	1	Essex	Wilmington	19	15
Whodhull	3	Herkimer	Wilmurt	26	4
Total				816	503

* No observers appointed in 1914 until after June 5th.

† Not operated during season of 1914.

‡ Not operated until October 1st

Special efforts have been made to improve the service on the telephone lines owned by the department. A number of the old lines have been repaired and improved; and some new lines have been built to fill in gaps which appeared in the telephone system.

In order to facilitate the making of prompt repairs to telephone lines by observers and rangers, ten new linemen's test sets have been purchased and distributed among the members of the field force at points where they would be on hand in case of line troubles.

The following table summarizes the construction of telephone lines during the year. Nearly all this work was done with ranger labor:

Telephone Lines

District	Miles built 1914	Total miles State line to date
1	1	37
2	30	98
3	5	54
4	3	78
5	2	20
Total	41	287

In order to render large unbroken blocks of forest land more accessible to fire fighters, the rangers and observers have been directed to work at clearing out trails during wet weather. Considerable has been accomplished along this line, as the following table shows.

Trails Cleared Out 1914

District	Miles
1	20
2	30
3	10
4	9
5	6
Total	75

The so-called "top lopping" law remained unchanged during 1914. Its enforcement has been carried out conscientiously by the ranger force. Practically all lumbermen operating within the areas to which this law applies, have done the lopping in a satisfactory manner, only two violations having been reported. These cases are both pending at the time when this report is written.

Mention should be made of the co-operation by the State Department of Highways in the reporting of forest fires. In September a request was made by the Conservation Commission that the Highway Department instruct its road patrolmen to extinguish small fires when they could do so without serious interference with their regular duties, and to report all fires to the nearest forest ranger or fire warden. The Commissioner of Highways acceded to this request and sent letters of instruction to each patrolman employed in the area embraced within the fire towns. In this way, an auxiliary force of seventy-two men has been added to our ranger force. The reporting of fires by rural mail carriers has been continued as in 1913. There can be no doubt that the assistance of these persons is of considerable value. Many fires are started each year by persons traveling along the highways, and these fires should all be picked up by our new auxiliary observers.

The tables accompanying this report summarize the fires of the year classified in two ways — by counties and by causes. The preventive and protective measures have held down the acreage covered by the 413 fires to 13,837, as against 54,796 acres burned in 688 fires in 1913. The expense of fighting fires was \$13,978.18 in 1914, as against \$42,979.04 in 1913; the damage done by fires in 1914 was \$14,905 as against \$51,455 in 1913.

These figures show a great reduction in both acreage and cost in 1914. While it must be remembered that 1913 was the worst fire year since 1908, still there were two or three periods of great drought in 1914, namely in May and early June, in September, and in late October and early November. The last period was especially dry in the Catskill region.

Forest Fire Losses, 1914, by Counties

COUNTY	Number of fires	Total acres burned	Total expense of fighting fires	ACRES PRIVATE LAND BURNED				ACRES STATE LAND BURNED				Value of standing timber destroyed	Value of logs, lumber, etc., destroyed	Value of buildings, etc., destroyed		
				Virgin timber	Second growth	Brush	Waste	Virgin timber	Second growth	Brush	Waste					
ADIRONDACKS																
Clinton.....	31	686	\$1,027 05	.....	51	595	40	.....	18	493	15	215	\$320	.....	.....	.....
Essex.....	56	1,082	2,746 70	.....	82	235	24	.....	90	6	1,490	83	850	.....	.....	\$5
Franklin.....	68	4,633	3,767 48	1	400	1,383	1,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,320	40	.....	.....
Fulton.....	4	104	66 48	.....	100	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	42	396	445 10	3	40	217	4	.....	.....	32	50	50	180	.....	50	.....
Herkimer.....	12	17	121 57	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	3	3	20	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	21	278	378 98	.....	30	162	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	2	125	101 42	.....	100	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga.....	12	92	169 55	.....	46	34	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	5
St. Lawrence.....	49	1,880	1,007 27	1	131	1,439	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	43	587	767 75	5	315	124	93	.....	.....	20	20	10	1,730	.....	55	.....
Washington.....	9	43	171 79	.....	6	36	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	349	9,923	\$10,771 14	10	1,301	4,260	1,754	108	551	1,578	361	.....	\$6,510	\$400	.....	\$115
CATSKILLS																
Delaware.....	16	155	\$111 55	.....	101	1	46	.....	.....	6	.....	1	\$175	\$405	.....	.....
Greene.....	15	11	41 72	.....	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	3	34	37 95	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	.....
Ulster.....	30	3,714	3,015 82	32	1,667	795	1,058	.....	.....	82	30	50	6,915	5	.....	.....
Total.....	64	3,914	\$3,207 04	32	1,811	797	1,105	.....	.....	88	30	51	\$7,470	\$410	.....	.....
TOTALS																
Adirondacks.....	349	9,923	\$10,771 14	10	1,301	4,260	1,754	108	551	1,578	361	.....	\$6,510	\$400	.....	\$115
Catskills.....	64	3,914	3,207 04	32	1,811	797	1,105	.....	88	30	51	.....	7,470	410	.....	.....
Total.....	413	13,837	\$13,978 18	42	3,112	5,057	2,859	108	639	1,608	412	.....	\$13,980	\$810	.....	\$115

Forest Fire Losses, 1914, by Causes

CAUSE	Number of fires	Total acreage burned	ACRES PRIVATE LAND BURNED				ACRES STATE LAND BURNED				Value of standing timber destroyed	Value of logs, lumber, etc., destroyed	Value of buildings, fences, etc., destroyed	
			ACRES PRIVATE LAND BURNED		ACRES STATE LAND BURNED		ACRES STATE LAND BURNED							
			Virgin timber	Second growth	Brush	Waste	Virgin timber	Second growth	Brush	Waste				
ADIRONDACKS														
Smokers.....	93	1,695	1	231	1,185	236	.....	.....	2	40	\$950	\$355	\$35
Fishermen.....	57	5,643	1	616	1,427	1,427	87	25	1,485	103	3,025	.....	10
Hunters.....	36	510	.....	209	135	30	.....	80	38	18	60	.....	.....
Campers.....	28	217	.....	6	2	2	.....	5	1	198	60	.....	.....
Incendary.....	27	589	3	44	47	1	15	440	37	2	325	.....	.....
Lightning.....	26	164	5	12	143	.....	3	1	.....	.....	280	.....	.....
Locomotives.....	25	112	.....	26	39	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....
Berry pickers.....	21	111	.....	24	67	5	.....	.....	15	.....	205	.....	50
Clearing land.....	16	84	.....	68	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	20
Burning buildings.....	9	740	.....	38	702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245	35	.....
Bee hunters.....	2	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Children.....	2	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
River drivers.....	2	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Ginseng diggers.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
Gum pickers.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....
Lumber jacks.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sawmill.....	1	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Traction engine.....	1	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	349	9,923	10	1,301	4,260	1,754	108	551	1,578	361	\$6,510	\$400	\$115	
CATSKILLS														
Locomotives.....	25	424	.....	212	201	4	.....	6	.....	1	\$575	.....	.....
Smokers.....	20	2,110	2	907	390	811	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,525	\$110	.....
Hunters.....	6	615	.....	488	75	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	3,500	.....	.....
Clearing land.....	4	300	.....	30	30	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	300	.....
Burning buildings.....	3	435	30	145	100	50	.....	30	30	50	450	.....	.....
Bee hunters.....	2	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
Incendary.....	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Campers.....	1	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Lumber jacks.....	1	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Total.....	64	3,914	32	1,811	797	1,105	.....	88	30	51	\$7,470	\$410	.....

* Fire less than 1 acre in extent.

Forest Fire Losses, 1914, by Causes — (Concluded)

CAUSE	Number of fires	Total acreage burned	ACRES PRIVATE LAND BURNED				ACRES STATE LAND BURNED				Value of standing timber destroyed	Value of logs, lumber, etc., destroyed	Value of buildings, fences, etc., destroyed
			Virgin timber	Second growth	Brush	Waste	Virgin timber	Second growth	Brush	Waste			
TOTALS													
Adirondacks.....	349	9,923	10	1,301	4,260	1,754	108	551	1,578	361	\$6,510	\$400	\$115
Catskills.....	64	3,914	32	1,811	797	1,105	.....	88	30	51	7,470	410	.....
Totals.....	413	13,837	42	3,112	5,057	2,859	108	639	1,608	412	\$13,980	\$810	\$115

Less than two-tenths of one per cent of the area under protection was burned. The cost of protection on the entire area of 7,270,000 acres included in the fire towns was less than one cent per acre. This figure includes salaries and expenses of the fire protection force, expense of equipment, and the cost of extra labor employed to fight fires.

There were four bad fires during the year, three in the Adirondacks and one in the Catskills. The first was in the town of Keene, Essex county, and burned over 425 acres of State land. This fire was thought to be of incendiary origin, although all efforts to apprehend the offenders have failed.

The second fire was in the town of Santa Clara, Franklin county. It started from a small fire — probably left by fishermen — when a terrific wind sprang up on the afternoon of May 31 and swept the flames across 1,550 acres of State land before they could be controlled by the fire fighters. All but eighty-five acres of the above area was land which had previously been burned over.

The third fire occurred in the town of North Elba, Essex county, in the latter part of June. It was apparently caused by the carelessness of some person passing along the trail from Lake Placid to Mt. Marcy. The fact that the fire, although in an almost inaccessible portion of the mountains, did not burn over more than 200 acres before it was checked, redounds greatly to the credit of the fire fighters.

In the Catskills no great damage was done by fires, until one was started near Mt. Pleasant, presumably by hunters, on October 12. Although quick action by the ranger force got men on the fire line promptly and kept them there day and night until rain finally came, a large quantity of timber was destroyed on the 450 acres burned over.

It is interesting to note the effect of the period of dry weather as indicated by the accompanying tabulation of fires classified by months and counties. More fires originated in May than in any other month. May is ordinarily a bad month for fires since the snow has mostly gone from the ground and the green vegetation has not yet appeared. These conditions prevailed this year, and to make matters worse very little rain fell during the entire month.

Forest Fires, 1914 — Summary by Months and Counties

COUNTY	MONTH									
	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Totals
ADIRONDACKS										
Clinton.....	1	10	8	3	6	2	.....	1	31
Essex.....	2	1	11	12	10	9	1	4	6	56
Franklin.....	1	25	12	8	14	2	5	1	68
Fulton.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
Hamilton.....	7	7	1	6	3	17	1	42
Herkimer.....	1	1	1	1	6	.....	2	.....	12
Lewis.....	1	5	4	2	5	1	2	1	21
Oneida.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Saratoga.....	2	3	.....	5	.....	2	.....	12
St. Lawrence.....	19	7	1	12	4	6	.....	49
Warren.....	15	10	5	7	.....	3	3	43
Washington.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	2	1	9
Total.....	2	5	98	67	32	73	13	45	14	349
CATSKILLS										
Delaware.....	10	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	16
Green.....	7	2	1	2	1	2	.....	15
Sullivan.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3
Ulster.....	2	9	3	.....	.....	3	12	1	30
Total.....	2	27	8	1	2	6	16	2	64
SUMMARY										
Adirondacks.....	2	5	98	67	32	73	13	45	14	349
Catskills.....	2	27	8	1	2	6	16	2	64
Total.....	2	7	125	75	33	75	19	61	16	413

WEEKS LAW

Under the provisions of the Weeks Law, an allotment of \$10,000 was made by the United States Department of Agriculture for the use of New York State in protecting the forests from fire on the watersheds of navigable streams. Of this amount \$8,000 was made available for use within the area included in the "fire towns." In 1913, the allotment for use in the fire districts was only \$5,000; but at the end of the year the Commission requested that it be increased to \$10,000 in 1914. The allotment under the Weeks Law depended upon the approval of an item in the United States Department of Agriculture appropriation bill which came before Congress last spring. Letters were sent by the Conservation Commission to all of New York State's senators and representatives in Congress, asking them to work for the passage of the above item. Practically all the Congress-

men stated that they favored its passage, and the bill was finally passed.

New York was allotted \$8,000, which was used to pay the salaries of seventeen observers on mountain stations for six and one-half months. During the dry period of the early fall eight additional observers were designated as emergency employees under this act and paid from this fund for a period of about five weeks.

The cooperation of rural mail carriers and star route carriers was continued as in 1913. Two fires, according to the records, were reported by these men in 1914.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The greatest single need of the fire protective organization is an assured and ample appropriation. In my opinion, the complete summer force of rangers and observers should be appointed not later than April 15, and in some districts these men should be on duty by April 1. During the past two years it has been impossible to do this on account of the uncertainty as to the amount which would be available for the work.

Furthermore, there is need of at least eight new mountain stations. These stations should be constructed, equipped and manned in the spring of 1915. The equipment at all the mountain stations should be gone over and much of it renewed. A few of our lookout towers are becoming unsafe and should be replaced with steel towers.

The publication of a Manual of Instructions for the use of rangers and observers is strongly urged. Copy for such a publication has been prepared and could be made ready for printing at once. A manual of this kind would make it easier for the field employees to do their work right; it would greatly lessen the work of this office in correcting errors made in the field; and it would improve the efficiency of the force.

With but one exception our rangers are being paid sixty dollars per month and their traveling expenses. The maximum salary which the law allows a ranger is seventy-five dollars per month. Rangers' expense accounts average thirty dollars per month. I believe we would be able to secure better men for the position of

ranger if we should pay a fixed salary of, say, eighty-five or ninety dollars per month with no allowance for expenses. It should be stipulated that, where necessary, the ranger should keep a horse. In order to pay the salary mentioned above, an amendment to the statute would, of course, be necessary.

There are a number of rangers who have been in the employ of the Department for several years. Some of these men have proved their ability and their experience has made them more valuable for the work. I believe that small increases in salary should be given to those rangers who have earned them by meritorious service.

The area within which the Conservation Commission has jurisdiction over fire protection is defined by section 97 of the Conservation Law. This section enumerates ninety-seven towns in the Adirondack and Catskill regions which comprise the protective area. The intent of the framers of the law was apparently to name the towns which would include the more densely forested portions of the regions in question.

However, in the Catskill region there are large areas of forest land outside of the present fire towns. In Greene county the town of Halcott is largely forest land. To include this town as a fire town would not only extend fire protection to areas where it is needed, but would also facilitate the administration of the fire law by rounding out the exterior boundaries of the protective area.

Quite another condition exists in Sullivan county. Two forest towns — Neversink and Rockland — in the northern part of the county are now included among the fire towns. A belt of forest extends around the outside of the county, although the central portion is agricultural land. In order to facilitate administration, I recommend that the entire county be included in the protective area.

CUBA RESERVATION

The plans made last year have, during this season, been put into effect. The survey to locate the boundaries of the property has been completed. Seventeen concrete and numerous iron monuments designating corners have been erected. Such portions of the property as are suitable for camp sites have been surveyed

into lots. A map showing the allotment is in preparation. Two hundred and sixty-six lots with approximately one hundred feet frontage each have been made.

Careful consideration was given to the preparation of a lease. It was determined that five years (the limit defined by statute) was the most desirable period that could be arranged. The lease requires payment annually in advance, contains restrictions as to erection of buildings, and provides that assignments of lease shall not be made without the approval of the Commission. Various rules and regulations (published in full below) were adopted and made a part of the lease.

Rules and Regulations Governing the Use and Occupation of the Premises Leased Pursuant to the Provisions of the Agreement Hereto Attached

1. No permanent structure or addition to existing structure shall be erected upon leased premises without the written consent and approval of the Conservation Commission.

2. Tents are not to be pitched without the written consent of the Conservation Commission, or its duly authorized agents.

3. Before the work of construction is begun the plans of any proposed structure must be presented to the Commission for written approval.

4. No dock or docks shall extend into the water of the lake more than fifty feet from the shore line and such lines to be determined by the level of the spillway, without the written consent of the Conservation Commission. In case, however, the depth of the water at the end of such dock or docks is less than four (4) feet such dock or docks may be extended to such depth.

5. All buildings shall, at reasonable hours, be open to inspection by officials of the Conservation Commission or its duly authorized agents in order to determine if the provisions of the lease are being complied with.

6. The Conservation Commission or its duly authorized agents shall have the right of passage over any leased property.

7. No business of any character shall be conducted on premises herein leased without a special written permit from the Commission.

8. All cottages shall be equipped with a fire extinguisher of a kind which shall be approved by the National Board of Underwriters.

9. In case of fire of any character on or near State property, occupants of State land may be called upon to fight the same without pay.

10. Firearms must be used carefully so that there will be no danger to human life or property.

11. Each privy shall be equipped with removable galvanized iron cans or any metal water-tight container and the privy shall be built in such a way that the cans may be easily removed.

12. Each lessee shall provide a plentiful supply of lime and dirt and use the same in any privy on said premises and such privy shall be cleaned and all fecal matter removed by the lessee at such frequent intervals as to prevent offensive and unnecessary odors.

13. Every cottage shall be equipped with an iron garbage can with cover and all garbage must be placed therein and shall be removed by the lessee at frequent intervals.

14. No garbage, dishwater, sweepings, bottles, broken glass or waste material of any character shall be thrown in the lake.

15. Each lessee will be held responsible for his leased parcel and must keep it free of broken glass and debris of all kinds.

16. Stable manure must not be deposited within thirty feet of the shore line and must be removed at least every two weeks.

17. The Conservation Commission reserves the right to promulgate and enforce regulations in regard to contagious or infectious diseases.

18. No trees or shrubbery upon the reservation shall be cut or mutilated without the written consent of the Conservation Commission. Horses must not be hitched to trees.

19. The Conservation Commission shall have the right to plant trees on any location which will not interfere with the proper use of the lands by lessee.

20. Lessees shall do all in their power to keep the land and water of the reservation clean, sightly and sanitary.

21. The Conservation Commission will require that order and decorum be observed at all times.

22. Lessees are required to assist in the prosecution of any violations of the law committed upon the lake or upon lands owned by the State adjacent thereto.

23. To best promote the interests of all concerned, the Conservation Commission requests that every occupant of the reservation promptly report to the Conservation Commission or its duly authorized agent every infraction of these rules and regulations.

The foregoing rules were duly adopted by the Conservation Commission on the 13th day of May, 1914.

A conference was held at Cuba with a committee of cottagers and these provisions were finally accepted. It was also decided that \$15 was a fair and equitable annual rental value for a lot.

Since May 1st leases have been executed as follows:

167 cottage lots, at \$15.....	\$2,505 00
1 boathouse site, at \$3.....	3 00
14 agricultural leases	121 20
1 store permit	10 00
	<hr/>
Total revenue (gross).....	\$2,639 20
	<hr/> <hr/>

The only fixed annual expense is that of a caretaker, who at present receives a salary of \$600. There should also be a small sum for miscellaneous expenses. We believe that a large number of additional leases will be applied for next year and estimate that the gross income will reach \$3,000.

The wisdom of the statute fixing a policy for the use of this property and providing for administration thereof has been markedly demonstrated. The people residing thereon were formerly "squatters" and there was no one in authority. They welcome the security of a lease, the effect of authority and benefits which accrue therefrom. This has led to a definition of area. They now feel secure in their rights and are making improvements. The general aspect, the sanitary conditions and type of buildings have been greatly improved.

The State lands about the lake are practically treeless. Inasmuch as this is and will continue to be a great summer resort,

we should at once begin extensive tree planting for shade purposes. A plan to carry out such an idea has already been prepared. An appropriation should be made to carry on the work.

LEGISLATION

The past few years embrace a period during which there has been much discussion and effort put forth along the line of advanced forest legislation. The central feature has been the State's control over private forests. There have been many persons and various organizations interested in these conferences. Many proposed measures have been drafted, but the bill introduced at the last session of the Legislature was supposed by its sponsors to cover the situation.

The principle of the proposed legislation was State control, in some cases optional and in others mandatory, but in any event, the owner received relief from taxation and usually other benefits. The main features of the bill were embodied in sections 88, 88a, 88b, 89 and 89a. For the convenience of the reader an attempt has been made to prepare a synopsis of the several provisions. There is a distinction made according to the location of lands. The classification depends upon whether or not they are located within either the Adirondack or Catskill parks. Each section will be considered separately and in order:

Section 88. This, the first provision, is the entering step. It is entirely optional, and may be said to provide for a declaration by an owner that he desires to place his property under a system of forest management, controlled by the State authorities. It applies to any private land within the parks and to "unimproved," "non-agricultural" lands whose value is \$10 per acre or less if located without the parks. The prescribed procedure is an application by the owner, an examination by the Commission, submission of a plan for management by the owner and approval of the latter by the Commission. The advantages to the owner are that it permits him to be entitled to the benefits as provided by section 88-b (State to reforest) also section 89-a (State to pay taxes).

Section 88-a. This section in brief means compulsory reforestation under certain conditions. It is applicable within the parks

only where the forest growth is destroyed and the land is unimproved and non-agricultural, provided the owner does not enter his land under section 88. It provides that the owner of such lands shall after notice reforest, or if he fails, the State shall do so; that an account of the cost shall be kept and that the expense incurred by the State shall be subject only to existing liens and taxes; that interest shall be computed at 4 per cent. simple. Cutting of timber is made subject to State control and the expense incurred by the State must be paid before removal of the timber. There is no provision for tax reduction but the State cannot be reimbursed for its outlay in excess of 50 per cent. of the stumpage value.

Section 88-b. This provision provides for the State to contract to reforest private lands. It applies to lands entered under section 88 if in parcels of 300 acres or upwards. The owner may apply but the State must reforest when such applications are made. The future lumbering is restricted. The expense of planting, with 4 per cent. simple interest, becomes a lien on the wood growth only, but the State cannot recover on account of such expense more than 50 per cent. of the stumpage value, on account of such disbursements. The owner is entitled to the taxation provisions of section 89-a. A cutting tax of 10 per cent. is levied in lieu of taxes advanced.

Section 89. This is the present provision of the Conservation Law relative to taxation of forest lands. It was amended in the bill so as to apply only to lands without the Adirondack and Catskill parks.

Section 89-a. This section provides that the State pay taxes on forest lands under certain conditions. It is applicable to private lands in parcels of 100 acres or upwards, whose land value is \$10 or less per acre, situate within the parks, provided they have been classified under section 88 or 88-b. It fixes an assessment value of the land, exclusive of minerals or improvements, for a fifty-year period. Lands covered with forests or lands planted may be included. The cutting is regulated. The land and forest growth shall be separately assessed. The owner shall pay the tax on the land as assessed. The timber shall be separately assessed and the State shall pay the tax. A graduated cutting tax

is provided, which is paid to the State as reimbursement for taxes paid. The State Comptroller has some authority in limiting expenditures of money in tax districts.

The Commission opposed the passage of this bill for the reason that it contained provisions believed to be contrary to the interests of the State. An analysis of the several provisions and of their application will, we believe, convince anyone that the facts more than justify our position. A full discussion of this bill was set forth in a statement, made by the Chairman of the Commission, as follows:

“Our opposition to this law is based upon the broad ground that it is grossly unjust to the State.

“This statute commits the State to the policy of expending the moneys of the State for (1) reforesting the denuded lands of private owners; (2) paying taxes upon the value of trees growing upon private lands.

“No State or nation has ever, to my knowledge, undertaken to expend money for the improvement of private property or for the payment of taxes on such property.

“Some States pay taxes upon their own forest lands, and in rare cases States have exempted some woodlands owned by persons from taxation; but no State has ever before, I believe, actually paid the taxes upon such private property or expended moneys thereon for the improvement thereof.

“A brief digest of the provisions of this law will serve to elucidate my point of view.

I. The State Required to Pay the Cost of Reforesting the Denuded Lands of Private Owners

“This statute provides that the State shall at its own cost reforest all lands, ‘suitable for tree growth’ situate on any watershed of the State provided that (1) the value of the lands alone, exclusive of any trees thereon does not exceed ten (10) dollars per acre; (2) that the area of such lands is not less than three hundred (300) acres in contiguous parcels; (3) the owner classifies the same as forest lands, and agrees to conduct lumbering operations thereon according to the plans of the Conservation Commission.

“The cost of reforesting such lands with simple interest at 4% shall be a lien upon the trees (not on the land) which may grow thereon, *subject to existing liens, but in no event shall such lien exceed fifty per centum (50%) of the value of the trees at the time of cutting.*

II. The State Required to Pay the Taxes Upon the Value of the Trees on Private Lands

“In the event that the lands so reforested at the expense of the State are situate in the Adirondack or Catskill Parks, the owner shall be exempt from the payment of taxes upon the value of the trees which may grow thereon for a period of fifty years, and shall only be required to pay taxes upon the value of the land exclusive of the trees.

“This provision for the exemption from taxation upon the value of growing trees not only applies to the lands so reforested by the State but also to all private wood lands and timber lands situate within the Parks, if such lands are classified as above.

“You will observe, therefore, that the only tax which the owner is required to pay upon his forest lands within the Parks is upon the valuation of such lands exclusive of the value of any trees thereof. Such valuation shall not be increased for a term of fifty years. The foregoing provision applies to areas upon which there exists a valuable tree growth as well as to denuded lands which have been reforested by the State.

“On the other hand all taxes upon the value of the trees shall be paid by the State for such period. The assessor of the Tax District in which such lands are situate is required to assess the value of the trees annually, and upon such valuation the State pays the taxes. In short, this statute provides that the State shall pay all taxes on the value of trees which enhances in value year by year and which is the most valuable part of any forest land, while the owner pays taxes upon the bare land which, exclusive of the trees, is generally of very small value.

“In lieu of all these taxes paid by the State the owner is required to pay a cutting tax of ten per cent. (10%) upon the value of the timber removed from the lands reforested at the expense of the State and upon all other forest land a graduated

cutting tax varying from two per cent. (2%) to six per cent (6%) of such value according to the time of cutting and removal of such timber ranging from ten to fifty years.

“ The foregoing is the gist of this proposed law. In the case of denuded lands requiring reforestation it provides for a sort of copartnership arrangement with the owner of private lands to conduct lumbering operations thereon. The owner furnishes the land while the State furnishes the trees and plants the same. The owner pays the taxes on the bare land exclusive of the trees at a valuation fixed for fifty years. The State pays all taxes on the value of the trees which increase annually, and at the end of a period of fifty years the actual cost of reforesting with simple interest at four per cent. (4%) per annum plus a cutting tax of ten per cent. (10%) is returned to the State, but in no event is the State entitled to receive more than fifty per centum (50%) of the value of the timber subject always to any prior existing lien or incumbrance.

“ With regard to all other forest lands in the Parks, i. e., private lands not requiring artificial reforestation on which there exists tree growth of potential value, the owner pays taxes on the value of the land only, and the State the taxes on the value of the trees in lieu of which the State receives a cutting tax of five per cent. (5%) of the value of the timber removed at the end of fifty (50) years.

“ Reliable estimates based upon experience show that the average value of the Park lands exclusive of trees does not exceed two dollars (\$2) per acre; that the average cost of reforesting the denuded lands is eight dollars (\$8) per acre, and the average value of the timber on cut lands where trees of potential value now exist is about six dollars (\$6) per acre.

III. The Effect of this Proposed Statute with Respect to Denuded Lands

“ It is estimated that there exist within the State 430,000 acres of denuded private lands suitable for tree growth to which this law is applicable. If reforested pursuant to the provisions of this law the State must expend three million, four hundred and forty thousand dollars (\$3,440,000). In this proposed

venture the State furnishes practically the entire capital — to be precise, the State invests eight dollars (\$8) every time the owner furnishes two dollars (\$2). The State assumes the entire risk of destruction by fire and storm or injury by trespass, and at the end of the period can in no event receive more than one-half of the value of the crop. The owner has practically nothing to lose and everything to gain; the State has everything to lose and nothing to gain. Would one private individual enter into a similar contract with another? Will you undertake to reforest my denuded lands upon the same terms?

“No business man would think of doing such a thing. Very much less would any sensible man make such a bargain if he was required to pay all taxes upon the growing crop of trees for a period of fifty years.

“The State of New York owns to-day approximately one hundred and twenty thousand acres of denuded lands suitable for reforestation. These lands should be reforested before the State enters upon the task of entering upon a jug-handle arrangement to expend its money to improve private property for the benefit of private individuals. Why not bend its energies toward the reforestation of its own lands?

“If the reforestation of its own denuded lands by the State fails to insure adequate reforestation of our own forest covers, why not purchase such lands from the private owners and plant the same with trees? Would not such a course be wiser and more in tune with a legitimate governmental function than to enter into a copartnership arrangement with private individuals?

IV. The Effect of the Taxative Provisions of the Proposed Statute

“The provisions of this law relating to taxation apply to two classes of private lands situate in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks:

“(1) Denuded lands suitable for forest growth.

“(2) Cut-over forest lands upon which there exists a stand of trees growing of potential prospective value.

"A conservative estimate of the quantity of such denuded lands is four hundred and thirty thousand (430,000) acres, and of such cut-over lands one million seven hundred thousand (1,700,000) acres

"The owner is required to pay taxes on the value of the land alone exclusive of the trees, viz., two dollars (\$2) per acre on an average, which remains fixed for fifty (50) years, and the State pays the taxes upon the value of the trees, which in the case of reforested lands is eight dollars (\$8) per acre, as shown above. The value of the trees upon which the State pays taxes increases year by year.

"Assume for the sake of argument that the average increase in value of the trees in each case is one dollar per acre per annum. This is a very low estimate — much below the estimate of experts — and, moreover, it is obvious that unless such increase in value exceeds this estimate the State will not receive the amount expended for reforesting lands with interest added.

"Upon this very low basis of increase you will observe that the average value of the trees for fifty years will be on reforested lands twenty-nine dollars (\$29), and upon cut-over lands twenty-eight dollars (\$28) per acre.

"Let us further assume that the assessors fix a valuation for taxation purposes at sixty per centum (60%) of the actual value — or, say, twenty dollars (\$20) per acre per annum on an average. The records will show that the average tax rate in the Adirondack and Catskill Park section is about two per cent. (2%) per annum upon the assessed valuation.

"Therefore, the State in fifty years' time would pay out in taxes twenty dollars (\$20) per acre, and in lieu thereof would receive at the end of such time a cutting tax of ten per centum (10%) or five dollars and eighty cents (\$5.80) per acre on reforested lands, and five per centum (5%), or two dollars and eighty cents (\$2.80) on cut-over lands — a loss of fourteen dollars and twenty cents (\$14.20) per acre on one, and about seventeen dollars and twenty cents (\$17.20) per acre on the other, making a total loss to the State of over six million dollars (\$6,000,000) on the four hundred and thirty thousand acres

(430,000) of denuded lands requiring and suitable for reforestation, and over twenty-nine million dollars (\$29,000,000) on the one million, seven hundred thousand acres of cut-over lands.

“One-half of this loss would be sufficient to purchase all these lands and defray the cost of planting such as require reforestation.

“It may be that some of the figures taken are not without question, yet we have endeavored to assume rates of growth, land values, rates of tax, stumpage values and other conditions which do not prejudice our argument. In some instances, higher figures might well be taken, but if so, the State's loss would be greater. Any errors of this kind will not materially vary the calculation or fail to show the futility of such a law as an example of State policy.

“It is, however, apparent that the State could by one-half the proposed expenditure acquire and reforest this area and thus be the owner of the property. Whatever indirect benefits would result would similarly accrue under State ownership.”

FOREST PRODUCT

I again submit statistics showing our annual forest product. These figures are for the year 1913, because it is impossible to compile data of a current year in time to incorporate in the report therefor. Reports have been received from all the known mills in the State that operated last year. A comparison of the total product with that of other years shows a continued decrease.

Comparison of Forest Products by Years

Year	Feet B. M.
1908	1,226,757,365
1909	1,091,164,710
1910	927,933,291
1911	972,596,685
1912	942,545,269
1913	851,391,367

Forest Product 1913

Lumber	Feet B. M.	Number of Mills
Spruce	35,492,950	325
Hemlock	121,867,000	1,481
Pine	66,200,650	1,028
Maple	71,553,900	1,172
Birch	28,568,950	549
Beech	40,313,250	821
Basswood	24,818,294	1,183
Oak	24,788,250	871
Chestnut	16,683,700	577
Elm	11,016,425	758
Ash	9,927,700	927
Poplar	1,364,525	202
Hickory	1,298,120	255
Cherry	2,856,700	381
Balsam	360,900	10
Cucumber	204,750	15
Butternut	69,225	21
Cedar	21,900	4
Willow	59,550	6
Locust	180,450	12
Tamarack	23,750	8
Black walnut	12,300	5
Sycamore	5,000	3
Ironwood	1,600	5
Gum	29,000	2
<hr/>		
Total	457,718,839
717,072 cords, equivalent, B. M..	393,672,528
<hr/>		
Grand total	851,391,367
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Round Wood:

	Cords
For excelsior, kilns, alcohol, etc.....	258,703

Pulpwood:

Spruce	327,905	
Hemlock	38,078	
Balsam	42,930	
Poplar	43,981	
Basswood	5,475	
	<hr/>	458,369

Total	<hr/>	717,072
	<hr/>	

	Pieces
Shingles	22,614,750
Lath	23,823,440
Heading	9,715,500
Staves	49,571,300
Railroad ties	759,687
Posts	466,965
Poles	68,152
	<hr/>

Figures as such mean little, but they enable important facts to be deduced. Attention is drawn to the rapidly decreasing cut of forest products in this State. The comparison would be many times greater if the product of a half century ago were taken. Another comparison could be drawn showing our rapidly increasing consumption. Decreasing supply and increasing demands mean rapid exhaustion.

As a people who are interested in the future of our State, these are facts we must carefully consider. We must change our idea of the forests. We must see the forest as a growing wood crop and, what is more, treat it as such. Forestry is not sentiment, it is business. It is growing wood crops. We not only thus secure and assure a future wood supply, which is so necessary to us as a State, but also derive numerous and incalculable benefits, such

as protection to our watersheds, profitable use for poorer soils; we afford a game cover, add to the appearance of the community, and secure raw materials and a field for employment of labor and support of industries.

EXTENSION

In accordance with our past policy, we have endeavored to meet requests for information in regard to forestry questions. This information has been circulated by means of correspondence, pamphlets, exhibitions and lectures.

There are thousands of land owners who do not realize the profit that might come to them through the proper use of their non-agricultural lands. There are benefits that they might enjoy through the provisions of the tax laws, which we administer. Such benefits would accrue not alone to these people, but to the whole State. We felt that the best way to interest this class of people was by a small and inexpensive exhibit at various agricultural fairs. We, therefore, arranged exhibits and had a competent man at twenty-seven such fairs together with a demonstration of a small forest plantation and planting stock. The general forestry work was explained by means of charts. Circulars giving information in regard to reforestation, selection and purchase of trees, and provisions of the Tax Law were distributed.

The fairs selected were held in localities where the application of our exhibit was possible, and an attempt was made to cover the entire State as far as possible. The exhibits were made as follows:

- August 11-14. Oswego County Fair at Fulton.
- August 11-13. Silver Lake Agricultural Fair at Perry.
- August 18-21. Cortland County Fair at Cortland.
- August 18-20. Albany County Fair at Altamont.
- August 18-21. Rensselaer County Fair at Troy.
- August 25-28. Orange County Fair at Middletown.
- August 24-28. Saratoga County Fair at Ballston.
- August 25-28. Essex County Fair at Westport.
- Aug. 31-Sep. 4. Oswegatchie Agricultural Fair at Ogdensburgh.
- September 1-4. Tioga County Fair at Owego.



Photo. G. L. Farris

FORESTRY EXHIBIT AT COUNTY FAIRS.
Sample Plots of Plantations Show Kinds and Size of Trees, Spacing, and Methods of Planting

- September 1-4. Wellsville Agricultural Fair at Wellsville.
September 1-4. Delaware Valley Fair at Walton.
September 1-4. Warren County Fair at Warrensburgh.
September 7-11. Chemung County Fair at Elmira.
September 7-11. Olean Agricultural Fair at Olean.
September 8-11. Boonville Agricultural Fair at Boonville.
September 7-11. Columbia County Fair at Chatham.
September 7-11. Clinton County Fair at Plattsburgh.
September 16-19. Genesee County Fair at Batavia.
September 15-18. St. Lawrence County Fair at Canton.
September 15-18. Franklin County Fair at Malone.
September 22-26. Queens County Fair at Mineola.
September 22-25. Erie County Fair at Hamburg.
September 21-25. Cobleskill Agricultural Fair at Cobleskill.
September 29-October 2. Binghamton Industrial Exposition at Binghamton.
September 29-October 3. Montgomery County Fair at Fonda.
September 7-19. Rochester Industrial Exposition at Rochester.

It is too soon to measure the results of this effort. We found much interest taken, secured names of interested parties, and sold a large quantity of trees.

A bulletin on forest fires has been issued during the year. It has served the purpose admirably and residents have evinced much interest in this important work. We have prepared the manuscript for two bulletins relative to the Forest Preserve. Our supply of Bulletin 7, "Shade Trees," and Bulletin 9, "Farm Woodlot," has been entirely distributed and new editions should be printed. We have also issued a poster for use at Farmers' Institutes and other gatherings of this kind.

REFORESTATION

The actual reforestation of our idle non-agricultural lands has been pushed with increased vigor, and greater progress has been made. The inventory of the nurseries shows an increase in quantity; the purchase by private owners indicates a continued and increased interest; the consumption by State institutions has reached a figure not heretofore attained; while the reforestation

by us of the denuded lands in the Forest Preserve has on but one occasion (1912) been equalled, while other years show but a small portion of such a large area planted.

NURSERIES

The same nurseries were in operation as in 1913. The only increase in extent is at Saratoga where a small additional area was made available. We are endeavoring to place all of our nurseries on a crop rotation basis, i. e., use the soil for three to four years for production of stock, then apply a heavy coat of manure and sow a soil crop for one to two years. This results in far better trees, prevents deterioration of soil and maintains fertility at lowest cost. This plan will not necessarily mean extension of area or reduced output because we are using a different transplant spacing. We have departed from our former system of six-foot beds with two-foot paths, and now set the trees in large blocks about fifty feet square. We have changed the spacing from three to one and one-half inches for trees in the row, while the distance between the rows has been increased from six to nine inches. The net result is that the transplant area will be increased sufficiently to allow for the crop rotation. We shall have a greater stand per acre and the new spacing will permit use of wheeled hoes. These factors will decrease the weeding expense and thus tend to lower production cost.

The inventory of stock on hand November 23, 1914, shows a total of 32,182,600 evergreen and 796,100 hardwood seedlings and cuttings, or a grand total of 32,978,700. This is an increase of approximately 5,000,000 over the same time last year. The inventory shows coniferous stock by age classes as follows:

4-year transplants	2,743,000
3-year transplants	7,320,000
3-year seedlings	676,000
2-year seedlings	10,109,000
1-year seedlings	11,334,600
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Total	32,182,600
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There will be available for sale and field planting in the spring of 1915:

4-year transplants	2,743,000
3-year seedlings	676,000
3-year transplants	5,320,000
2-year seedlings	2,109,000
Total	10,848,000

Inventory of Coniferous Trees in Nurseries November 23, 1914

(All figures represent thousands of trees)

KIND OF STOCK	NAME OF NURSERY						Total
	Sara- toga	Sala- manca	Adiron- dack	Syra- cuse	Com- stock	Chubb Hill	
White Pine 4-yr. Tr.*	600	563	46	8	216	10	1,443
White Pine 3-yr. Tr.	575	956	654	116	600	.....	2,901
White Pine 3-yr. S.† .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	376	.....	376
White Pine 2-yr. S.†	385	656	49	.....	1,328	.....	2,418
White Pine 1-yr. S.	1,080	700	104	30	1,218	.....	3,132
Scotch Pine 4-yr. Tr. ....	.....	35	.....	2	.....	.....	37
Scotch Pine 3-yr. Tr.	300	32	416	66	325	.....	1,139
Scotch Pine 2-yr. S.	160	176	130	128	344	.....	938
Scotch Pine 1-yr. S.	120	160	184	4	530	.....	998
Red Pine 4-yr. Tr.	24	.....	.....	.....	245	.....	269
Red Pine 3-yr. Tr.	650	169	180	26	450	.....	1,475
Red Pine 2-yr. S.	140	180	756	.....	1,712	.....	2,788
Red Pine 1-yr. S.	144	105	700	.....	2,160	.....	3,109
Norway Spruce 4-yr. Tr.	160	62	528	.....	244	.....	994
Norway Spruce 3-yr. Tr.	300	45	631	.....	564	60	1,600
Norway Spruce 3-yr. S. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	300
Norway Spruce 2-yr. S.	30	522	805	.....	1,936	.....	3,293
Norway Spruce 1-yr. S.	528	540	1,036	42	1,392	.....	3,538
White Cedar 3-yr. Tr.	180	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	205
White Cedar 2-yr. S.	12	15	6	.....	105	.....	138
White Cedar 1-yr. S.	10	30	18	4	110	.....	172
European Larch 2-yr. S.	100	330	.....	28	64	.....	522
European Larch 1-yr. S.	126	75	.....	.....	60	.....	261
Blue Spruce 1-yr. S. ....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20
Balsam 1-yr. S. ....	.....	.....	1.6	.....	.....	.....	1.6
Hemlock 1-yr. S. ....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Maritime Pine 2-yr. S. ....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Maritime Pine 1-yr. S. ....	.....	67	.....	3	.....	.....	70
Siberian Larch 1-yr. S. ....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
Engelman Spruce 1-yr. S. ....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
White Spruce 1-yr. S. ....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	.....	12
Douglas Fir, 1-yr. S. ....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total	5,624	5,431	6,282.6	471	14,304	70	32,182.6

* Tr. means transplant, i. e. seedling trees set at a wide spacing in nursery; the age above two years indicates years in transplant beds.

† S. indicates seedlings, i. e. small trees in thick stand in seed beds.

Inventory of Hardwood Trees and Cuttings in Nurseries, November 23, 1914

(All figures represent thousands of trees.)

KIND OF STOCK	NAME OF NURSERY				Total
	Salamanca	Comstock	Syracuse	Saratoga	
Red Oak, 1-yr.	27	.....	.....	.....	27
Red Oak, 2-yr.	49	196	86	.....	331
Black Walnut, 1-yr.	12	.....	.....	.....	12
White Ash, 1-yr.	11	.....	.....	.....	11
White Ash, 2-yr.	52	39	108	.....	199
Black Locust, 1-yr.	52	24	.....	.....	76
Black Locust, 2-yr. ....	.....	10	.....	.....	10
Carolina Poplar Cuttings.	40	.....	27	20	87
Carolina Poplar, Rooted Cuttings.	12	.....	1	.1	13.1
Willow Cuttings.	30	.....	.....	.....	30
Total.	285	269	222	20.1	796.1

TREE DISTRIBUTION

There have been sent from our nurseries during the year 4,612,-038 trees for forest planting, and 16,560 to State institutions for shade or ornamental purposes.

The sale of trees to private owners was divided as follows: 2,387,125 for spring planting and 222,738 for fall use. The increase in sales is encouraging. The report from planters shows a very large percentage of trees succeeding and making a promising growth. The great problem at present is to interest owners of idle non-agricultural lands and get them to reforest. There is a tendency toward the development of municipal forests. Many of our cities have already reforested large areas on their watersheds.

A very commendable exhibition of civic betterment was exhibited at Saranac Lake. A lecture given by the writer called the residents' attention to the barren and fire-scarred slopes of Baker Mountain, which overlooked a greater portion of the village, and showed them that it was possible to hide this defaced area by reforestation. The Saranac Lake Fish and Game Club immediately took up the work, raised money and purchased 14,000 trees which, with the assistance of the townspeople, were planted on a portion of this mountain owned by the Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium.

There have been given to the various State institutions 908,025 trees for reforestation purposes, and 16,560 trees for shade or orna-



Photo. K. W. Goldnoth

REFORESTING BAKER MOUNTAIN — WORK DONE BY SARANAC LAKE FISH
AND GAME CLUB

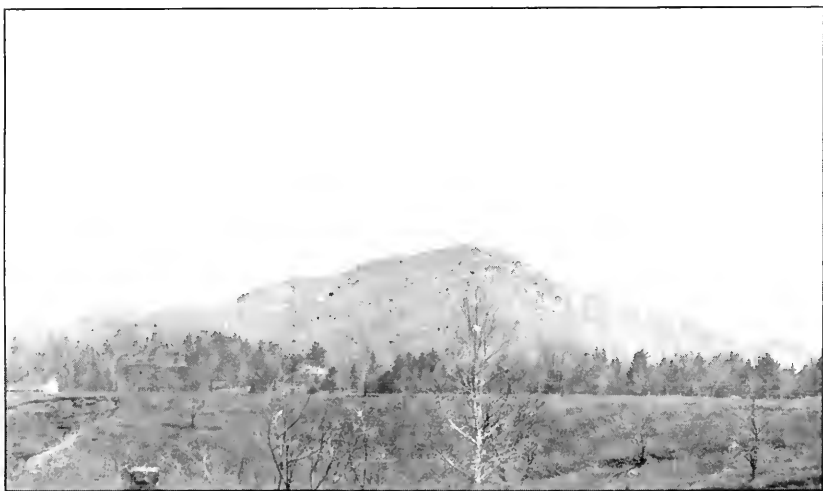


Photo. K. W. Goldnoth

BAKER MOUNTAIN, NEAR SARANAC LAKE, DENuded BY FIRE

mental planting. The distribution will be found in the attached table. There have also been taken from the nurseries 1,094,150 trees which were used in reforesting the Forest Preserve.

REFORESTING STATE LANDS

The supply of materials and funds has made it possible this year to make a large planting upon State land. The work has not been confined to one or two localities, as has usually been the case, but plantations already made have been extended and several new ones instituted. We have also done some planting in the Catskill Preserve.

Distribution of Trees to State Institutions

(Quantity and value)

INSTITUTION	FOREST TREES		SHADE TREES	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Willard State Hospital.....	6,000	\$19 00	525	\$20 75
Central Islip State Hospital.....	1,000	1 00	.....	.....
Binghamton State Hospital.....	3,000	12 00	.....	.....
Mohansic State Hospital.....	1,200	2 43	.....	.....
Hudson River State Hospital.....	5,500	12 75	675	15 75
Middletown State Hospital.....	.....	.....	2,800	53 50
Rochester State Hospital.....	.....	.....	1,900	77 00
Ogdensburgh State Hospital.....	.....	.....	600	17 00
Kings Park State Hospital.....	.....	.....	4,000	70 00
Women's Home, Oxford.....	.....	.....	36	1 08
Letchworth Village.....	20,000	80 00	125	3 75
Agricultural School, Industry.....	6,200	22 20	335	16 75
Reformatory, Bedford.....	1,000	4 00	500	11 00
Craig Colony, Sonyea.....	19,025	60 29	3,500	35 00
Custodial Asylum, Rome.....	75,000	117 50	1,564	34 20
Dannemora Prison.....	143,000	538 00	.....	.....
State College of Forestry.....	86,500	198 26	.....	.....
Palisade Park Commission.....	405,000	1,287 50	.....	.....
Saratoga Reservation.....	65,000	232 50	.....	.....
Niagara Reservation.....	4,000	11 00	.....	.....
College of Agriculture.....	46,600	130 23	.....	.....
Stony Point Reservation.....	1,000	3 88	.....	.....
Malignant Institute, Buffalo.....	15,000	49 00	.....	.....
Girls Training School, Hudson.....	4,000	15 00	.....	.....
Total.....	908,025	\$2,796 54	16,560	\$355 78

The major part of the planting was done during the months of September and October, although 75,000 trees were planted last spring near Paul Smith's.

The fall plantings were made at or near the following points: Beaver River, Childwold, Paul Smith's, Chubb Hill, Schroon Lake, and Aiden Lair in the Adirondacks. Also Dunraven, Olivera and Spruceton in the Catskills.

The plantation at Mountain Pond near Paul Smith's, which was commenced in 1905, was increased by planting 100,000 four-year-old white pine during the spring and 530,000 of the various kinds of pine during the fall.

The Chubb Hill plantation, near Lake Placid, was also enlarged by adding 210,000 trees. This planting was done during September and October and the labor performed by twenty-five convicts from Dannemora prison. The growth of the older portion of this plantation is excellent. During the summer a committee of the Wisconsin Legislature visited this and other of our plantations, also the nurseries, and they were greatly impressed with the excellence of the growth and the thrifty appearance of the trees.

Planting was also commenced on a large tract of denuded land near Childwold in eastern St. Lawrence county. The work was supervised by one of our forest rangers. At this place 400,000 four-year white pine transplants were set during the month of September.

The reforestation of an old burn near the head of the Beaver River flow was commenced. Another ranger set out 25,000 four-year-old Norway spruce at this place.

There are several thousand acres of denuded State lands in Township 30, T. & C. P., near Aiden Lair in Essex county. The task of reforesting this large area was commenced this fall when we planted 89,000 white pine and Norway spruce. The work was done by twenty-five convicts from Comstock prison.

Another planting was made in the Adirondacks near Horseshoe Pond about three miles west of Schroon Lake. Ten thousand white pine transplants were set out under the direction of a forest ranger. This is the third plantation in this locality.

There were three plantings made in the Catskills. Fifteen thousand trees were planted by a forest ranger on Balsam Mountain and 12,000 by another ranger near Spruecton, Greene county. The planting of abandoned fields, which are a part of lands acquired for the State Fish Hatchery at Dunraven, was continued. About 100 acres were planted in 1908 and 3,000 more trees were planted this year. The latter work was performed by employees of the fish hatchery.

CONVICT LABOR

We have since 1912, when a nursery of five acres was established at Great Meadow Prison, been using convict labor in growing planting stock. This nursery has since been increased in size. It now has an area of fifteen acres and contains approximately 14,500,000 trees. The management of this nursery has been the same as others. We have purchased all seeds, materials and equipment, also employed necessary supervision. The prison has furnished land and labor. The stock produced has been used the same as if from other nurseries. All the proceeds from sale of trees have been turned into the State treasury. The Prison Department feels entitled to the fruits of this labor, and has asked that we pay over to that department such portion of the proceeds of sales as represents the convicts' work. If this request is to be carried out, it can be done only by an amendment to existing law.

Prison labor was first used for field planting in 1912, when 108,250 trees were planted on the Dannemora Prison lands by convicts working under the supervision of one of our foresters. The result of such planting was very satisfactory and there was an average of fifty-one trees planted per man per hour.

As has already been stated, two crews were assigned to us by the Prison Department this fall for the purpose of reforesting State lands. The question that naturally arises is the efficiency of the labor and the economy resulting. The following table has been prepared to show the comparison of convict and civilian labor for this purpose under similar conditions:

Comparisons of Convict and Civilian Labor — Tree Planting

PLANTATION	Year	Total trees planted	Total hours of labor planting	Average number trees planted per hour	Average per two-men crew ten hours	Hours kitchen labor	Hours kitchen labor per M. trees	Kind of labor
Dannemora.....	1912	108,250	2,151	51	1,020	*	.....	Convict
Mountain Pond.....	1914	100,000	1,583	63	1,260	312	3.12	Civilian
Mountain Pond.....	1914	500,000	9,662	52	1,040	1,130	2.6	Civilian
Aiden Lair.....	1914	89,000	2,220	40	800	760	8.5	Convict
Chubb Hill.....	1914	210,000	4,002	52	1,040	1,410	5.6	Convict
Seveys (Childwold)...	1914	100,000	1,782	56	1,120	†	.....	Civilian

* Data not compiled.

† Men boarded themselves.

The records of 1,120 at Seveys and 1,260 at Mountain Pond are about the average of our former plantings. We have found that two men would average an acre per day, which requires 1,100 to 1,200 trees. It therefore seems fair to say that the best of convict labor will plant about five-sixths or 80 per cent. as many trees as the average of good civilian labor.

An examination of the planting indicates that this labor can be used for field planting and the results so far show no particular difficulty. It is not to be expected that they would be as efficient as average civilian labor, and the progress which they made shows that much can be accomplished by their assistance.

The real question is the saving effected. Under our arrangement with the Prison Department, we were to pay transportation to and from the prison, also maintenance and incidental expenses of the convicts and guards. It is the practice to employ civilian labor locally for planting, therefore the cost of field work usually represents only wages. If men are boarded, the rate of wages is correspondingly less and covers the average price of board. The question of expense, therefore, resolves itself into the expenditures in either case. The question of a saving is answered by a comparison of these two charges.

The following table shows a comparison of expenditures for field work, except transportation of trees. The latter is a variable factor but not dependent upon the kind of labor employed to plant.

Comparative Expenditures, Convict and Civilian Labor

PLANTATION	Total trees planted	COST OF BOARD		COST OF LABOR		COST OF TRANSPORTATION		MISCELLANEOUS COSTS		SUMMARY	
		Total expense	Cost per 1,000 trees	Total expense	Cost per 1,000 trees	Total expense	Cost per 1,000 trees	Total expense	Cost per 1,000 trees	Total expense	Cost per 1,000 trees
Mountain Pond	100,000	\$244 29	\$2 44	\$252 27	\$2 52	†	.....	\$0 80	\$0 10	\$506 36	\$5 06
Mountain Pond	500,000	936 61	1 87	1,440 70	2 88	†	.....	23 36	05	2,400 67	4 80
Seveys	100,000	*	.....	363 15	3 63	†	.....	27 72	28	390 87	3 90
Aiden Lair.....	89,000	388 06	4 35	†	.....	\$116 36	\$1 30	46 50	52	550 92	6 19
Chubb Hill....	210,000	491 85	2 34	†	.....	26 20	12	100 65	49	618 70	2 95

* Men employed locally and boarded themselves.

† Labor secured locally and no transportation paid.

‡ Convict labor used.

The average cost of plantations made with civilian labor was \$4.71, while the average cost with convict labor was \$3.91. Before a correct conclusion can be drawn, it is also necessary to consider the ease or difficulty of the several planting fields. The conditions at Seveys and Aiden Lair were very similar, while the cover at Chubb Hill and Mountain Pond were very much the same, but planting was slightly more difficult at Chubb Hill on account of the prevalence of large stones and boulders. There were some factors which increased the cost of the Aiden Lair plantation, that could be avoided in the future. These charges are estimated at \$1 per thousand. If the convicts assigned to this work are men who are familiar with the use of a grub hoe and in charge of a guard who has had experience in planting and is of the type that is able to get work out of the men, the cost of approximately \$3 per thousand at Chubb Hill ought to be a fair basis and would mean a saving of about \$1 a thousand in reforesting.

PERSONNEL

During the year there have been many changes in our office force. Of nine men who were employed at the beginning of the year, but five remain. I have already referred to the great loss sustained through the death of David C. Wood, our chief land surveyor.

Mr. Lester S. Emmons, who had been connected with this Commission and its predecessors for a period of nineteen years, resigned on account of personal reasons. He, from 1895 to 1900, was employed as a game protector. In the latter year the position of chief fire warden was created and he, on account of his efficient record as protector, was appointed to this office. During a period of nine years until the office was abolished, he rendered the State very efficient service. He organized the fire force of wardens in the approximately one hundred towns and audited all fire bills wherein the State paid a rebate. This was a most trying and exacting duty. He performed the service with discretion and saved the State many thousands of dollars. After the present protective fire force was inaugurated, he became auditor of fire accounts.

Two foresters, Messrs. Frederick A. Gaylord and Robert Rosenbluth, have resigned to accept positions elsewhere. Mr. Gaylord is now superintendent and forester for one of the largest estates in the Adirondacks, while Mr. Rosenbluth is superintendent of an institution maintained by the city of New York. These men rendered efficient service and knew our work and it is to be regretted that this department cannot secure necessary appropriations to pay them as large salaries as they can command outside.

The efficiency of our work depends upon continued experience and training of our men, and results cannot be accomplished unless men who know what is to be done and how to do it can be retained.

Respectfully yours,

C. R. PETTIS,

Supt. State Forests

APPENDIX TO ANNUAL REPORT
OF
FORESTRY BUREAU

APPENDIX PART I

A FOREST SURVEY OF A PARCEL OF STATE LAND

INTRODUCTION

Any successful system of forest management must be based upon reliable and complete knowledge of the property. Such information can best be secured by what foresters term a "reconnaissance," or valuation survey. This means an examination of a sufficient percentage of the area, under average conditions, to enable the forester to prepare a report of the whole based upon such partial examination. This plan offers the most accurate, cheap and feasible plan to secure reliable data.

The information gained as a result of a valuation survey corresponds to the stock-taking or inventory of the business man or merchant. Timberland is the stock in trade of the operating forester. He cannot conduct his business along rational lines unless he knows what that stock in trade is. He cannot plan timber sales unless he knows how much timber he has to sell, and its location; or improvement cuttings, unless the condition of the forest is such as to warrant them; or reforestation operations, unless he knows the areas which require them; or securing financial assistance for operating the tract until he can produce proof to convince capital that he is able to offer adequate security.

A valuation survey is the first logical step to be taken before beginning to operate a tract of forest. Let us analyze what we obtain from it:

1. A written description of the land and timber on the tract which shows the various types and classes of timber.

2. Accompanying the written description a map which shows (a) the location of the different forest types, their area and the possible cut per acre; (b) the non-timbered areas, such as ponds, lakes, swamps, burns, etc., upon which may be indicated the portions needing reforestation; (c) and the topography including roads and streams, which when considered with the location of timbered areas and of markets enable the prospective operator to plan his work in advance and estimate closely the cost of each step in the work.

With the aid of an accurate topographic forest map log roads or railroads can be laid out, camps located, and the whole season's

work planned and its extent estimated, without the operator having to leave his office.

3. Stand tables and stock tables (see Tables 6 and 7) give a summary of the number of trees and the volume of wood per acre. These tables enable the operator to ascertain just how much timber he will secure by cutting to any given diameter limit, and at the same time just how much timber will be left to form the basis of the future crop. Stand tables taken with studies of the rate of growth of the different species of trees make it possible to learn how long it will be necessary to wait until a second cut can be had on a given area, and how much timber may be cut at that time.

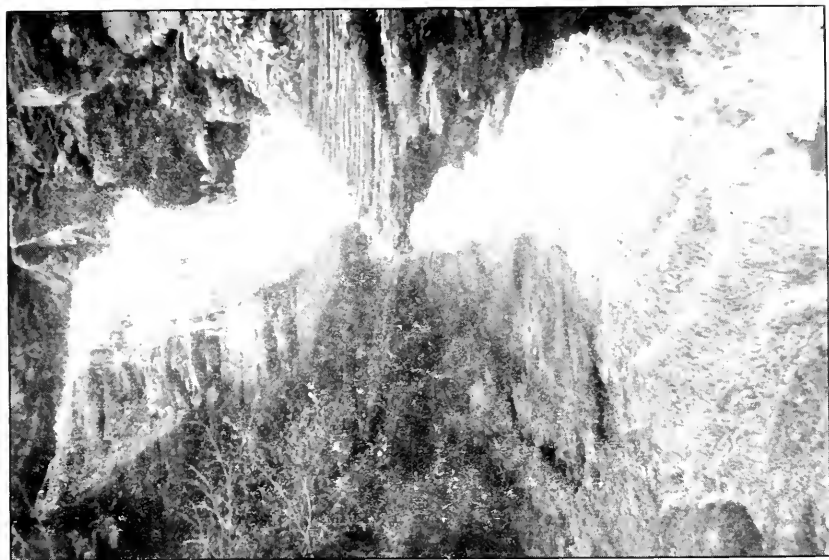
The graduate students in the department of forestry, State College of Agriculture, at Cornell University, perform such field work as a part of their course of instruction. During the month of May, 1914, a reconnaissance survey and estimate of timber upon a certain part of the State Forest Preserve in the vicinity of Big Indian, Ulster county, New York, was made. The area examined comprised lot 3 of Division 2, and lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Division 3 of the Livingston tract which is a part of great lot 7 of the Hardenburgh patent. This tract lies in a solid body just north and west of the highway from Big Indian to Claryville in the town of Shandaken.

The area according to the published land list, is 4,173.86 acres, but in our work we used a strict horizontal survey which computed gave an area of 3,429.04 acres. This variation in area is largely due to the difference between surface and horizontal measurement. An examination of the map which shows irregularity of lines will explain other discrepancies.

The work was done by four students and one member of the forestry faculty. The first problem was the location of the property boundaries of the tract. Survey stations, to be used as bases for running strips, were established at intervals of ten chains apart as the boundary lines were being retraced. The plan of such a survey is to gridiron the area with strips usually one chain (66 ft.) in width upon which all trees which are to be taken are measured with calipers at breast-height (4½ feet from the ground).



FIRST-GROWTH HEMLOCK



CORKSCREW FALLS

The work is done by four men working as a crew or unit. Two men are chaining and the other two are calipering, each caliper man covering the half of the strip on his side of the center where the chain lies. The head chainman has a compass and the front end of the chain is attached to the back of his belt. He runs the compass and produces a line from station to station. Such lines are parallel and the result is a succession of parallel lines across the area. The chainmen together measure distance and tally the chains. They also note topography, location of streams and roads, different types of growth and other items of value. The measurements made by the caliper men are called off by species and diameters and tallied by the rear chainman.

The north boundary of lot 1, Division 3, was run out and the southwest corner of the lot located. The line was continued to "Cone Rock," and this point also entered on the map. The town line between Shandaken and Denning has been a matter of contention. The State Engineer has, however, accepted the 1892 retracing of the Cockburn line of 1784 as constituting the boundary between the towns of Shandaken and Denning. Cone Rock is at the westerly end of the so-called Davis line of 1846, which has been proved to be no boundary of any property whatever. The town line was not traced for lack of time; two points on it were located, one at either end, and these connected by a straight line (see map).

From the survey stations strip estimates were run one-quarter of a mile (20 chains) apart, each strip being one chain wide. These strips crossed the main ridge being almost at right angles to the town line (bearing S. 30 degrees W. and N. 30 degrees E., respectively). All balsam fir and hemlocks seven inches and over in diameter at breast-height, and all hardwoods thirteen inches and over in diameter at breast-height, were calipered and recorded. The lines were run with a hand compass and distances measured with a 66-foot steel tape. Eighteen such strips were run, covering a total of 170.17 acres, about 5 per cent. of the total area of 3,429.04 acres. The acreage was kept distinct for the two types (see forest description) and for burns and cut-over areas. Alienated areas were not estimated. There were:

	Acres
In the slope type.....	1,730.48
In the ridge type.....	1,494.81
Burn (slope type).....	131.57
Cut-over (slope type)	72.18
<hr/>	
Total State land in tract.....	3,429.04
<hr/>	

The actual estimating required two weeks, and an additional day was spent in taking height measurements. Altogether twenty days were spent in field work. If salaries had been paid the men would probably have received an average of \$50 a month* and expenses. This is \$1.66 per man per day, or a total of \$166 for the five men. Allowing a liberal \$1 per day per man for subsistence, etc., would have made the expenses total \$100, a grand total of \$266 for 3,429 acres surveyed, or 7.76 cents per acre. For a larger project, bigger crew and less rugged topography, the cost could easily be reduced to five cents an acre. The cost of the office work came to one cent an acre.

The data were worked up in Ithaca for greater convenience. The estimate sheets were tabulated separately for slope type and for ridge type, so as to get the total number of trees of each species and of each diameter. These totals, divided by the number of acres estimated in each type, gave a stand table, showing the number of trees of each species and diameter on an average acre for each type. (See tables 4 and 6 in forest description.)

In order to figure the volumes it was necessary to decide upon what volume table to use for each species, to prepare a height curve for the species and then to apply these heights to the chosen volume table by interpolation. For balsam fir Table 41, page 55 of United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 55 was used. For hemlock of the smaller diameters, Table 6, page 118 of Forest Service Bulletin 36 was used, and for the larger diameters, Table 12, page 124 of the same bulletin.

For beech, birch, maple and the miscellaneous hardwoods, Tables 2, 5, 7 and 2 respectively on pages 114, 117, 119 and 114, respectively, of Bulletin 36 of the forest service, were used. For basswood and ash, it was necessary to adopt Table 29 of the forest

* One party chief at \$1,600 per year; four assistants at \$30 per month.

service, being a volume table for yellow poplar. The height and volume tables are given at the close of the forest description (Tables 8, 9, 10 and 11).

These volumes were then applied to the stand table showing the *number* of trees on an average acre of each type, resulting in a stock table which shows the *volume* for the average acre of each type and separately for each species and diameter. (See tables 5 and 7 in forest description.)

The following tables show how the final estimate for each type was computed based upon the stock table for volume and the area of the type as planimetered from the map.

TABLE 1.—FINAL ESTIMATE—SLOPE TYPE 1,730 ACRES

SPECIES	PER ACRE		Number acres in type (planim- etered from map)	TOTAL VOLUME	
	Full volume board feet	Volume reduced 15 per cent for defect board feet		Board feet	Per cent of total volume
Balsam.....	14.51	12.33	1,730	21,321	.24
Hemlock.....	403.08	342.62	1,730	592,753	6.65
Beech.....	1,257.53	1,068.90	1,730	1,849,197	20.79
Birch.....	2,698.84	2,294.21	1,730	4,086,983	45.59
Maple.....	1,348.23	1,146.00	1,730	1,982,580	22.28
Ash.....	56.73	48.22	1,730	83,421	.94
Basswood.....	202.81	172.59	1,730	302,681	3.40
Miscellaneous.....	6.96	5.92	1,730	10,242	.11
Total	5,988.69	5,090.79	1,730	8,899,178	100.00

TABLE 2.—FINAL ESTIMATE—RIDGE TYPE 1,495 ACRES

SPECIES	PER ACRE		Number acres in type (planim- etered from map)	TOTAL VOLUME	
	Full volume board feet	Volume reduced 30 per cent for defect board feet		Board feet	Per cent of total volume
Balsam.....	470.92	329.64	1,495	492,812	9.18
Hemlock.....	6.96	4.87	1,495	7,281	.13
Beech.....	216.21	151.35	1,495	226,268	4.22
Birch.....	3,730.96	2,611.67	1,495	3,904,447	72.90
Maple.....	620.82	434.57	1,495	649,682	12.18
Ash.....	.....	.....	1,495	.....	.....
Basswood.....	2.43	1.70	1,495	2,542	.04
Miscellaneous.....	69.15	48.41	1,495	72,373	1.35
Total	5,117.45	3,582.21	1,495	5,355,405	100.00

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES (ALL TYPES)

Being the merchantable stand on 1,730.48 acres of the Slope Type and on 1,494.81 acres of the Ridge Type; a total of 3,235.29 acres. Based on Tables 1 and 2.

SPECIES	TOTAL VOLUME	
	Board feet	Per cent of total volume
Balsam.....	514,133	3.6
Hemlock.....	600,034	4.2
Beech.....	2,075,465	14.5
Birch.....	7,961,430	55.8
Maple.....	2,632,262	18.5
Ash.....	83,421	.6
Basswood.....	305,223	2.2
Miscellaneous hardwoods.....	82,615	.6
Total.....	14,254,583 ft. b. m.	100
Average per acre.....	4,406 ft. b. m.	

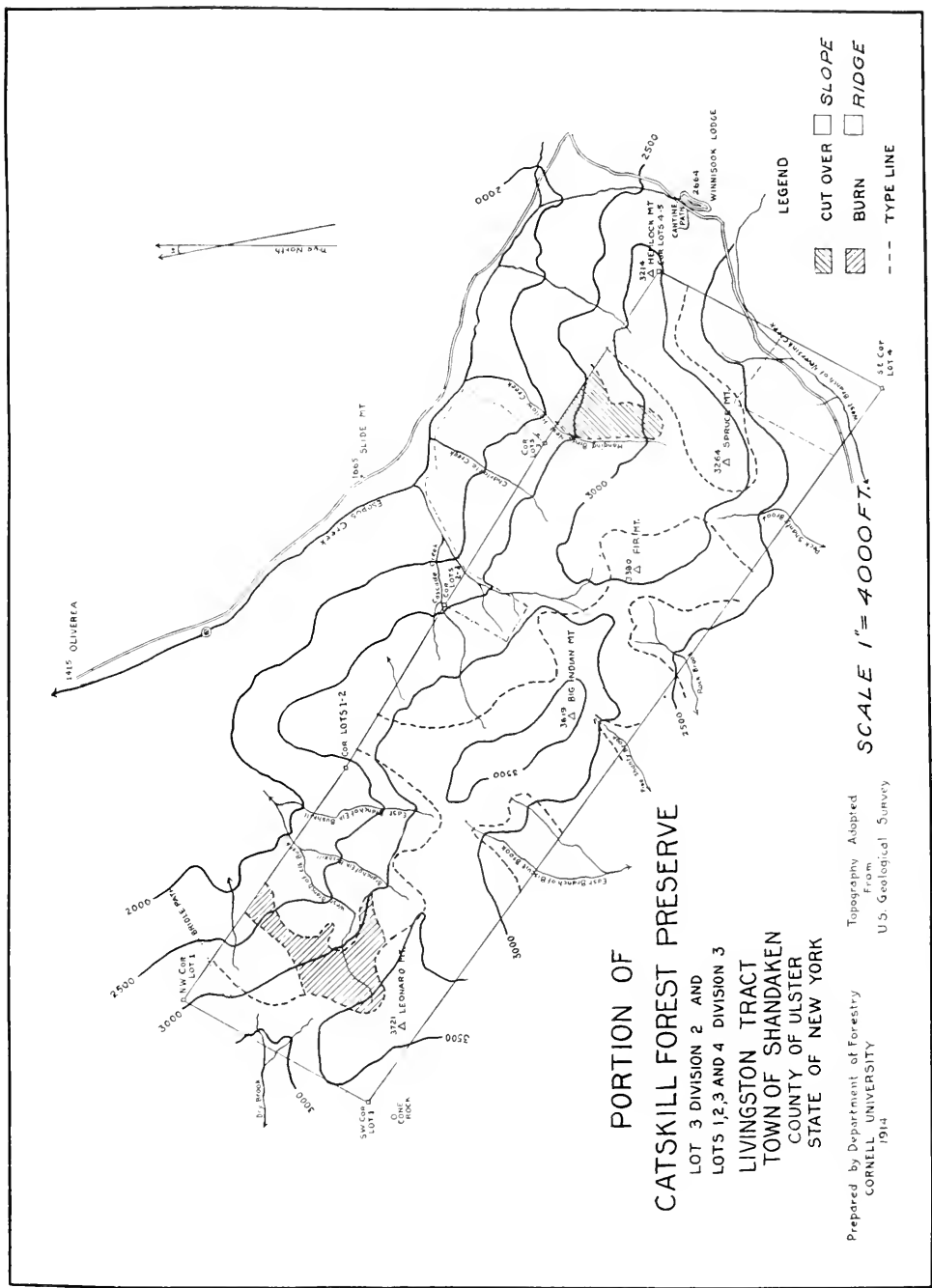
The necessity of such a tremendous deduction for defect is explained in the forest description.

The map, which accompanies this report, is based upon strictly horizontal measurements. Topography was adapted from the Phoenicia and Margaretville quadrangles of the United States Geological Survey. In future work of a similar nature, elevations could better be secured by means of aneroid barometers. The location and names of the chief peaks is somewhat different from that shown on the geological survey maps; a new name (Mt. Leonard) has been adopted to distinguish the high point of Big Indian mountain from the peak which is locally known as Big Indian.

All the original figures have been kept on file in the Department of Forestry at Cornell University, where access may be had to them at any time.

A. B. RECKNAGEL.

ITHACA, N. Y., June, 1914.



TYPE MAP OF AREA COVERED BY VALUATION SURVEY

FOREST DESCRIPTION

By B. H. PAUL

The area covered by the estimate comprises lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of division III and a parcel of lot 3 of division II, of the Livingston tract, in the township of Shandaken, Ulster county, N. Y., all in the southeastern portion of the Catskill mountains. The area is bounded as follows: On the north by lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Division II of the Livingston tract; on the east by lot 5 of Division III belonging to the Winnisook Lodge; on the south by the town of Denning; and on the west by the town of Hardenburgh. The total area, exclusive of alienations, is 3,429.04 acres.

The topography is generally rugged with comparatively little level land and many steep slopes. The height of the hills ranges from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the streams in the valleys. The area is drained by the following streams: the Elk Bushkill, Cascade, and Hanging-birds-nest creeks, tributaries of the Esopus; Biscuit, Pine Shanty, Peck Shanty, and Rock creeks, tributaries of the west branch of the Neversink; and the headwaters of the east branch of Dry Brook. Neversink and Dry Brook are Delaware drainage. The Esopus drains into the Hudson, but is impounded at the Ashokan dam and constitutes the main source of water supply for New York city.

The slope ranges from medium to precipitous; the aspect on the north side of the ridge is mainly northeast and on the south side southwest.

The structure of the Catskill * mountains is simple. The strata lie almost flat, with slight dips to the west, northwest and southwest in various places. Shale commonly outcrops on the lower slopes of the valleys, but sandstones occur higher in the section, and on the summits of the principal peaks the rock is generally a conglomerate, very durable and thick. The flatness of the strata is expressed in the flat summits of the mountains, a characteristic feature and one that often interferes with the view. While the valleys among the mountains are broad and open, their sides are often cliffed to a notable extent for some distance. This is due to the system of almost vertical joints, which are the principal

* See Bowman. "Forest Physiography," pp. 691-692. John Wiley & Sons, New York city.

lines of weakness along which secondary erosion and valley widening take place. Abrupt ledges are frequent and are often a source of great difficulty in ascending a peak by unusual paths. To the vertical jointing and erosion along the joints is also to be attributed the successive steps which are common features of the valley floors and give rise to numerous picturesque cascades. (See Plate No. IV.)

Although the Catskills were overridden by pleistocene ice, signs of which are everywhere abundant, the ice appears not to have had any important effect upon the topography; rather, it conformed to the broad slopes, only slightly moulding them here and there by the deposition of small quantities of glacial till or by the erosion of the sharper forms.

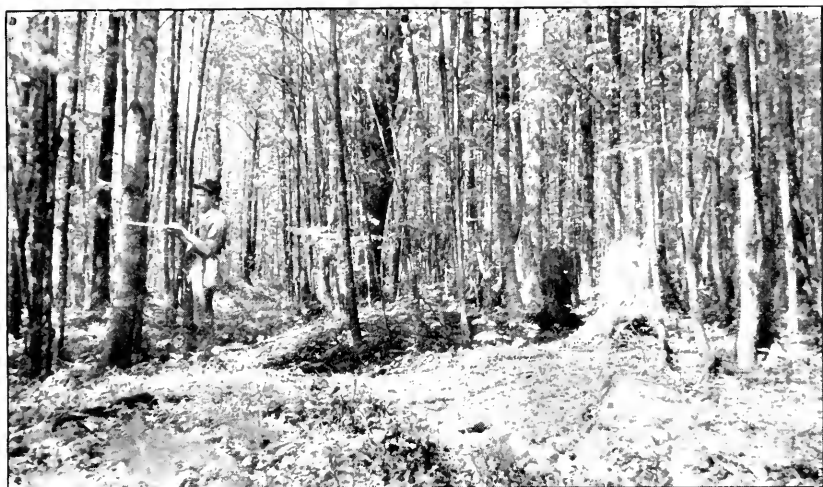
The soil consists of a stony sheet of glacial till composed for the most part of a sandy loam. In the valleys and on the lower slopes it is of good depth, but becomes very shallow on the upper slopes and ridges. Places are to be seen where the surface of the ground is covered to a depth of several feet with large boulders, the only soil being a slight accumulation of decaying leaves and other debris. While in these places no water is ever found on the surface, it can often be heard running through the rocks a few feet below. Practically none of the land on the area described is of such a character that it could ever be used for agricultural purposes.

In the forest cover the following types have been recognized characterized by differences of topography and composition of the stand:

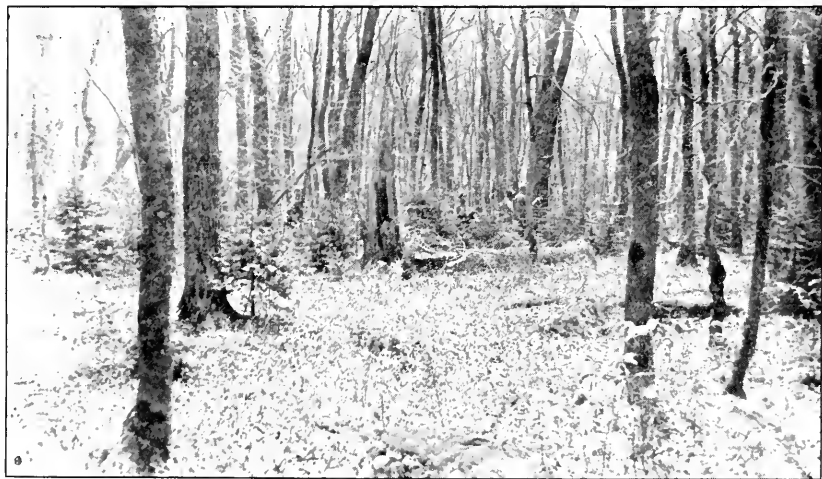
(1) The slope type comprises the area along the small streams and extends up the hillsides to the steeper slopes where a change to a certain extent in composition, but mainly in the form and height of the trees, becomes very marked. (See height tables for slope type and ridge type.)

The most noticeable change in composition is the dropping out of such species as basswood, white ash and hemlock as one begins to ascend the steeper slopes and the prescence of balsam fir and black cherry on the upper slopes and ridges.

The heaviest stands and best timber are necessarily found on the lower slopes where the deeper soil affords a more abundant supply of moisture and plant food elements. On the lower slopes



SECOND-GROWTH FOREST — SLOPE TYPE



RIDGE TYPE OF FOREST

in places where the original stand has at one time or another been removed, excellent stands of second growth hardwoods have sprung up. (See Plate III.) Although such stands cover only a small part of the area, they form a striking contrast with the overmature and decadent stands which cover the greater part of the area. (See Plate I.)

The original stand found on the slope type was composed of a mixture of hemlock and hardwoods. During the period of the hemlock bark industry in this region, most of the hemlock was cut, the bark peeled and drawn to market while the bodies of the trees, representing many thousands of board feet of timber, were left to decay in the forest. The massive trunks of many of these old specimens may be seen lying in the woods, now in the last stages of disintegration and decay. A few of these large hemlocks standing in the most inaccessible situations were left untouched (see Plate V), but their numbers were insufficient to furnish seed to fill up the blank spaces, and the faster growing hardwoods now occupy the area; that is, the stand now consists mainly of beech, birch and maple, the greater part of which is overmature and suffering from decay and which could be better replaced by a more thrifty second growth. (Compare Plates I and III.)

Conservative lumbering could well be practised on this type, since the character of the site is such that natural reproduction of the stand could be easily attained under silvicultural management. By so doing, this area could be made to produce valuable crops of timber, whereas, the present production is, in all probability, more than offset by decay of the overmature timber.

At present there is practically no reproduction of the stand in the slope type. The removal of the overmature and decadent trees would afford an opportunity for the beginning of a new crop. (Selection system.)

The forest floor is in good condition, plentifully supplied with litter and humus. Underbrush is not very abundant, being confined to such species as striped maple, mountain maple and witch-hobble.

The general distribution of the tree species found in this type is as follows: beech, birch and maple are about evenly distributed

throughout the type, but the larger trees are found in the moister situations where the soil is of superior quality. The ash and basswood is restricted to the deeper soils on the lower slopes and consists mainly of second growth which has come in since the removal of the hemlock from the original stand. The hemlock was formerly well distributed in this type, but now occurs only locally. Balsam fir and black cherry enter into the composition of this type to a very limited degree only. (See stand table 4.)

This type comprises merchantable area of 1,730.48 acres with an average stand of 81 trees per acre and an unreduced volume of about 6,000 board feet of merchantable material. There are within this type also 131.57 acres of unmerchantable burn and 72.18 acres of cut-over land, making the total area of the slope type 1,934.23 acres.

TABLE 4.—STAND TABLE

Slope Type — Average number trees per acre based upon 84.86 sample acres.

D. B. H.	Balsam	Hem- lock	Beech	Birch	Maple	Ash	Bass- wood	Miscel- laneous	Total
7.....	.35	.34	4.07	3.88	2.17	.60	.60	.78	12.79
8.....	.18	.31	3.75	2.95	1.62	.46	.44	.64	10.35
9.....	.06	.29	3.91	1.79	1.06	.54	.31	.36	8.32
10.....	.07	.31	4.13	1.51	1.07	.34	.29	.24	7.96
11.....	.06	.33	2.85	1.14	.90	.14	.17	.18	5.77
12.....	.01	.31	3.31	1.32	.75	.11	.17	.14	6.12
13.....		.23	2.66	1.24	.74	.07	.18	.07	5.14
14.....		.15	2.07	1.06	.72	.12	.12	.01	4.25
15.....		.09	1.41	1.17	.63	.07	.08		3.45
16.....		.09	1.20	1.15	.61	.04	.12		3.21
17.....		.09	.67	1.13	.64	.05	.06		2.64
18.....		.07	.44	.94	.49	.02	.11		2.07
19.....		.04	.24	.69	.53	.01	.08		1.59
20.....		.02	.16	.67	.30		.06		1.21
21.....		.04	.09	.61	.31	.01	.07		1.13
22.....		.04	.05	.55	.29	.02	.05		1.00
23.....		.05	.02	.47	.27				.81
24.....		.02	.01	.54	.22		.01		.80
25.....		.02	.02	.44	.11		.04		.63
26.....				.39	.09				.48
27.....		.02	.01	.21	.11				.35
28.....		.05		.19	.07				.31
29.....				.09	.04				.13
30.....				.09	.02		.01		.12
31.....		.01		.11	.01				.13
32.....				.06	.03				.09
33.....				.04	.03				.07
34.....		.01		.01	.01				.03
35.....				.04					.04
36.....				.01					.01
37.....									
38.....				.01					.01
39.....									
40.....									
Total.....	.73	2.93	31.07	24.50	13.84	2.55	2.97	2.42	81.01
Per cent.....	.9	3.62	38.35	30.24	17.08	3.15	3.66	3.00	



YELLOW BIRCH THICKET ON OLD BURN



SLOPE TYPE OF FOREST

TABLE 5.—STOCK TABLE

Slope Type — Average volume per acre based upon 84.86 acres, board feet.

D. B. H.	Balsam	Hem- lock	Beech	Birch	Maple	Ash	Bass- wood	Miscel- laneous	Total
7	4.55	6.80							11.35
8	3.78	6.41							10.19
9	1.74	12.15							13.92
10	2.73	17.98							20.71
11	1.06	24.09							25.15
12	.65	28.83							29.48
13		26.68	220.78	73.16	59.94	4.90	12.60	5.81	403.87
14		21.45	238.05	100.70	85.68	11.04	11.04	1.15	469.11
15		15.48	200.22	146.25	89.46	8.19	9.36		468.96
16		18.36	200.40	167.90	98.82	5.76	16.06		507.30
17		22.23	126.63	184.19	117.68	8.65	10.38		469.76
18		20.51	92.84	174.84	101.43	4.20	23.10		416.92
19		13.60	57.60	149.73	122.96	2.54	20.32		366.75
20		7.78	44.00	167.50	76.50		17.70		313.48
21		17.56	28.26	181.17	87.73	3.45	24.15		342.32
22		19.68	17.95	181.05	92.51	8.00	20.00		339.19
23		27.15	8.28	170.61	95.58				301.62
24		11.86	4.73	209.52	84.04		5.20		315.35
25		12.80	10.66	179.52	45.10		23.40		271.48
26				169.26	38.70				207.96
27		14.50	7.13	58.70	48.95				129.28
28		38.25		95.95	32.20				166.40
29				49.05	19.00				68.05
30				52.92	9.80		9.50		72.22
31		8.85		68.09	5.05				81.99
32				38.94	15.60				54.54
33				27.16	16.00				43.16
34		10.05		7.09	5.50				22.64
35				29.56					29.56
36				7.69					7.69
37									
38				8.29					8.29
39									
40									
Total.....	14.51	403.08	1,257.53	2,698.84	1,348.23	56.73	202.81	6.96	5,988.69
Per cent.....	.25	6.73	21.00	45.05	22.52	.95	3.38	.12	

The ridge type occupies the upper slopes and the tops of the mountains and ridges. This type is characterized by thin soils covering the upper slopes, which are usually very steep or precipitous, and the more or less flattened tops of the ridges. The balsam fir is well distributed throughout this type and, although this species constitutes a relatively small percentage of the stand, it at once becomes prominent because of its regular form and development which contrasts strongly with the short boles and irregular crowns of the hardwoods found here. (See Plate II.) Specimens of black cherry are frequent but they are of too poor form to be of any value. The remainder of the stand consists of about an equal distribution of beech, birch and maple, all of

which are in a very poor condition. Many of the trees are dead, especially of the beech and birch, thought to be the result of severe winter injury some ten or twelve years ago, leaving the stand in a very open condition.

As a result of the opening up of the stand a large number of herbaceous plants have come in (see Plate II), also some mountain maple and a considerable quantity of balsam fir reproduction now five to ten feet in height and well distributed throughout the whole type. If not interfered with, the balsam should in time fill the open spaces left by the dying out of the hardwoods, though it is not sufficiently tolerant to develop very rapidly in the more shaded places. Growth in this type is necessarily slow because of shallow soil, lack of moisture during the summer season and a high altitude, all of which contribute to the development of short and poorly formed trees.

The maintenance of forest cover upon this type is of importance primarily for the protection of water supplies and game. Its value for the protection of the watershed of Esopus creek cannot be too greatly emphasized because of the enormous amount of money recently expended by New York City in building a water supply reservoir upon that stream.

The general distribution of the trees in this type by volume and number is shown in the stand table and the stock table for the type (Tables 6 and 7). The type comprises a merchantable area of 1,494.81 acres with an average stand of 86 trees per acre and an un-reduced volume of about 5,000 board feet of merchantable material.

TABLE 6.—STAND TABLE

Ridge Type — Average number trees per acre based on 79.91 acres.

D. B. H.	Balsam	Hemlock	Beech	Birch	Maple	Ash	Bass-wood	Miscellaneous	Total
7.....	3.13	.02	3.02	4.31	1.89	.....	.....	1.00	13.37
8.....	2.86	.....	3.32	3.89	1.44	.....	.....	.75	12.26
9.....	2.50	.01	2.77	3.19	1.14	.....	.....	.42	10.03
10.....	2.00	.01	1.93	3.45	.87	.....	.....	.30	8.56
11.....	1.16	.01	1.29	3.23	.86	.....	.....	.25	6.71
12.....	.95	.....	1.25	3.45	.89	.01	.....	.20	6.75
13.....	.40	.....	.66	3.47	.71	.....	.01	.14	5.39
14.....	.27	.01	.43	2.49	.56	.....	.....	.10	3.86
15.....	.17	.....	.30	2.27	.66	.....	.....	.12	3.52
16.....	.09	.....	.20	2.53	.45	.....	.....	.05	3.32

TABLE 6 — *Continued*

D. B. H.	Balsam	Hem- lock	Beech	Birch	Maple	Ash	Bass- wood	Miscel- laneous	Total
17.....	.04	.....	.15	2.25	.34	.....	.01	.05	2.84
18.....	.01	.....	.02	2.31	.24	.....	.....	.04	2.62
19.....	.01	.01	.01	1.05	.21	.....	.....	.....	1.29
20.....	.01	.....	.....	1.45	.16	.....	.....	.01	1.63
21.....	.....	.....	.02	.66	.15	.....	.....	.....	.83
22.....	.....	.....	.....	.67	.09	.....	.....	.....	.76
23.....	.....	.....	.....	.47	.05	.....	.....	.....	.52
24.....	.....	.....	.01	.50	.09	.....	.....	.....	.60
25.....	.78.00	.....	.....	.31	.01	.....	.....	.....	.32
26.....	.....	.....	.....	.21	.04	.....	.....	.....	.25
27.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12
28.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07
29.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	.01	.....	.....	.....	.02
30.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07
31.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10
32.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07
33.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01
34.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01
Total.....	13.60	.07	15.29	42.62	10.86	.01	.02	3.43	85.90
Per cent.....	15.82	.08	17.78	49.56	12.62	.013	.027	4.0	

TABLE 7.— STOCK TABLE

Ridge Type—Average volume per acre based upon 79.91 acres, board feet.

D. B. H.	Balsam	Hem- lock	Beech	Birch	Maple	Ash	Bass- wood	Miscel- laneous	Total
7.....	40.69	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.09
8.....	60.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.06
9.....	72.50	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.92
10.....	78.00	.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.58
11.....	59.16	.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.89
12.....	62.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.75
13.....	31.60	.....	54.78	204.73	57.51	.....	.70	11.62	360.94
14.....	26.11	1.43	49.45	236.55	56.64	.....	.....	11.50	391.68
15.....	18.36	.....	32.60	263.75	92.72	.....	.....	17.04	424.47
16.....	11.07	.....	33.40	369.38	72.90	.....	.....	8.35	495.10
17.....	5.52	.....	28.35	366.75	62.56	.....	1.73	9.45	474.36
18.....	1.54	.....	4.22	429.66	49.68	.....	.....	8.44	493.54
19.....	1.70	3.40	2.40	227.85	28.72	.....	.....	.....	264.07
20.....	1.86	.....	.....	362.50	40.80	.....	.....	2.75	407.91
21.....	.....	.....	6.28	205.92	42.45	.....	.....	.....	254.65
22.....	.....	.....	.....	221.77	28.71	.....	.....	.....	250.48
23.....	.....	.....	.....	170.63	17.70	.....	.....	.....	188.31
24.....	.....	.....	4.73	194.00	34.38	.....	.....	.....	233.11
25.....	.....	.....	.....	126.48	4.10	.....	.....	.....	130.58
26.....	.....	.....	.....	91.14	17.20	.....	.....	.....	108.34
27.....	.....	.....	.....	56.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.40
28.....	.....	.....	.....	35.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.35
29.....	.....	.....	.....	5.45	4.75	.....	.....	.....	10.20
30.....	.....	.....	.....	41.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.16
31.....	.....	.....	.....	61.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	61.90
32.....	.....	.....	.....	45.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.43
33.....	.....	.....	.....	6.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.79
34.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35.....	.....	.....	.....	7.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.39
36.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	470.92	6.96	215.21	3,730.96	620.82	.....	2.43	69.15	5,117.45
Per cent.....	9.18	.13	4.22	72.90	12.18	.....	.04	1.35	

On the northwest slope of Hemlock mountain there is within the slope type an area of 72.18 acres which has been heavily lumbered (See map). No attention was paid to natural regeneration of the stand and as a result the ground is now occupied by a rather dense growth of yellow birch, striped and mountain maples and pin cherry.

In addition to the cut-over area, there is quite a large amount of land which has been burned over by fires. This area is now covered with a thicket of yellow birch in the small pole and sapling stages, other species being almost entirely absent. While this form of cover will afford protection to the site, such a stand is not desirable from the silvicultural or commercial standpoint (See Plate VI). Within the slope type 131.57 acres of burn have been segregated as being entirely unmerchantable (See map).

There follow the volume and height tables for the principal species. (Table 8: Balsam Fir; Table 9: Hemlock; Table 10: Ash and Basswood; Table 11: Beech, Birch, Maple and Miscellaneous Hardwood Heights.)

TABLE 8.— VOLUME AND HEIGHT BALSAM FIR

Volumes based on table 41, U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 55. Heights read from curve based on 53 trees.

Diameter breast-high (inches)	Total height (feet)	Volume (board feet)
7	35	13
8	38	21
9	40	29
10	42	39
11	44	51
12	46	65
13	48	79
14	49	93
15	50	108
16	50	123
17	51	138
18	52	154
19	52	170
20	52	185

TABLE 9.—VOLUME AND HEIGHT, HEMLOCK

Volumes based on tables 6 and 12, Forest Service Bulletin 36,
 Heights read from curve based on 13 trees.

Diameter breast-high inches	Height (feet)	Volume (board feet)
7	40	20
8	43	31
9	46	42
10	49	58
11	51	73
12	54	93
13	56	116
14	58	143
15	60	172
16	61	204
17	63	247
18	65	293
19	66	340
20	67	389
21	68	439
22	70	492
23	71	543
24	72	593
25	73	640
26	74	684
27	75	725
28	75	765
29	75	805
30	75	845

TABLE 10.— VOLUME AND HEIGHT, BASSWOOD AND ASH

Volumes based on table 29, Forest Service Bulletin 36.
 Heights read from curve based on 156 hardwoods of slope type.

Diameter breast-high (inches)	Height (feet)	Volume (board feet)
7	50	..
8	56	..
9	62	..
10	66	..
11	70	..
12	72	..
13	75	70
14	77	92
15	78	117
16	79	144
17	79	173
18	80	210
19	80	254
20	80	295
21	80	345
22	80	400
23	80	455
24	80	520
25	80	585
26	80	655
27	80	725
28	80	800
29	80	875
30	80	950

TABLE 11.—HARDWOOD HEIGHTS,* SLOPE AND RIDGE TYPES

Read from curves based on 156 trees for the slope type and 72 trees for the ridge type.

DIAMETER, BREAST-HIGH (Inches)	TOTAL HEIGHT IN FEET, BEECH, BIRCH, MAPLE AND MISCELLANEOUS ² HARDWOODS*	
	Slope type	Ridge type
7	40	30
8	45	33
9	48	35
10	52	38
11	55	40
12	57	41
13	59	42
14	60	43
15	62	44
16	63	44
17	64	45
18	65	45
19	66	46
20	67	46
21	67	46
22	68	47
23	68	47
24	69	47
25	70	48
26	70	48
27	70	48
28	70	..
29	70	..
30	70	..

* Excepting Basswood and Ash, for which see Table 10 preceding.

APPENDIX—PART II

REPORT UPON THE RESOURCES OF THE
FOREST PRESERVE

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INTRODUCTION

The fact that the people of the State of New York are the owners of a vast forest area larger than the State of Delaware, but that on the other hand, they do not possess accurate information in regard to the forests thereon or the value of the property, is of striking significance. This Commission has during the past year attempted to examine the lands and compile data as to the resources of this great estate.

Creation.— This large tract of land commonly called the Forest Preserve is a result of several State laws. The beginning was made when a statute passed in 1883, prohibited the further sale of lands within certain counties situated in the Adirondack and Catskill regions. Two years later the Forest Preserve (including these lands) together with a Forest Commission, for administrative purposes, was created. The act of 1883 automatically withdrew from sale approximately 800,000 acres of land, the major portion of which had once been sold by the State, later partially lumbered, and permitted by the owners to revert to the State for non-payment of taxes. The Preserve has subsequently been increased by other sales for taxes, direct purchases, appropriation and through foreclosure of mortgages given by United States Loan Commissioners. The area now approximates 1,800,000 acres of both land and water.

Inventory.— There has never been a thorough examination of these lands in order to secure competent data as to the quantity of timber or other property thereon. In 1902* an examination was made to ascertain the general character of the lands alone. In 1908 data was compiled for the National Conservation Congress and it was then estimated that the total stumpage of the entire State was 46,060,000,000 ft. B. M. Other recent estimates placed the stumpage on State lands at approximately 12,000,000,000 ft. B. M. These are the only previous attempts to use figures as a measure of these materials.

The fact that the State is the owner of such a large property; that there has been much discussion by the people as to its use;

* See Eighth Annual Report of Forest, Fish and Game Commission.

and, furthermore, that the future management of these lands will be determined by the Constitutional Convention, made it a necessity that more accurate knowledge be secured. We, therefore, have made an attempt to procure and compile data of this character.

Method.—The absence of funds for the performance of this specific task necessitated that the work be done by our field force at times when fire conditions permitted and in connection with their other duties. The approximately seventy forest rangers were instructed last August to make reports upon all lands within their respective districts. A copy of the instructions sent and blanks used are found herein.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

259.0

Albany, N. Y., August 26, 1914.

To Forest Rangers:

We require reliable information along the following lines in regard to the State Forest Preserve:

1. Amount and kinds of timber.
2. Value of the material.
3. Quantity of camp sites, and their location.
4. General description of the land and timber.

Your careful assistance is necessary in preparing this data. In order to secure uniform information, a blank has been prepared. We require a separate report upon each lot or lots situated together. Will you be careful in securing the information and preparation of your reports?

We require a report upon all state lands in your district. In preparing the report give attention to the following points:

1. Lot number, tract or patent, township, etc.
2. All facts in regard to lumbering operations on the parcel. State whether hard or soft wood was cut, or both. Approximate year of last lumbering. Size to which trees, generally, were cut on stumps.
3. Full report as to fires. Year they occurred. If light or severe burn.
4. If various parts of the lot are of different character, make separate or complete reports.
5. Make a diagram of lot and character of forest growth.
6. If the lot is covered with brush, give name of principal kinds of trees.
7. If land is open plains, marsh, blueberry plains, barren rock, water, so state.
8. If the lot contains a cut of timber, give best estimate of quantity and value as required.
9. The value required is the worth of the material on the stump.
10. Be sure to say if price is per thousand feet, cords, markets, standards, etc.
11. The matter of camp sites is important because there is the possibility of the Constitution being changed and permitting their leasing.
12. Give your estimate of what camp sites of one acre ought to lease for per year, these figures separate for different lakes and ponds.
13. If there is anything in these instructions which you do not fully understand, please write us at once.

This work is of great importance. It must be done carefully and conscientiously. A forester will be detailed to take charge of the matter and your work will be checked. We hope that you will be able to complete all your reports by October 1. We will expect you to send them to us, as fast as completed, every week.

We inclose blanks for your use. If you need additional supply advise us.

Very truly yours,

CONSERVATION COMMISSION,

By C. R. PETTIS,

Supt. State Forests.

INVENTORY OF STATE LAND

CONSERVATION COMMISSION
STATE OF NEW YORK

Report by.....

Date
 Tract or patent.....
 Twp. (or Great Lot).....
 Lot
 Town
 County

History of past operations.....

History of fires.....

General character of parcel.....

Topography

Estimated miles of shores of lakes, ponds and large rivers.....

Miles of good camp sites.....

Annual rental value of camp sites \$. per year (camp site 1 acre)

Miles to nearest highway.....

Area bearing merchantable timber.....acres

Area bearing only trees too small to be merchantable.....acres

Area bearing no timber whatever (exclusive of water).....acres

Area in water.....acres

Total area.....acres

Remarks

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

TIMBER ESTIMATE

Timbered area.....acres

SPECIES	Ft. B. M.; cords or markets	Stumpage value per unit of	Total value	Quality of timber
Spruce.....				
Pine.....				
Hemlock.....				
Balsam.....				
Cedar.....				
TOTAL SOFTWOODS.....				
Beech.....				
Birch.....				
Maple.....				
Cherry.....				
Ash.....				
Elm.....				
Oak.....				
Chestnut.....				
Poplar.....				
Basswood.....				
TOTAL HARDWOODS.....				
GRAND TOTAL.....				

Estimated average cost of logging on this parcel \$.....per.....

NOTE.— In column (2) cross out units of measurement not used.

The rangers were, generally speaking, men who were experienced in lumbering and log scaling, and familiar with the tracts they were asked to examine. They examined these lands, interviewed competent people who were familiar with the lands and timber; secured knowledge of past operations; consulted maps showing the burned areas and otherwise secured important and helpful information. It must be borne in mind that this data is based upon ocular estimates of timber except in rare cases where more accurate figures were available, together with other reliable information. They incorporated the results of their work on the report blanks. These blanks were again checked by men familiar with the lands and the results compiled by a forester.† We do not claim that the figures are absolutely correct, but that they represent the best that could be done under the circumstances and will be very useful.

CLASSIFICATION

The information secured has been compiled in three ways. We have computed the area of lands of different character; the quantity of timber by species and location; and finally the extent of shore front suitable for camp sites.

The Preserves are situated in the Adirondack and Catskill regions; form parts of sixteen counties; consist of nearly seven thousand parcels; are bounded by approximately nine thousand miles of lines; and are intermixed with several times their area of private holdings. The area in its entirety is technically called the "Forest Preserve." The portions which lie within the Adirondack or Catskill counties are more particularly referred to as either the Adirondack or Catskill Preserve. There has been established by statute* in each of these sections a park which includes the more central portions of these territories. The park boundaries are indicated on our published maps by a heavy blue line. They include both State and private owned property. The idea of a park line has been to define an area within which the State should, as a matter of policy, confine its acquisition of lands

† The author wishes to acknowledge the services of Arthur S. Hopkins, a forester of this Commission, who carefully compiled data secured by the several rangers.

* Conservation Law, sections 51 and 52.

FOREST PRESERVE
COMPARATIVE AREAS
TOTAL
1,821,614.37 ACRES

MERCHANTABLE FOREST 66.1%

NON-MERCHANTABLE FOREST 14.4%

DENUDED LAND 6.4%

WATER 13%

→ UNCLASSIFIED LAND 0.1%

for preserve purposes. This explanation is made for the reason that the sale of outside lands has been advocated by many and, therefore, our data has been compiled separately.

Area.—The definition of the Preserve (Sec. 50, Conservation Law) reads as follows:

“Sec. 50. Forest Preserve. The forest preserve shall include the lands owned or hereafter acquired by the State within the County of Clinton, except the towns of Altona and Dannemora, and the counties of Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Oneida, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Warren, Washington, Greene, Ulster and Sullivan, except

1. Lands within the limits of any village or city, and
2. Lands not wild lands acquired by the State on foreclosure of mortgages made to loan commissioners.”

There will be found on the following pages statistics and other data showing the character of these lands.

Timber.—We have also summarized the reports and prepared tables showing the quantity of merchantable timber by species and by counties, also according to location within and without the parks.

Camp Sites.—There are along our hundreds of lakes and ponds ideal camping places, and the advisability of leasing a portion of these areas has been discussed. Our study and tabulation includes this possible resource.

On account of the importance of these subjects they will be treated under the three divisions, viz.: Area, timber resources, and camp sites.

AREA

Description.—The statutory Preserve includes not only lands with forests, second growth and brush, but also denuded areas, marshes, and lands under water. The first purpose must be to consider the land from the standpoint of forest growth and adaptability. The classification has been taken as of two general groups, viz.: Timbered and non-timbered and then follows a further delineation of each group.

Tables.—Table I represents the summary of the data of all kinds in both Preserves and both within and outside the parks

Table II gives similar information for only the areas within the two parks. Table III includes the areas outside the two parks. It will be noticed that no parts of Clinton, Fulton, Lewis, Oneida or Washington counties lie within the parks, and that no portion of Hamilton county is without the Adirondack park. These figures show that 75 per cent. of the area within the parks, constituting 1,134,631 acres, contains merchantable timber, while 15 per cent. more (225,096 acres) is also forest-covered although the growth is not of merchantable size. It is, therefore, observed that 90 per cent. of the lands within the parks are forest covered. A further examination indicates that 3.5 per cent. is water and 6.5 per cent. is denuded.

TABLE I
LAND CLASSIFICATION, FOREST PRESERVE
Entire Area

COUNTY	TIMBERED		NON-TIMBERED		Unclassified	Total
	Merchantable	Non-merchantable	Denuded	Water		
ADIRONDACK						
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres
Clinton.....	6,337.83	4,004.28	3,330.66	37,850.00	145.81	51,668.58
Essex.....	167,327.54	105,978.25	31,178.26	58,591.30	.....	363,075.35
Franklin.....	89,957.57	35,640.35	32,362.51	12,690.80	.....	170,651.23
Fulton.....	19,787.25	1,462.92	1,503.10	521.58	.....	23,274.85
Hamilton.....	542,942.33	32,492.88	23,711.32	22,364.42	.....	621,510.95
Herkimer.....	171,739.91	16,316.73	632.87	7,632.13	.....	196,311.64
Lewis.....	1,380.32	2,201.43	1,119.63	15.00	.....	4,716.38
Oneida.....	2,193.00	1,979.04	1,173.02	23,294.00	.....	28,639.06
St. Lawrence.....	19,244.91	12,265.30	8,421.54	40,695.07	.....	80,626.82
Saratoga.....	7,272.00	1,949.94	846.60	2.00	.....	10,070.54
Warren.....	95,441.13	21,480.52	8,066.98	30,161.69	.....	155,150.32
Washington.....	670.00	1,095.00	378.00	2,177.00	.....	4,320.00
Total.....	1,124,283.79	236,866.64	112,724.49	235,994.99	145.81	1,710,015.72
CATSKILL						
Delaware.....	10,150.75	1,860.36	1,077.00	.....	162.00	13,250.11
Greene.....	4,789.22	7,845.54	622.50	2.00	36.00	13,295.26
Sullivan.....	.....	823.60	219.95	.....	.....	1,043.55
Ulster.....	65,314.33	16,130.65	1,114.60	121.50	1,328.65	84,009.73
Total.....	80,254.30	26,660.15	3,034.05	123.50	1,526.65	111,598.65
SUMMARY						
Adirondack.....	1,124,283.79	236,866.64	112,724.49	235,994.99	145.81	1,710,015.72
Catskill.....	80,254.30	26,660.15	3,034.05	123.50	1,526.65	111,598.65
Grand total..	1,204,538.09	263,526.79	115,758.54	236,118.49	1,672.46	1,821,614.37

FOREST PRESERVE
COMPARATIVE AREAS
LANDS OUTSIDE PARKS
313,277.37 ACRES

MERCHANTABLE FOREST 22 %

NON-MERCHANTABLE FOREST 12 %

DENUDED LAND 6 %

WATER 59.5 %

→ UNCLASSIFIED LAND 0.5 %

TABLE II
LAND CLASSIFICATION, FOREST PRESERVE
Within Parks

COUNTY	TIMBERED		NON-TIMBERED		Unclassified	Total
	Merchant-able	Non-merchant-able	Denuded	Water		
ADIRONDACK						
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Acres</i>
Essex.....	164,232.59	97,889.55	29,723.13	2,432.00	.....	244,277.27
Franklin.....	82,555.57	33,495.35	26,842.00	11,676.80	.....	154,569.72
Hamilton.....	542,942.33	32,492.88	23,711.32	22,364.42	.....	621,510.95
Herkimer.....	165,766.40	16,014.66	570.65	7,632.13	.....	189,983.84
St. Lawrence.....	18,730.91	10,278.00	7,198.58	6,095.07	.....	42,902.56
Saratoga.....	1,860.00	37.00	472.00	.....	.....	2,369.00
Warren.....	82,482.20	11,539.25	5,794.88	1,469.69	.....	101,286.02
Total.....	1,058,570.00	201,746.69	94,312.56	52,270.11	.....	1,406,899.36
CATSKILL						
Delaware.....	6,226.50	749.00	56.00	.....	.....	7,031.50
Greene.....	4,789.22	7,845.54	622.50	2.00	36.00	13,295.26
Sullivan.....	.....	57.00	57.00	.....	.....	114.00
Ulster.....	65,045.38	14,697.40	1,077.85	121.50	54.75	80,996.88
Total.....	76,061.10	23,348.94	1,813.35	123.50	90.75	101,437.64
SUMMARY						
Adirondack.....	1,058,570.00	201,746.69	94,312.56	52,270.11	.....	1,406,899.36
Catskill.....	76,061.10	23,348.94	1,813.35	123.50	90.75	101,437.64
Grand total..	1,134,631.10	225,095.63	96,125.91	52,393.61	90.75	1,508,337.00

TABLE III
LAND CLASSIFICATION, FOREST PRESERVE
Outside Parks

COUNTY	TIMBERED		NON-TIMBERED		Unclassified	Total
	Merchantable	Non-merchantable	Denuded	Water		
ADIRONDACK						
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres
Clinton.....	6,337.83	4,004.28	3,330.66	37,850.00	145.81	51,668.58
Essex.....	3,094.95	8,088.70	1,455.13	56,159.30		68,798.08
Franklin.....	7,402.00	2,145.00	5,520.51	1,014.00		16,081.51
Fulton.....	19,787.25	1,462.92	1,503.10	521.58		23,274.85
Herkimer.....	5,963.51	302.07	62.22			6,327.80
Lewis.....	1,380.32	2,201.43	1,119.63	15.00		4,716.38
Oneida.....	2,193.00	1,979.04	1,173.02	23,294.00		28,639.06
St. Lawrence....	514.00	1,987.30	1,222.96	34,000.00		37,724.26
Saratoga.....	5,412.00	1,912.94	374.60	2.00		7,701.54
Warren.....	12,958.93	9,941.27	2,272.10	28,692.00		53,864.30
Washington.....	670.00	1,095.00	378.00	2,177.00		4,320.00
Total.....	65,713.79	35,119.95	18,411.93	183,724.88	145.81	303,116.36
CATSKILL						
Delaware.....	3,924.25	1,111.36	1,021.00		162.00	6,218.61
Sullivan.....		766.60	162.95			929.55
Ulster.....	268.95	1,433.25	36.75		1,273.90	3,012.85
Total.....	4,193.20	3,311.21	1,220.70		1,435.90	10,161.01
SUMMARY						
Adirondack.....	65,713.79	35,119.95	18,411.93	183,724.88	145.81	303,116.36
Catskill.....	4,193.20	3,311.21	1,220.70		1,435.90	10,161.01
Grand total..	69,906.99	38,431.16	19,632.63	183,724.88	1,581.71	313,277.37

FOREST PRESERVE
COMPARATIVE AREAS
ADIRONDACK AND CATSKILL PARKS
1,508,337. ACRES

MERCHANTABLE FOREST 75 %

NON-MERCHANTABLE FOREST 15 %

DENUDED LAND 6.5 %

WATER 3.49 %

→ UNCLASSIFIED LAND 0.01 %

The figures taken as a whole show a total area of 1,821,614.37 acres divided as follows:

Merchantable forest	1,204,538 acres	66.1%
Non-merchantable forest	263,527 acres	14.4%
Denuded areas	115,759 acres	06.4%
Water	236,118 acres	13. %
Unclassified	1,672 acres	00.1%

They further show that 313,277 acres are not contained in either park, and that of this area 69,907 acres have merchantable timber, 38,431 acres have non-merchantable timber; 19,633 acres are denuded; 183,725 acres are water, with 1,582 acres additional unclassified.

The total water area 236,118 acres includes 183,725 acres outside of the Adirondack park, while all of the remainder, except 123 acres, lies within the Adirondack park. The large area outside includes lands under water in Lake Champlain, Lake George, St. Lawrence and Hudson rivers. The 52,270 acres of water within the Adirondack park are the beds of many lakes and ponds.

The lands outside the two parks are by no means valueless. The tables show that 55 per cent. of the Adirondack land and 41 per cent. of such Catskill areas supports merchantable timber. There are instances where such lands are very valuable and should be used for agriculture.

Types.—It would have been desirable to submit information showing the extent and location of forests according to their character and composition. Such data is very useful and would be helpful in formulating a forest policy. Maps, which show the location of areas according to forest composition, are called "type maps." They could not be attempted on account of the insufficiency of funds.

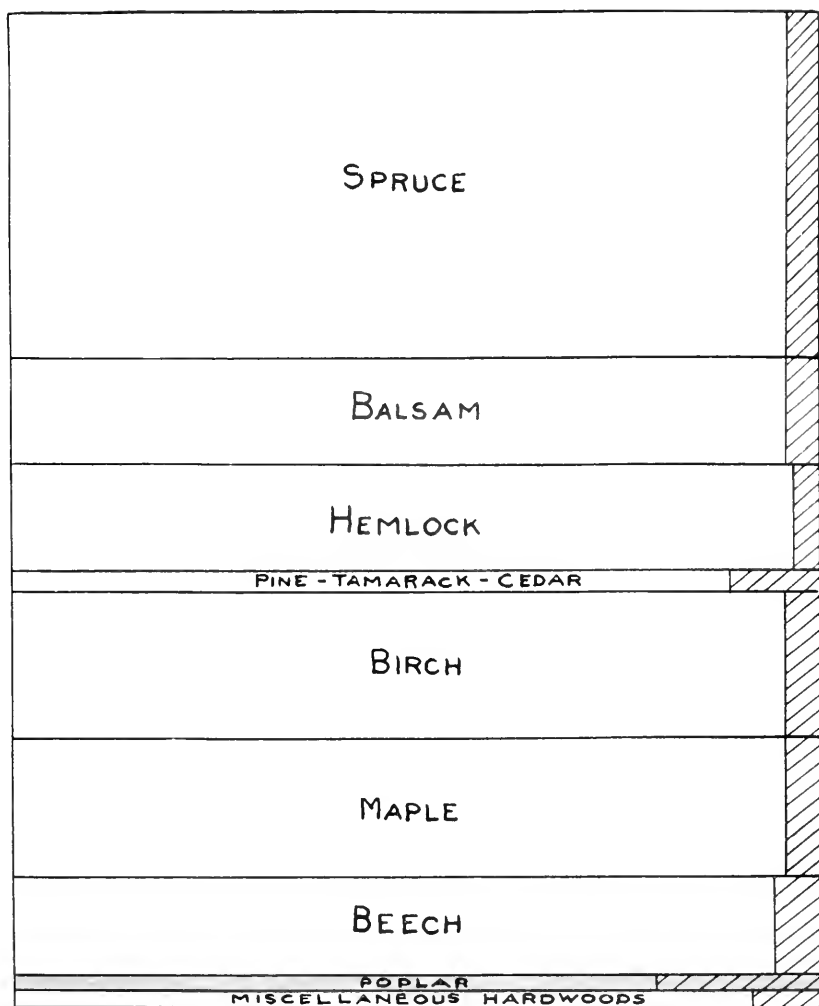
TIMBER RESOURCES

The amount, kinds and quality of timber found upon these lands will be of particular interest to some, and of general interest to all. These facts, together with the cost of lumbering,

determine the value of this State property. There are so many factors affecting value that we have not attempted to make an appraisal but have limited our efforts to ascertaining the quantity of each kind of lumber.

Tables.—The accompanying tables IV-XX show totals for all species, separate summary for hard and soft woods, together with itemized reports by species for each county. The figures are further classified and indicate stumpage inside and outside of parks.

COMPARATIVE QUANTITY OF TIMBER ON FOREST PRESERVE



 Shows quantity outside the Parks

TABLE IV.—SUMMARY OF STUMPAGE, BY COUNTIES AND SPECIES, M BOARD FEET
TOTAL FOREST PRESERVE

COUNTY	SPECIES													Grand total
	Spruce	Balsam	Hemlock	Pine	Cedar	Tamarack	Total softwoods	Peach	Birch	Maple	Poplar	Miscellaneous hard-woods	Total hard-woods	
Clinton.....	2,461	507	500	450	63	.....	3,931	.....	42	101	3,069	8	3,220
Essex.....	301,768	80,367	51,228	2,694	1,005	232	437,294	63,211	72,704	75,156	29,743	1,639	242,453	
Franklin.....	213,861	115,931	111,832	6,376	750	.....	413,750	158,707	210,997	203,847	796	1,008	575,355
Fulton.....	15,670	9,931	12,809	85	.....	.....	38,495	18,014	10,874	10,775	2,747	2,201	44,614
Hamilton.....	1,009,701	498,980	520,965	41,571	6,957	.....	2,078,174	383,912	64,925	562,493	6,519	58,536	1,696,415
Herkimer.....	486,150	124,542	119,541	59	.....	199	730,491	70,113	180,735	95,870	.....	3,060	4,374,589
Lewis.....	3,509	433	1,083	52	8	.....	5,085	385	165	361	15	.....	350,679
Oneida.....	7,716	116	357	.....	.....	.....	8,189	476	2,000	357	.....	.....	936
St. Lawrence.....	31,718	8,559	16,256	6,850	10,060	.....	73,443	15,199	11,908	19,740	10	.....	2,833
Saratoga.....	20,919	2,801	6,058	3,295	.....	.....	33,073	11,948	10,725	10,470	5,441	4,274	42,858
Warren.....	86,746	58,083	35,850	11,506	.....	.....	192,185	41,971	28,061	75,573	26,680	11,402	186,687
Washington.....	110	.....	97	135	.....	.....	342	52	45	70	123	12	302
Delaware.....	1,726	.....	1,030	215	.....	.....	1,945	2,785	2,175	5,910	.....	2,752	13,622
Greene.....	30,629	1,684	1,201	.....	.....	.....	2,927	372	600	891	200	264	2,327
Ulster.....	.....	.....	4,252	118	.....	.....	36,683	21,624	40,596	34,072	16,032	5,375	117,699
Total Adirondacks.....	2,780,329	900,250	876,576	73,073	18,843	431	4,640,502	764,319	213,181	1,057,813	75,143	82,733	3,193,200	
Total Catskills.....	32,355	1,684	6,483	333	.....	.....	40,855	24,781	43,371	40,873	16,232	8,391	133,648
Grand total.....	2,812,684	901,934	883,059	73,406	18,843	431	4,680,357	789,100	256,552	1,098,686	91,375	91,141	3,326,857	
													8,017,214	

COUNTY

COUNTY	SPECIES												Grand total
	Spruce	Balsam	Hemlock	Pine	Cedar	Tamarack	Total softwoods	Beech	Birch	Maple	Poplar	Miscellaneous woods		Total hardwoods
Essex.....	299,278	80,367	50,888	2,134	1,005	232	433,854	63,189	72,360	75,124	27,609	1,602	239,974
Franklin.....	190,235	99,921	109,507	6,201	750	.....	406,617	132,868	203,868	197,262	796	8	554,784
Hamilton.....	1,009,701	498,989	529,965	41,571	6,957	.....	2,678,174	383,942	684,925	562,493	6,519	58,536	1,690,415
Herkimer.....	469,021	122,215	113,821	59	.....	199	706,315	61,754	103,734	81,529	.....	3,600	316,668
St. Lawrence.....	31,253	8,001	16,241	6,772	10,010	.....	72,277	15,019	11,755	19,448	.....	.....	40,222
Saratoga.....	2,700	793	1,640	1,000	.....	.....	6,133	2,400	1,860	3,440	2,040	1,930	11,790
Warren.....	82,251	57,506	32,939	5,652	.....	.....	179,339	38,336	26,600	74,841	10,400	10,400	169,735
Delaware.....	.....	.....	215	.....	.....	.....	245	1,935	1,595	4,825	.....	1,148	9,303
Greene.....	1,736	.....	1,201	.....	.....	.....	2,927	372	600	891	200	264	3,237
Ulster.....	30,629	1,684	4,248	.....	.....	.....	36,561	21,624	40,596	34,072	16,632	5,375	117,699
Total Adirondacks.....	2,681,439	897,783	816,942	63,392	18,722	431	4,481,799	720,550	1,165,102	1,017,128	56,612	76,196	3,033,588
Total Catskills.....	32,355	1,684	5,691	.....	.....	.....	39,733	23,931	42,791	39,788	16,232	6,787	129,529
Grand total.....	2,716,794	899,467	822,636	63,392	18,722	431	4,521,412	744,481	1,207,893	1,056,916	72,844	82,983	3,163,117

TABLE VI.—SUMMARY OF STUMPAGE, BY COUNTIES AND SPECIES, M BOARD FEET
OUTSIDE PARKS

COUNTY	SPECIES											Grand total
	Spruce	Balsam	Hemlock	Pine	Cedar	Total softwoods	Beech	Birch	Maple	Poplar	Miscellaneous hard-woods	
Chilton	2,461	507	500	430	63	3,981	.....	49	101	3,069	8	3,220
Essex	2,430	.....	390	500	.....	3,440	.....	341	32	2,044	37	2,479
Franklin	23,626	.....	2,325	172	.....	42,133	5,857	7,129	6,585	.....	1,000	29,571
Fulton	15,670	9,931	12,800	85	.....	38,495	18,014	10,874	10,775	2,747	2,201	83,709
Herkimer	17,129	2,327	5,730	.....	.....	25,176	5,630	17,001	11,350	.....	.....	44,014
Lewis	3,500	433	1,083	32	8	5,085	.....	165	361	15	.....	59,187
Oriskany	7,716	116	557	.....	.....	8,189	476	2,000	357	.....	10	936
Putnam	7,465	558	15	78	50	1,166	180	153	292	10	.....	2,833
St. Lawrence	18,219	2,003	4,418	2,205	.....	26,940	9,488	8,865	7,930	3,401	2,254	81,801
Saratoga	4,465	577	1,930	5,551	.....	15,546	3,635	1,461	3,732	7,122	1,002	31,068
Warren	110	.....	97	135	.....	1,242	52	45	70	123	12	29,798
Washington	.....	.....	785	213	.....	1,000	850	580	1,085	.....	1,604	302
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,119
Cattaraugus	.....	.....	4	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Adirondacks	95,890	32,467	29,634	9,681	121	167,793	43,769	48,079	40,685	18,531	6,557	325,414
Total Catskills	.....	.....	789	353	.....	1,122	830	580	1,085	.....	1,604	4,119
Grand total	95,890	32,467	30,423	10,014	121	168,915	44,619	48,659	41,770	18,531	8,161	330,655

TABLE VII.—TOTAL SOFTWOOD STUMPAGE M BD. FT.

COUNTY	Within park	Outside park	Total
Clinton.....	.....	3,981	3,981
Essex.....	433,854	3,440	437,294
Franklin.....	406,617	42,133	448,750
Fulton.....	.....	38,495	38,495
Hamilton.....	2,678,174	.....	2,678,174
Herkimer.....	705,315	25,176	730,491
Lewis.....	.....	5,085	5,085
Oneida.....	.....	8,189	8,189
St. Lawrence.....	72,277	1,166	73,443
Saratoga.....	6,133	26,940	33,073
Warren.....	179,339	12,846	192,185
Washington.....	.....	342	342
Delaware.....	245	1,000	1,245
Greene.....	2,927	.....	2,927
Ulster.....	36,561	122	36,683
Total Adirondacks.....	4,481,709	167,793	4,649,502
Total Catskills.....	39,733	1,122	40,855
Grand total.....	4,521,442	168,915	4,690,357

TABLE VIII.—TOTAL HARDWOOD STUMPAGE M BD. FT.

COUNTY	Within park	Outside park	Total
Clinton.....	.....	3,220	3,220
Essex.....	239,974	2,479	242,453
Franklin.....	554,784	20,571	575,355
Fulton.....	.....	44,614	44,614
Hamilton.....	1,696,415	.....	1,696,415
Herkimer.....	316,668	34,011	350,679
Lewis.....	.....	936	936
Oneida.....	.....	2,833	2,833
St. Lawrence.....	46,222	635	46,857
Saratoga.....	11,790	31,068	42,858
Warren.....	169,735	16,952	186,687
Washington.....	.....	302	302
Delaware.....	9,503	4,119	13,622
Greene.....	2,327	.....	2,327
Ulster.....	117,699	.....	117,699
Total Adirondacks.....	3,035,588	157,621	3,193,209
Total Catskills.....	129,529	4,119	133,648
Grand total.....	3,165,117	161,740	3,326,857

TABLE IX.—TOTAL STUMPAGE, ALL SPECIES, M BD. FT.

COUNTY	Within park	Outside park	Total
Clinton.....		7,201	7,201
Essex.....	673,828	5,919	679,747
Franklin.....	961,481	62,704	1,024,185
Fulton.....		83,109	83,109
Hamilton.....	4,374,589		4,374,589
Herkimer.....	1,021,983	59,187	1,081,170
Lewis.....		6,021	6,021
Oneida.....		11,022	11,022
St. Lawrence.....	118,499	1,801	120,300
Saratoga.....	17,923	58,068	75,931
Warren.....	349,074	29,798	378,872
Washington.....		644	644
Delaware.....	9,748	5,119	14,867
Greene.....	5,254		5,254
Ulster.....	154,260	122	154,382
Total Adirondacks.....	7,517,297	325,414	7,842,711
Total Catskills.....	169,262	5,241	174,503
Grand total.....	7,686,559	330,655	8,017,214

TABLE X.—SPRUCE STUMPAGE M BD. FT.

COUNTY	Within park	Outside park	Total
Clinton.....		2,461	2,461
Essex.....	299,278	2,490	301,768
Franklin.....	190,235	23,626	213,861
Fulton.....		15,670	15,670
Hamilton.....	1,609,701		1,609,701
Herkimer.....	469,021	17,129	486,150
Lewis.....		3,509	3,509
Oneida.....		7,716	7,716
St. Lawrence.....	31,253	465	31,718
Saratoga.....	2,700	18,219	20,919
Warren.....	82,251	4,495	86,746
Washington.....		110	110
Greene.....	1,726		1,726
Ulster.....	30,629		30,629
Total Adirondacks.....	2,684,439	95,890	2,780,329
Total Catskills.....	32,355		32,355
Grand total.....	2,716,794	95,890	2,812,684

TABLE XI.—BALSAM STUMPAGE M Bd. Ft.

COUNTY	Within park	Outside park	Total
Clinton.....		507	507
Essex.....	80,367		80,367
Franklin.....	99,921	16,010	115,931
Fulton.....		9,931	9,931
Hamilton.....	498,980		498,980
Herkimer.....	122,215	2,327	124,542
Lewis.....		433	433
Oneida.....		116	116
St. Lawrence.....	8,001	558	8,559
Saratoga.....	793	2,008	2,801
Warren.....	57,506	577	58,083
Ulster.....	1,684		1,684
Total Adirondacks.....	867,783	32,467	900,250
Total Catskills.....	1,684		1,684
Grand total.....	869,467	32,467	901,934

TABLE XII.—HENLOCK STUMPAGE M Bd. Ft.

COUNTY	Within park	Outside park	Total
Clinton.....		500	500
Essex.....	50,828	390	51,228
Franklin.....	109,507	2,325	111,832
Fulton.....		12,809	12,809
Hamilton.....	520,965		520,965
Herkimer.....	113,821	5,720	119,541
Lewis.....		1,083	1,083
Oneida.....		357	357
St. Lawrence.....	16,241	15	16,256
Saratoga.....	1,649	4,418	6,058
Warren.....	33,939	1,920	35,859
Washington.....		97	97
Delaware.....	245	785	1,030
Greene.....	1,201		1,201
Ulster.....	4,248	4	4,252
Total Adirondacks.....	846,942	29,634	876,576
Total Catskills.....	5,694	789	6,483
Grand total.....	852,636	30,423	883,059

TABLE XIII.—PINE STUMPAGE M Bd. Ft.

COUNTY	Within park	Outside park	Total
Clinton.....		450	450
Essex.....	2,134	560	2,694
Franklin.....	6,204	172	6,376
Fulton.....		85	85
Hamilton.....	41,571		41,571
Herkimer.....	59		59
Lewis.....		52	52
St. Lawrence.....	6,772	78	6,850
Saratoga.....	1,000	2,295	3,295
Warren.....	5,652	5,854	11,506
Washington.....		135	135
Delaware.....		215	215
Ulster.....		118	118
Total Adirondacks.....	63,392	9,681	73,073
Total Catskills.....		333	333
Grand total.....	63,392	10,014	73,406

TABLE XIV.—CEDAR STUMPAGE M Bd. Ft.

COUNTY	Within park	Outside park	Total
Clinton.....		63	63
Essex.....	1,005		1,005
Franklin.....	750		750
Hamilton.....	6,957		6,957
Lewis.....		8	8
St. Lawrence.....	10,010	50	10,060
Total.....	18,722	121	18,843

TABLE XV.—TAMARACK STUMPAGE M Bd. Ft.

COUNTY	Within park	Outside park	Total
Essex.....	232		232
Herkimer.....	199		199
Total.....	431		431

TABLE XVI.—BEECH STUMPAGE M BD. FT.

COUNTY	Within park	Outside park	Total
Essex.....	63,189	22	63,211
Franklin.....	152,850	5,857	158,707
Fulton.....	.....	18,014	18,014
Hamilton.....	383,942	.....	383,942
Herkimer.....	64,754	5,660	70,414
Lewis.....	.....	385	385
Oneida.....	.....	476	476
St. Lawrence.....	15,019	180	15,199
Saratoga.....	2,460	9,488	11,948
Warren.....	38,336	3,635	41,971
Washington.....	.....	52	52
Delaware.....	1,935	850	2,785
Greene.....	372	.....	372
Ulster.....	21,624	.....	21,624
Total Adirondacks.....	720,550	43,769	764,319
Total Catskills.....	23,931	850	24,781
Grand total.....	744,481	44,619	789,100

TABLE XVII.—BIRCH STUMPAGE M BD. FT.

COUNTY	Within park	Outside park	Total
Clinton.....	.....	42	42
Essex.....	72,360	344	72,704
Franklin.....	203,868	7,129	210,997
Fulton.....	.....	10,874	10,874
Hamilton.....	684,925	.....	684,925
Herkimer.....	163,734	17,001	180,735
Lewis.....	.....	165	165
Oneida.....	.....	2,000	2,000
St. Lawrence.....	11,755	153	11,908
Saratoga.....	1,860	8,865	10,725
Warren.....	26,600	1,461	28,061
Washington.....	.....	45	45
Delaware.....	1,595	580	2,175
Greene.....	600	.....	600
Ulster.....	40,596	.....	40,596
Total Adirondacks.....	1,165,102	48,079	1,213,181
Total Catskills.....	42,791	580	43,371
Grand total.....	1,207,893	48,659	1,256,552

TABLE XVIII.—MAPLE STUMPAGE M BD. FT.

COUNTY	Within park	Outside park	Total
Clinton.....	.....	101	101
Essex.....	75,124	32	75,156
Franklin.....	197,262	6,585	203,847
Fulton.....	.....	10,775	10,775
Hamilton.....	562,493	.....	562,493
Herkimer.....	84,520	11,350	95,870
Lewis.....	.....	361	361
Oneida.....	.....	357	357
St. Lawrence.....	19,448	292	19,740
Saratoga.....	3,440	7,030	10,470
Warren.....	74,481	3,732	78,573
Washington.....	.....	70	70
Delaware.....	4,825	1,085	5,910
Greene.....	891	.....	891
Ulster.....	34,072	.....	34,072
Total Adirondacks.....	1,017,128	40,685	1,057,813
Total Catskills.....	39,788	1,085	40,873
Grand total.....	1,056,916	41,770	1,098,686

TABLE XIX.—POPLAR STUMPAGE M BD. FT.

COUNTY	Within park	Outside park	Total
Clinton.....	.....	3,069	3,069
Essex.....	27,699	2,044	29,743
Franklin.....	796	.....	796
Fulton.....	.....	2,747	2,747
Hamilton.....	6,519	.....	6,519
Lewis.....	.....	15	15
St. Lawrence.....	.....	10	10
Saratoga.....	2,040	3,401	5,441
Warren.....	19,558	7,122	26,680
Washington.....	.....	123	123
Greene.....	200	.....	200
Ulster.....	16,032	.....	16,032
Total Adirondacks.....	56,612	18,531	75,143
Total Catskills.....	16,232	.....	16,232
Grand total.....	72,844	18,531	91,375

TABLE XX.— MISCELLANEOUS HARDWOODS STUMPAGE
M Bd. Ft.

COUNTY	Within park	Outside park	Total
Clinton.....		8	8
Essex.....	1,602	37	1,639
Franklin.....	8	1,000	1,008
Fulton.....		2,204	2,204
Hamilton.....	58,536		58,536
Herkimer.....	3,660		3,660
Lewis.....		10	10
Saratoga.....	1,990	2,284	4,274
Warren.....	10,400	1,002	11,402
Washington.....		12	12
Delaware.....	1,148	1,604	2,752
Greene.....	264		264
Ulster.....	5,375		5,375
Total Adirondacks.....	76,196	6,557	82,753
Total Catskills.....	6,787	1,604	8,391
Grand total.....	82,983	8,161	91,144

The total stumpage is less than we anticipated. The computation shows 8,065,986,000 feet B. M. of timber sizes and pulp wood. There can be no question but the figures are a very conservative statement of the quantity. It is a matter of experience that ocular estimates when applied to large-sized timber are always low. A comparison of tables showing the contents of trees indicates that in trees having diameters breast high, of from ten to sixteen inches, a difference of one inch in diameter will show a difference varying from 18 per cent. on 10-inch diameter to 14 per cent. on 16-inch trees. The average is approximately 16 per cent. of the volume. The eye detects inch classes more readily on smaller than larger sizes, and as the timber on State land is generally of large diameter, the result is an underestimate.

The tables show that 97 per cent. of the total timber is in the Adirondack region; that 93 per cent. of the total is within the Adirondack park; that 54 per cent. lies in Hamilton county; that 41 per cent. of the total consists of hardwoods, and 35 per cent. of the entire quantity is spruce.

An analysis of this table seems to indicate that the figures are not as high for hardwoods as they should be. The mixed Adirondack forest contains, on the average, about 70 per cent. of hard-

wood trees. The lumbering has tended to decrease the volume of **softwood**, but on the other hand, many of the larger hardwoods are very defective.

These figures include only merchantable saw timber and pulpwood. No attempt has been made to estimate material in small trees that might be available for cordwood, poles, post, ties, etc.

The tables contain a vast amount of interesting information and deserve careful perusal.

CAMP SITES

The constitutional restrictions do not prohibit the great forest region from being used as a playground, a place for recreation and health resort, but do restrict its use for other purposes. The use of these lands for this purpose is extensive. The prohibitions tend to temporary use and discourage fuller enjoyment and greatest benefit. This is a matter of such importance that it deserves particular attention.

Extent.—Table XXI shows there are 1,075 miles of water frontage in the Forts Preserve exclusive of Lake George islands; that 584 miles of this shorage is suited for camp sites. If the entire frontage were divided into camp sites with 200 feet frontage, there would be 11,600 available sites. The State should not lease more than a portion of them, and if one-half were left as public camping places there would still be 5,800 for other purposes. If we compare the vast frontage upon these lakes and ponds with well known bodies of water we will find that it is equivalent to three and one-half times the entire shore line of Lake Champlain in this State; or seven times the frontage of Lake George exclusive of islands; or the shore line of Lake Ontario from Fort Niagara to Cape Vincent; or both sides of the Hudson river from its mouth to its source. It is, therefore, at once apparent that there are sufficient sites for both the transient and a permanent occupant, also for those who can and those who can not afford to pay a rental.

TABLE XXI.—SUMMARY OF CAMP SITES

COUNTY	Total miles shore	Miles camp sites	Miles of waste shore	Range of rentals per site	Total rentals 25 sites per Mile	Number of sites at 25 per Mile
St. Lawrence.....	35.75	14.50	21.25	\$5 to \$50	\$3,746	96
Oneida.....	2.00	1.50	1.00	15 to 20	615	37
Warren*.....	32.49	12.08	20.41	5 to 20	2,601	301
Hamilton.....	373.85	231.25	142.60	5 to 50	165,126	6,029
Clinton.....	4.20	2.75	1.45	15 to 50	2,770	68
Fulton.....	25.00	25.00	.....	2 00	1,250	625
Saratoga.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	204.75	52.75	152.00	5 to 50	21,378	1,323
Essex.....	186.70	80.40	106.30	5 to 50	28,115	2,011
Franklin.....	210.09	164.43	45.66	5 to 25	77,765	1,110
Adirondacks*						
Total.....	1,075.83	584.66	491.17	.....	303,266	11,600

* Exclusive of Lake George.

Use.—The present use is restricted by the following rules and regulations which were adopted in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution and the statutes.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOREST PRESERVE AND ST. LAWRENCE RESERVATION

(Pursuant to section 55 of chapter 65 of the Consolidated Laws as amended by chapter 444 of the Laws of 1912. Adopted April 30, 1912.)

1. Caution must be exercised in building camp fires and in setting fires of any kind. All inflammable material must be cleared from the ground before fires are kindled. On the Thousand Island Reservation, where fire places are provided, fires must not be kindled elsewhere. Fires must be completely extinguished before they are abandoned.

2. Lighted matches, burning cigars or cigarettes must not be thrown on the ground. Extinguish them first.

3. No structures except canvas tents are permitted. No tent so placed shall be leased. Any tent unoccupied by the owner may be removed by the Commission. On the Thousand Island Reservation such tents must be pitched at least 200 feet away from any public fire place or boat landing.

4. Dancing in any of the public buildings is prohibited.

5. No one may claim the right of exclusive use of any particular camp or tent site from year to year.

6. Defacing buildings, peeling bark or injuring trees is prohibited.

7. No boat is entitled to the exclusive use of any dock. There must be free access for all boats at all times.

8. Persons using the St. Lawrence Reservation must not leave refuse on the grounds.

9. All persons will be held strictly liable to the State for any damage done to State property.

Application was made to the Commission for permission to erect, upon State lands, "Open Camps." The application stated that remote and desirable places could not be ordinarily enjoyed because there was too great a burden imposed in packing necessary camp outfits; that camps of this character could not be enclosed, therefore were always open; that they would be built at private expense and given to the State and thus not be private property; and that they would be subject to rules and regulations of the Commission.

The Conservation Commission, September 2, 1913, duly adopted the following resolution:

Rules and Regulations, Re Construction and Use of Trails and Open Camps Upon State Land

Resolved, That the following rules and regulations be and the same hereby are adopted in relation to the construction and use of trails and open camps upon State land:

1. No person, association or corporation shall build any trail or open camp upon State land without first obtaining written permission from the Conservation Commission.

2. The location of such trails and open camps shall be fixed by the Commission.

3. Application for permission to construct such open camps shall state the source of supply and the character of the material to be used, and no such camp shall be constructed until the character of the material and the source of the supply thereof shall be approved by the Commission.

4. All such camps shall contain a conspicuous sign reading as follows:

“ This camp is property of the State of New York and is open to the public.”

Such sign shall be maintained at such camps by the person, association or corporation constructing the camp.

5. A suitable fireplace shall be constructed and maintained in front of such camp, the form and material thereof to be approved by the Commission.

6. No such camp shall be occupied by the same party or persons more than ten days in any year, nor more than three nights in succession. This rule shall not apply to State employees while engaged in fighting fires. A copy of this rule shall be posted and maintained in a conspicuous place at such camp.

7. The Commission may remove or discontinue the use of any such camps at any time.

8. No building, camp or structure shall be erected on State land except as above provided.

There are upon lands claimed by the State as the Forest Preserve about 700 cases of occupancy of various kinds. These vary from farms which are occupied and cultivated to small hunting camps or a few acres used for pasture. Where there are extended uses of the properties, the people claim title adverse to the State and substantially all such cases of occupancy have been transmitted to the Attorney-General for prosecution or determination of title. There are 406 cases reported, with buildings valued at \$276,375. It is fair to say that approximately 95 per cent. of them are such as would be willing to execute leases. Nearly all of these occupancies are of many years standing. We have secured “ disclaimers of title ” as far as possible, and referred cases where they could not be secured to the Attorney-General. We have endeavored to prevent further erection of structures and thereby protect the State’s interests. The question as to what should be done with these numerous occupants of the State land has been held in abeyance pending the voice of the people relative to leasing camp sites. It did not seem necessary to eject them or destroy property of a citizen if the people were willing to lease the privilege of occupancy.

The question of administering these matters is important, and will be further discussed under the title of Forest Management.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

The present provision of article VII of the Constitution which was enacted* in 1894 reads as follows:

“Forest Preserve.—Section 7. The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed.”

It was adopted when conditions were much different from what they are today.

During the two decades since that provision was adopted important economic, industrial and administrative changes have taken place. At that time there was but a slight appreciation of the importance of scientific forestry; there was not a single American school of forestry, and probably not more than five professional foresters in the whole country. The forests were then generally considered as something the maximum quantity of which was fixed, and not capable of reproduction or increase by growth. The area included has increased from 720,744 acres to more than 1,800,000 acres; our population has grown from 6,000,000 to 9,000,000 people. It is, therefore, apparent that the prohibition was made at a time when there was but 40 per cent. of the present area and 60 per cent. of the present population, and when the quantity of material affected was but a small part of the whole. However, at the present time, the timber on State land is a large portion of our total forest resources. It is estimated that the amount of standing timber in the Forest Preserve counties in 1894 was approximately 40,000,000,000 feet, board measure, and that this quantity has decreased until at present there is not over 25,000,000,000 feet. It is estimated that in 1895 approximately 4,000,000,000 feet, or 10 per cent., was owned by the State, while now the stumpage on State land is approximately 8,000,000,000 feet, or over 30 per cent. of the total in the Forest Preserve counties, or 20 per cent. of the whole stumpage of the State. Dur-

* An amendment was adopted November 4, 1913, providing that three per centum could by authority of the Legislature be used for water storage purposes.

ing this period a change has resulted in the proportion of lumber cut in this section from about 1 per cent. of the stand in 1894 to approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at the present time.

This provision of the Constitution prevents any direct utilization of this vast resource. The question that naturally arises is, what more benefits could be derived if the Constitution permitted?

There are many phases of this question, such as the indirect benefits of protection to watershed, regulation of flow of streams, game cover, health resort, recreation grounds, and aesthetic value; the possible commercial returns which are now lost but might be derived; the increased benefits which might accrue through lessened restrictions; the demands of the State upon this area as a source of wood supply; the adoption of a policy which will be beneficial to these regions; the efficient administration and honest enforcement of the forest law; the increase of the preserve and its better protection through funds derived from a wider use. These, and the future management of this territory, are all questions which should be carefully considered.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

The proper use of this great area means more to the people of this State than can be briefly stated. There are honest differences of opinion as to whether any modification should be made in the present Constitution. If we could be assured of honest and efficient administration, then changes could be favorably considered. In order to present facts which are important we will assume for the purpose that whatever is attempted will be done properly and by people who are thoroughly trained for the work.

Reconnaissance.—The first step should be a careful examination of the forested area. The work should be done and data procured similar to that found in Appendix I of this report, entitled "A Forest Survey of a Parcel of State Land." This will give accurate information as to the location of forests, their composition, the stands of timber, the types of growth, and will provide information as a basis for planning operations.

Classification.—The second step should be a delineation of the lands into two kinds: First, protective forests on mountain tops

and steep slopes together with areas around certain bodies of water which should not be lumbered. Second, the less abrupt and more remote areas which could be lumbered conservatively.

A classification of this character would probably result in 200,000 acres being retained for protective forests and about 1,000,000 being used for wood production. The revenue from the former would be derived from leasing of camp sites, while from the latter it would come from the sale of mature, dead and down timber and from trees which should be cut in order to permit proper growth of younger trees.

Location.— There are, as already noted, 313,277 acres of the preserve which are outside the two parks. This area includes 183,725 acres of land under water, leaving a balance of 129,552 acres of land of varying character. This area of land is contained in 1,166 separate parcels exclusive of the islands in Lake George or lands under water. They do not perform a true function as a "Forest Preserve." The areas vary from a fractional part of an acre to tracts of a thousand acres. A few are so situated that they could be used for forestry purposes, but fully 90 per cent. of the parcels are small, isolated, often difficult to locate accurately, and difficult and expensive to protect. As a matter of policy it would seem more desirable to dispose of these outlying areas and acquire other land within the parks. This will result in consolidating present holdings, reduce administrative expense and have the same investment and area better serve its purpose.

Utilization of Timber.— The compilation shows that there was found upon the 1,585,496 acres 8,065,986,000 feet B. M. of merchantable material. This timber is all upon the 1,204,538 acres classified as merchantable forest area. The average acre of such lands, therefore, contains about 6,700 feet B. M. of material.

There are included in this amount both mature and immature trees. There are large areas of virgin forests (estimated 70,000 acres), also extensive areas of lumbered lands (estimated 1,130,000 acres) upon which the greater proportion of timber is mature and is not increasing in volume or value. There are other areas covered with poplar, a tree that reaches maturity in a comparatively short time, which is very valuable for pulp and other pur-

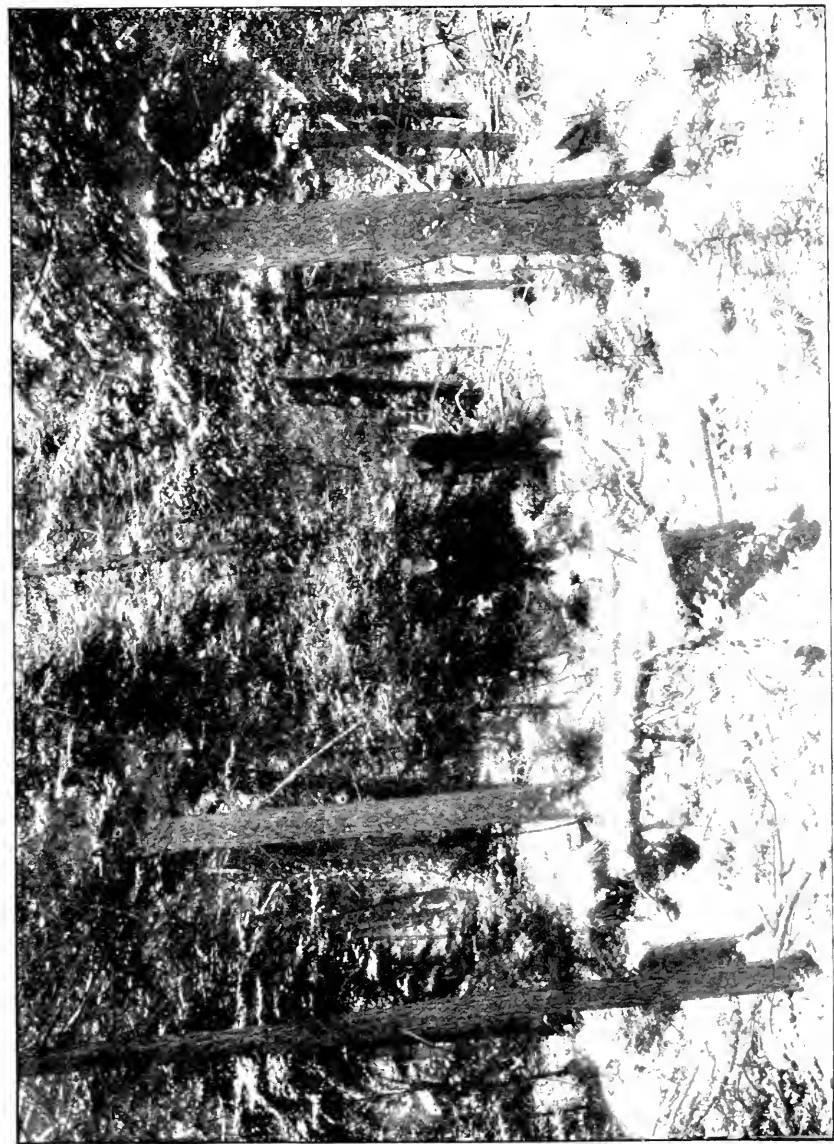
poses that not only will not further increase in value or volume, but will deteriorate and become a total loss if not utilized within a few years after reaching maturity. When these trees die they fall to the ground and greatly increase the fire hazard. The lands containing mature timber are not accumulating wood growth because, on the average, decay equals growth.

The proper use of this great area is a matter of vital importance. The constitutional inhibition practically prevents any direct use, except for camping, hunting and fishing. The entire wood production on the mature areas is at present a total loss because there is no utilization of the larger trees. If we assume that the average annual growth should be 200 feet per acre per annum then the annual growth on the merchantable forest areas alone would approximate 240,000,000 feet B. M. Once the land is placed under systematic forest management, this amount could be secured annually without reducing the forest itself. It means taking the interest on the wood principal. The quantity would be further increased by ultimate growth on what are now non-merchantable areas and through reforestation of denuded lands.

Figures, e. g., 240,000,000 feet B. M., as such, do not convey their full significance. This represents nearly one-third the entire lumber cut of the State. If cut into inch boards there would be sufficient lumber to build a board walk 150 feet in width from Albany to Buffalo.

The present system does not best provide a future supply of timber. If the annual increment were utilized it would tend to increase forest preservation by reducing the demands upon other areas. Price is regulated by supply and demand; therefore, decreased production of timber causes higher price, and the increased price tempts the owner to harvest his forest crop.

The timber cut of the State is decreasing. It has been reduced from one and one-quarter billion feet in 1908 to less than one billion feet in 1912. The cut of spruce in one of the largest counties has decreased from approximately 24,000,000 in 1910 to less than half that amount in 1912. The present lumber cut of the State is an enforced one. The portable mills are manufacturing what the larger operators are unable to secure. The cut is approximately five times as much as the annual growth, and



FOREST AFTER BEING LUMBERED UNDER FOREST MANAGEMENT — NE-HA-SA-NE PARK, ADIRONDACKS

consumption is at least sixteen times the growth. The question of the source of supply of our necessary wood materials is one that must be seriously considered. Our demands are great and, under present methods, will soon lead to exhaustion, but if the resources of the State are properly developed the necessary supply can be produced.

The present use of the Forest Preserve is protective and aesthetic. The practice of proper forestry methods will not affect either use. The effect of lumbering operations under such practice as conducted on the parks of Dr. Webb or the Whitney estate are scarcely visible today. These forests have cleaner floors and are freer from debris than similar areas on the State land, in fact such operations have improved the appearance, the dead, down and diseased trees having been removed.

Only a few people appreciate the fact that nearly all the merchantable material in a forest is contained in a few of the larger trees. The larger trees are but a small proportion of the whole stand, therefore, their removal does not injure the forest cover.

There are instances when large quantities of timber upon State lands have been injured by fire but the particular Commissions charged with administration of the property, acting under opinions of the Attorney-General, have not been able to utilize the material. There are other cases where valuable material cut in trespass cases has been left to decay because the Constitution seemed to prohibit the utilization. There are similarly quantities of dead and down timber that cannot be removed. Such material left upon the ground does not result in any value that the State might secure through indirect benefit. In fact, fire-killed or cut trees are an incentive for trespass and increase the protective work. On the other hand, any provision for limiting the sale of timber to fire-killed trees would be a great incentive to a would-be purchaser to cause fire in order to force the cutting.

If the restriction is to be modified the modification should not be limited to fire-killed trees. If only dead and down trees are permitted to be removed the cutting of roads for removal will be so out of proportion to the value of material and utilization that there will be no profit or benefit derived by the State.

Camp Sites.—We have already called attention to the fact that

there are approximately 580 miles of shore line suitable for camping purposes. There is a distinct demand by the people for permanent rather than temporary use of these lands. At present only tents with board floors are permitted. They are sufficient for the transient but the person who desires to spend a few weeks, especially with a family, requires, in order to secure proper enjoyment, a structure that affords better protection and will allow housing of equipment during the remainder of the year.

A demand has, therefore, been developing that the State lease small parcels of land for a period of years for that purpose.

The State is now maintaining this vast area at a large expense and such use would detract little, if any, from the demands made by the State upon this area. The general opinion seems to be that a permanent occupant, contrasted with a transient, would become a better protector of the forests, fish and game, that the investment made as a result of the lease would create in the lessee a personal, permanent interest in protection of the forests from trespass or fire, an assurance that the fishing in the body of water upon which he was camping would not be injured by illegal methods, nor game similarly taken.

There can be no question that such use would produce a revenue, although there would be required an initial investment for surveys and organization.

There are questions, such as the size of parcel; period of lease; proportion of sites, on a particular body of water, to be used; amount of rental to be charged; restriction to be imposed; supply of wood for fuel; and doubtless others which must be considered. They are largely administrative problems, but some of them are so broad that they affect State policy.

Indirect Uses.—The fact that many of our important rivers have their headwaters in the Adirondack and Catskill region and that forest cover has a beneficial effect in regulating the flow of streams coupled with numerous other previously enumerated functions makes the preservation of forests within this area of great importance to the State. It is a factor which, as a matter of State policy, deserves first consideration. The really important question is how much the indirect benefits will be reduced if the direct uses (lumbering and leasing of camp sites) are realized.

There are examples, such as Nehasane Park, the Whitney Estate Preserve and others in the Adirondacks where lumbering has been practiced conservatively and the forests have not been destroyed nor the indirect uses sacrificed. There is no good reason why a productive forest will not produce shade, have a "duffy" floor, be a satisfactory home for game or protect the watersheds. The commercial forests of Europe produce these benefits in a greater degree than nature does in the Adirondacks.

The fact that forests on mountain tops or steep slopes are not to be lumbered eliminates areas where the cover might be endangered. The areas around our desirable lakes would be used for camp sites and if proper rentals were paid would afford as great a revenue as could be secured by lumbering. It would not, therefore, be necessary in the latter instance to remove more than the few mature trees necessary for fuel of the campers.

A forest produced and maintained under a proper system of forest management would not be less advantageous from any standpoint.

Fire Protection.—It is true that the slash consequent to lumbering increases the fire hazard, but lopping of evergreen tops reduces the risk to a short period. The present conditions permit reasonable utilization and only a comparatively small amount of slash would be left. As already stated, practically all the merchantable material in a forest is contained in a few of the larger trees, which form but a small proportion of the whole stand, therefore, their removal does not seriously injure the forest cover or produce a large quantity of slash. The operation will necessitate the construction of roads, which will make the pathless localities more accessible and thus afford quicker and cheaper means of travel. These roads can also be made into necessary fire lines.

The problem of fire protection is by observation station and patrol solved in principle. There is need of much educational work as a preventive, and extension of the system to assure greater security. Appropriations even for such manifest needs are not easily obtained, but a revenue from these lands would make more intensive protection possible.

Financial Aspects.—The Preserve is at present a pleasure and protective forest. Its restricted use makes it somewhat of a luxury. It is difficult to compute its cost because nearly one-half has been acquired through the non-payment of taxes. It is fair to assume, however, that it represents an investment of approximately four million dollars. The interest on this amount at 5 per cent. is \$200,000 per year. The taxes which the State pays upon this land amount to \$150,000 per annum. The cost of fire protection and administration is approximately \$15,000 per year. The total carrying charge, therefore, amounts to at least \$365,000 per annum. None of these charges is reducible. The expenditure for fire protection ought to be increased. The cost of fire protection at the present time is not over one-half mill per dollar of valuation. This is far below the average rate of insurance under less dangerous conditions.

Revenue is an important matter to the State. The fact that there is a direct outlay of \$165,000 a year and an interest loss of \$200,000 are not insignificant matters to the Empire State. But we must add to this the value of the wood material which is going to waste through non-utilization. We have already stated that the wood growth even now should approximate 240,000,000 ft. B. M. per year and if we allow a stumpage of \$4 per M ft. this means an additional loss of \$960,000.

We must again add to these large sums the amounts which would be expended for labor in utilizing this growth. It has been estimated that \$16 for every thousand feet of lumber manufactured goes to labor. This means a loss of potential wages of \$3,840,000. There would be additional revenue from leasing of camp sites, but this would be difficult to measure. If we assume that 95 per cent. of the present occupants, or 380, would require leases, and at least 500 others were taken, this would produce a total of 880. If the leases averaged \$25 each, this would yield a gross income of \$22,000. In a few years this sum would be greatly increased.

The question seems to be: Does the State desire to continue a policy which causes a direct annual loss of nearly a million dollars and an indirect loss of four times as much, or does it desire to place its forest property not only on a self-supporting, but on a very substantial revenue-producing basis?

STATE POLICY

The State policy during the past thirty years has been to procure a large area of forest land in our two mountain regions. It has been secured by withdrawing lands already owned and, at a large outlay, acquiring additional areas.

The constitutional prohibition adopted in 1895, after a series of land scandals and deplorable trespasses, was an attempt to put this land and timber beyond the reach of the spoils system. It fully accomplished its purpose and is still just as effective. The organization for the protection and administration of the Forest Preserve has, during the past twenty years, been perfected and brought from a meagre unskilled few to a complete force consisting of technical foresters, surveyors, title lawyers, and forest rangers. Lands and timber of the State were then looked upon as public plunder, but today titles to property are determined after trial of the case upon the facts; wilful trespasses have, through more vigorous administration, more efficient patrol and better public sentiment, practically ceased.*

There are still people who would be willing to take advantage of situations that might arise, but past experience has shown and court decisions have decreed that compromises and stipulations are of no avail; that any such agreements will not procure more than temporary benefits; that they are illegal, and, therefore, their purposes cannot be accomplished. These speculators are not likely to take advantage of the State when the results will not be beneficial to them.

The first step in the adoption of a wise policy as to the future management of this vast area is consideration of the purpose to which it is best adapted and what demands of the State it can satisfy to the largest degree. It is on account of its soil, topography, elevation and climate, a region which can best be used for forests. It naturally follows: What demands does the State make upon its forests, and which of these can this region supply? We have already recited the indirect uses, particularly in a mountainous area like the Adirondacks where so many important streams have their sources; the effect of stream flow upon water power; the health, recreation and game resort; the source of wood supply, and the aesthetic considerations.

* See annual reports of Conservation Commission.

We have attempted to show that good forest management which will produce better commercial forests is none the less useful in producing the indirect benefits. The more valuable and useful the property, the more the people become interested in it and demand continuation of the benefits. The fact that the State makes this area self-supporting, at least, ought to increase rather than decrease interest in the property and forestry in general. If greater appropriations were available or an income could be secured, better forest protection could be afforded; forest property would be better insured against fire; the 100,000 acres of denuded lands could through reforestation be placed under forest cover; additional areas acquired; more lands would be better protected; and instead of having less we would have a greater forest cover.

There are important questions as to the development and industries within this vast area. Do we realize that an area larger than the State of Delaware is being withdrawn from use by its own owners? Is it necessary? How far can this process continue without approaching dangers other than financial returns?

If the forests are maintained for the indirect uses alone, who is going to blaze the trail, carry the pack basket, guide the sportsmen, fight the forest fires, plant the trees, cut the camp wood, cook the food or get food to cook? We do not want a wilderness. It must be made possible for people to live and earn a living in these places or there will be no "guides" or other people to employ. They cannot earn a living by guiding a few days during the summer. Sufficient employment must be provided for these people. The State cannot put them all on the pay-roll. Industries of necessary and suitable kinds must employ their services. In a forest country such employment must naturally be in connection with the lumber industry. State land must furnish its share.

Further purchase and consolidation of holdings would greatly reduce the administration expenses. The immediate necessity for surveys would in many cases be eliminated by acquiring small interior parcels.

There are enormous investments in lumber, pulp, paper and other mills which depend upon our forest lands for raw materials. These mills and the lumbering industry employ thousands of men

and women. The wages paid are a big factor in our industrial life. This material is again used in remanufacture and more money given to labor for making necessities of life. The future of many towns and cities in a large measure depends upon these forests. They are all factors in our industrial life.

Other industries are represented by hotel, transportation, mercantile and allied businesses which accommodate the commercial and tourist trades. These industries are not only of importance in these sections but their influence extends outside the Preserve regions.

This report may be criticized for absence of more exact information, but, as stated at the beginning, the method which we had to pursue, on account of lack of special funds for the work, does not permit drawing exact mathematical conclusions. The preparation of this report is based not only on the field work done for this particular purpose but also upon years of association with the problem discussed and many other competent sources of information.

There are forest surveys and published reports upon many large Adirondack forest areas (e. g., "Practical Forestry in the Adirondacks" — Bulletin of the U. S. Forest Service; Forest Working Plan for Township 40 — Bulletin 30 of the U. S. Forest Service; "Adirondack Spruce," by Gifford Pinchot and Henry S. Graves; A Forest Working Plan for Townships 5, 6 and 41; Report of Forest, Fish and Game Commission 1902-3). There are also many unpublished reports containing available data.

The vast and far-reaching scope of the question, with its many and intricate details requiring wisdom and experience for its solution, is complicated by possible political influences; but it must be studied from all angles, each element weighed separately and the final decision rendered as the result of a careful consideration of the facts unaffected by sentiment.

Respectfully submitted,

C. R. PETTIS,
Superintendent State Forests.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

[181]

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CONSERVATION COMMISSION

DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

To the Conservation Commission:

Herewith I transmit to you, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Division of Fish and Game for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914.

Respectfully Yours,

JAMES J. FOX,

Deputy Commissioner.

December 31, 1914.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF GAME PROTECTOR

HON. JAMES J. FOX, *Deputy Conservation Commissioner:*

SIR.—I respectfully submit herewith my report on the enforcement of the Conservation Law relating to fish and game of the State of New York for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, which covers the work of the protectors in the bringing of actions, together with the amount of recoveries of fines and penalties, and prison sentences for violations of the Conservation Law; also the amounts derived from different sources, such as hunting and netting licenses, tagging of trout and imported game, etc.

In making comparisons with previous years it is very gratifying that the statistical table which follows shows an increase in the number of cases successfully brought by the regular protective force, which prosecuted this last fiscal year a greater number of cases than during the preceding year, showing a gain of forty-two cases. This increase over the last fiscal year, the record for which was the largest in the history of the State, again demonstrates the strict attention that the regular protectors are giving to their duties of enforcing the Conservation Law in relation to fish and game, and with a very few exceptions their work is satisfactory, considering the number of protectors that are on a regular salary.

The work of the special protectors, except in a few instances, does not compare at all favorably with the work of the regulars; but I will refrain at this time from going into the matter fully, as I handle the work of the special protectors in detail later on. It is entirely due to the special protectors, and not to the regulars, that the work of the force as a whole shows a slight net falling off as compared with 1913. (See page 17 of Commission's Report.)

Passing upon the work of the regular protective force, the

average gross recovery per case is commendable, considering the fact that all persons prosecuted are not fined, as there are many suspended sentences and John Doe proceedings. I am firmly convinced, from making comparisons, that the law giving protection to fish and game is being rigidly enforced. The protectors who are retained from year to year become proficient, as their record will show; and it is gratifying to call to the Commission's attention the increase that has been made from the year 1911 up to 1914, every succeeding year showing a larger number of cases prosecuted, and showing a larger recovery of fines and penalties.

Even with this grand total I believe with other game protectionists that but a small percentage of the actual violations are ever apprehended, as it is impossible to do so with the 125 men on the force at the present time. I wish at this time, as I did in the annual report of 1913, to recommend an increase of the protective force to 200 men, with an expense account sufficient to enable them to patrol their territory at least twenty-six days every calendar month.

One of the most vital questions now before the citizens of the State is that of the conservation of our natural resources. I do not believe that there has been any other State so abundantly endowed with wealth of forests, fish and game as this our own Empire State; nor do I believe that there has been any other State where the citizens have been more careless with their treasures, more prodigal with their birthright. The American people have wasted their wealth of mine, forest and stream, allowing the wanton destruction of the fish and game; and only in the last few years have they come face to face with the fact that if this great State is to continue to be a paradise for the sportsman we must conserve our fish, game, water and forests, to preserve our birthright not only for our own comfort, but also for the coming generations. I trust that the Legislature can be prevailed upon to provide means for the enforcement of the laws that have been enacted giving protection to the fish, game, lands, forests and waters of the State. In the past thousands of persons in this State have looked upon the protection of game and fish as an insignificant affair, when as a matter of fact, next to the agricultural assets of the State, nothing can exceed in value its game, birds and fish if proper protection is given. I know that the citizens of the State

of New York are beginning to be firmly impressed with this fact, and desire to see rigid protection given to the wild life of the State, the maintaining of the hatcheries and the establishing of additional game farms.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW

The amendments to the Conservation Law in relation to fish and game made at the last session of the Legislature are not as many as in former years, but are of greater importance, as they perfect the law and make it practical and more workable. They comprise the following changes:

Section 32, which provides the punishment for a misdemeanor, is amended making the imprisonment one day for every dollar of the fine.

Section 159 is amended to include "fish and aquatic animals," and to allow the possession under a license issued by the Commission of fish, game birds and aquatic animals for propagation purposes.

Section 165 increases the protective force twenty protectors, from 125 to 145.

Section 177 allows any duly organized association for the protection of game to run field trials for dogs upon obtaining a written permit from the Conservation Commission.

Section 181 is amended, allowing the transportation of quadrupeds, birds or fish lawfully taken or possessed in one part of the State as provided by section 178, and they may be possessed by the taker in any part of the State for the same period of time during which they may be lawfully possessed at the place where taken.

Section 190 is cleared up, so that there will be no misunderstanding as to the rights of a person to ship deer when he accompanies the same without the necessity of a shipping tag being placed thereon as provided by section 178 of the Conservation Law.

Section 191, relative to the possession of wild deer or venison, is changed only in so far as it reduces the license fee for the possession of venison until January 1st, from \$5 to \$1.

Section 198 provides for a slight change in the open season on mink, raccoon and sable. Formerly the season opened on November 1st. The new amendment provides for the opening of the

season on November 10th, the season closing the same as formerly, April 20th.

Section 199 is changed, making the opening of the season on skunk November 10th, to February 10th, it formerly being from November 1st to January 31st.

Section 200, relating to the propagation of skunks, is amended to allow the possession of all species of fur-bearing animals to be kept alive in captivity at all times for the purpose of propagation and sale, provided a license so to do is first obtained from the Commission. The license fee was formerly \$10, and is reduced by the amendment to \$5.

Section 201, giving protection to muskrats, changes the opening of the season from November 1st to November 10th, closing April 20th. In addition to prohibiting the injuring or disturbing of muskrat houses, it prohibits the taking of muskrats by shooting. The prohibiting of the shooting of muskrats was done for the purpose of giving a more high class fur, as a muskrat taken by shooting is only worth about twenty-five per cent. the value of one taken in traps, even where the fur is of equal quality.

Section 214, relative to the season on pheasants, changes the open season from Thursdays in October to the last two Thursdays in October and the first two Thursdays in November, and possession is allowed during the period of time between the first open Thursday in October and the last open Thursday in November. Only wild male pheasants may be taken.

Section 232 changes the opening of the season on trout from the 15th of April to the first Saturday in April, closing August 31st the same as formerly. This makes the open season on trout uniform throughout the State.

Section 234 makes a very important change in the season on lake trout. The season in 1913 on lake trout was from April 1st to December 31st. The amendment makes the season from April 1st to September 30th.

Section 235 makes no close season on lake trout and whitefish which are taken in Lakes Erie and Ontario. Lake trout and whitefish when so taken may be possessed, bought and sold, provided that every person to whom a license is issued to take such fish with a net or nets operated from power boats shall, when required by the Commission, furnish without charge to the Commission

eggs and milt from such fish taken by him during the spawning season. Such eggs and milt shall be taken by the Commission for propagation only and shall be taken from the fish by the agents of the commission.

Section 250 prohibited placing fish in waters that were inhabited by trout. In some instances waters which had formerly been trout waters had become inhabited by pickerel, and should no longer be regarded as trout waters. The amendment proposed provides that whenever the Conservation Commission shall determine that any waters of the State heretofore inhabited or stocked with trout are no longer to be regarded as being inhabited by trout or suitable for trout, the Commission may by an order permit such waters to be stocked with any species of fish.

Section 251 contains an important amendment, as it gives jurisdiction to the Conservation Commission to prohibit fishing within fifty rods of any dam or fishway erected by the State. Heretofore it only prohibited fishing within fifty rods of any dam which contained a fishway. In a great many instances fish congregate in the deep water below the apron of the dam, and are taken out in large numbers. In such instances the Commission is vested with power to prohibit fishing within fifty rods of such dam if it so wishes.

Section 355 relative to penalties is amended so as to allow a penalty of \$10 to be inflicted for the taking of short lobsters, instead of \$50 which was mandatory heretofore.

Section 365 as amended, contains a provision that if notices have been once posted on land established as a private park, after personal service upon a person in the name of the owner or owners of a written or printed notice containing a description of the premises and warning all persons against hunting or fishing or trespassing thereon, this is to act the same as where lands are posted as provided in section 361 of the Conservation Law.

As provided in section 366, the Commission may set aside certain lands owned by the State, except those located in the Adirondack or Catskill parks, as a game and bird refuge; or the Commission may purchase lands in the name of and for the use of the State in any town of the State outside of the limits of the Adirondack or Catskill parks, containing not less than one hundred acres, or may purchase the shooting and fishing rights in

connection with such land, and may establish thereon a game and bird refuge, upon publishing and posting the notices as provided in section 360.

Formerly section 372 only allowed a person who was in possession of a breeder's license to kill elk or deer, by shooting or otherwise, between the first day of October and the first day of March, both inclusive. Pheasants could be killed by shooting or otherwise between the first day of October and the 31st day of January, both inclusive. Mallard ducks and black ducks could be killed by shooting or otherwise from the first day of October to the tenth day of January. By the amendment, elk, deer, pheasants, mallard and black ducks may be killed in any manner at any time under a breeder's license, but mallard or black ducks killed by shooting under a breeder's license shall not be bought, sold or trafficked in.

Under the provisions of section 375, it formerly provided that any dealer in fish duly licensed could hold during the close season, in a storehouse to be designated by the Commission, such part of his stock of fish as he had on hand undisposed of at the beginning of the close season, such dealer to give a bond to the people of the State conditioned that he will not, during the close season ensuing, sell, use, give away or otherwise dispose of any fish which he is permitted to possess during the close season; that he will not in any way, during the time when such bond is in force, violate any provisions of article five. The bond may also contain such other provisions as to the inspection of the fish possessed, as the Commission shall require. This section has been amended to allow the possession of frogs during the close season upon the same conditions.

There is one serious defect in the Conservation Law that was not corrected at the last session of the Legislature. The change which I suggest is very vital to a smooth and perfect working of the law. In codifying the law it was the intention of the codifiers to make it "permissive" in form. Therefore there should be one general penalty section covering all violations, except where explosives are used for killing fish, or in cases of graver violations of a similar nature; in such cases a more severe penalty should be provided. In the present law the penalty sections are conflicting and confusing. No penalty clause should follow a per-

missive section, because there could be no violation of such a section.

The past year has been one of increased activity in every branch of our work. The propagation and preservation of our fish and game are recognized as of vital importance by the public at large as well as by the sportsmen. Evidence unmistakable of this is found in the great increase in the number of calls upon the Commission by persons seeking information on fish and game matters. We are unable to supply the demand for the law books. The Legislature should be petitioned for at least fifty thousand copies, instead of thirty thousand copies as now provided. In justice to the hunter, so that he can be well informed as to our laws, he should be provided at the time he takes out a hunting license with a full and complete copy of the Conservation Law relating to fish and game. In many instances the syllabus furnished has not been sufficient, as it does not give the full law, simply providing a synopsis.

I desire at this time to report to the Commissioners in brief the revenue derived from different branches of the Department of Fish and Game, also the number of birds and eggs distributed from the bird farm at Sherburne, all of which will be found in the statistical table following.

During the fiscal year of 1914, the Conservation

Commission issued hunting licenses to the amount of.....	\$201,022 00
Collected in fines and penalties.....	66,346 63
Net licenses	14,986 14
For the tagging of game.....	5,993 70
For the tagging of trout.....	6,585 00
For breeders' licenses.....	425 00
For scientific licenses.....	60 00
For importation licenses, etc.....	1,120 35

Add to that the production at the game farm:

40,000 eggs at 40 cents each.....	\$16,000 00
5,000 birds at \$4 each.....	20,000 00
1,400 brood birds at \$4 each.....	5,600 00
	<hr/>
	41,600 00

Add to that the commercial value of the fishes, which is given by Dr. Bean, our Fish Culturist, as about	\$175,000 00
Grand total	<u>\$513,138 82</u>

This makes a grand total which not only pays every dollar which is expended for the protection of the wild life of the State, but turns a handsome surplus into the State Treasury.

NON-SALE OF NATIVE GAME

As in previous reports, I strongly recommend the continuance of the law which prohibits the sale of native game, except that I believe that as there is a great demand upon the part of the hotel and restaurant keepers of the State of New York for ducks, certain species should be allowed to be imported under the provisions of section 373, adding thereto the species of ducks that could be imported from without the United States and sold in this State after being tagged as provided by the section quoted. The non-sale of game has certainly taken away the initiative of the market hunter to hunt for a moneyed consideration, and the law which prohibits the sale of native game has the undivided support of the sportsmen of the State of New York.

TAGGING OF TROUT

The sale of trout raised in private hatcheries has gradually increased to such an extent that the revenue derived therefrom now exceeds that obtained for the tagging of imported game. At the present time there are fifteen tagging machines leased to as many private hatcheries, and all excepting six are being operated outside of New York State. The market for this commodity, as I have stated, is gradually increasing, and the law legalizing the sale of trout from private hatcheries has continued to meet with the approval of the hotel and restaurant proprietors, and has come in for no criticism except from the hatchery owners, who have sought to reduce the fee from three cents as provided at the present time to one cent for each tag. In the past trout from private

NOTE.—Figures above given are amounts received during the fiscal year October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914. Figures given elsewhere in the financial statement (see p. 58) are amounts turned into the State treasury during the same period. Receipts for September of any fiscal year cannot appear as turned into the State treasury until the following fiscal year.

hatcheries could not be sold in the State of New York except during the open season on native trout. At the present time they can be sold at any period, thereby providing a market the year round, and at the same time giving protection to our native trout. I feel that the Commission should do everything possible to retain the fee for tags as at present. I cannot see where it works a hardship upon the hatchery owners, as they have claimed, because trout are a luxury which is paid for by the consumer.

ADDITIONAL PROTECTORS

Some protectionists have held that in consequence of rigid enforcement of the law, violations thereof would diminish from year to year; but the records of the department show that each succeeding year we are apprehending a larger number of violators. As I have stated previously, I believe that but a small percentage of the persons committing violations are ever brought to trial. Therefore I again submit for the consideration of the Commission the advisability of increasing the protective force to at least two hundred men.

GAME INCREASING

As in former years, I have endeavored through the force of protectors to ascertain the conditions as to game throughout the State. I feel from the reports that have been made that the rigid protection this Commission is giving to the wild life of the State is bringing about better conditions, and the game is gradually increasing. This holds good particularly as to deer. The northern protectors report that never in the history of the State have there been as many deer in the mountains as at the present time. I think this is true, as it is borne out by the numerous complaints made to the Commission of damage being done by deer. This is especially true as to counties in which there is no open season.

This would seem a broad statement to make, owing to the fact that there is such a large number of hunters who go afield yearly; but it should be taken into consideration that in the early history of the State deer which became yarded were killed by the hundreds by packs of wolves; the natives considered the deer forests their pork barrel, and the lumbermen made it a custom to employ hunters to kill deer, which were ground up in sausage machines

with pork and fed to their lumber jacks, all of which has been eradicated. There are no longer wolves in the Adirondack mountains, and the lumbermen have found that the killing of deer to feed to their help has become too expensive; and this, with the buck law, all tends to bear out the statement of the northern protectors that deer are more numerous than ever before in the history of the State.

Also we have had good reports from hunters, who inform us that they are finding more partridge in their native covers than since the epidemic some ten years ago which practically wiped out the native grouse.

Dogs

This department has received many protests from bird hunters, who claim that the law works a hardship upon them, as it prohibits taking dogs into forests inhabited by deer, or harboring them or allowing them to run at large in the Adirondack Park, or taking them upon forest preserve lands. There should be an enactment of law which would provide for the licensing of bird dogs, so that a sportsman who wished to hunt partridge in the northern counties would be permitted to take his dog into forests inhabited by deer for the purpose of hunting birds. I think this could be done safely by empowering this Commission to issue a license to an owner of a bird dog, permitting him to use his dog for hunting grouse, except within the Adirondack Park. With said license a tag could be issued, similar to the tag which is placed upon a licensed net, the tag to be attached to the collar of the dog, with the number and the name of the owner thereon. This would place the responsibility for the dog upon the owner if caught running deer.

WOODCOCK

The hatch of the native woodcock is increasing, and with the flight bird, woodcock shooting within the State is providing a great source of enjoyment for the sportsmen. The adequate protection which I believe is being given this species of game bird by allowing only four to be killed in any one day, will gradually lead to the increasing of the birds breeding within the State.



HEN PHEASANT NESTING

PHEASANTS

In a great many counties pheasants are very plentiful at the present time. This is particularly true in the western counties of the State. Additional protection has been given to pheasants in four counties until 1915, and in fourteen counties until 1916. Pheasant shooting is bound to become exceedingly popular in the State. They are an excellent game bird, although not laying for the dog; but an intelligent bird dog soon becomes familiar with their habit of running and skulking, and soon trails them, so that the sportsmen enjoy pheasant shooting exceptionally well. With the additional game farms provided at the last session of the Legislature, pheasants will soon become very numerous; and with the increasing of the game farms which will raise pheasants and liberate them in the covers of the State, the open season can be gradually lengthened, allowing a larger number of birds to be killed each season.

The problem of properly distributing these birds has engaged the attention of this department during the past year, and in conference with Mr. Rogers, the superintendent of the farm, I have become convinced that the proper procedure would be to distribute the pheasants through the protective force, giving each county its apportionment, and instead of shipping as we do now the half-grown birds, the covey should be shipped with the mother hen. If she is liberated in suitable covers, the hen will stay with the young pheasant chicks until they are nearly grown. In that way we would eradicate the loss of a large number of pheasants. The method which we are following at the farm at the present time is to release the mother hen with the brood as soon as the young chick becomes used to the call of the hen, feeding at certain periods and in certain places on the farm, so that the hen will return with her brood to these feeding spots. This makes it possible for the chicks to be caught up at the time of shipment. The superintendent informs me that while this is the most scientific way of raising pheasants to maturity, it entails a great loss of pheasants by their straying away from the mother hen and not returning. By shipping the hen with the brood, no pheasants would be lost, and the percentage of those raised to maturity would be increased.

In some instances, complaints have been made to the Commission that pheasants are destructive to the agricultural interests; but this is offset by the favorable reports received of the benefits the pheasants are doing, as they feed largely upon insect life. Instances have been known where a flock of pheasants has protected a potato patch from potato bugs. The pheasant is the only bird that I know of which will feed upon the bug that destroys the potato vine.

DEER

As I have stated previously, we receive nothing but good reports of the increasing of the deer. I recommend to the Commission the advisability of bringing about an enactment of law making a short open season for the killing of buck deer in the counties of the State which do not enjoy that privilege under the present law.

DUCKS

Without doubt the law which prohibits the spring shooting of ducks is partly accountable for the large number which now hatch and raise their broods within the borders of the State of New York. The department is continually receiving favorable reports showing that this valuable game bird is increasing in number in this State; no doubt owing to the fact that the law is being rigidly enforced relative to shooting out of season, fire lighting, netting, and disturbing the ducks during their breeding season.

QUAIL

I am sorry to be obliged to state that I cannot find where there is any material increase of the quail. I was encouraged to believe that the placing of a five years close season on quail, with the exception of Long Island, would be the means of again replenishing the covers upstate with these excellent game birds; but as they are a seed-eating, ground-feeding bird, they very easily winter kill, particularly during the periods of the year when the ground is deeply covered with snow, as it prevents their readily finding feed. That, in addition to their natural cover

being cut off, causes me to believe that it would not be wise to again allow the killing of quail in this State, with the exception of Long Island, unless there is a greater increase in the supply during the balance of the five years closed period.

BEAVER

Beaver continue to increase in the Adirondack region. Some complaints have come to the department relative to the damage done by beaver by reason of cutting timber and flooding private lands. In some instances, after an investigation of the complaint of damage being done by beaver, we found it necessary to disturb their houses, which causes the colony to seek new quarters.

HUNTING LICENSES

A careful investigation has caused me to believe that the State is not getting the returns from hunting licenses that it should. The report of the protective force shows that a great many hunters go afield without being in possession of a hunting license as provided by law, taking the chances of being apprehended by a protector for hunting without a license. To educate the public to the necessity of being in possession of a hunting license to hunt any of the wild birds or quadrupeds of the State of New York, the game protective force has been ordered when meeting a hunter afield to inspect his hunting license. This has had a tendency to increase the sale of licenses, which has encouraged me to believe that providing for the issuing of a button with every hunting license, to be worn in a conspicuous place, would practically eradicate the practice of hunters going afield without being in possession of their license, as they would not only be open to the inspection of the protective force, but any person could readily see, by the requirement that they should wear the button at all times when hunting, that they were in possession of the necessary license to hunt.

MERIT SYSTEM

I am a great believer in the merit system, as it spurs a protector to give his very best efforts to the work of protecting the

wild life of the State; but believe that the grading of protectors should rest absolutely with this Commission, as they are better able to judge of the men who should be placed in the first grade. At the present time the rating of these men rests with the State Civil Service Commission. The law should be amended so that the rating of the protectors will be the prerogative of the Commission.

SPECIAL PROTECTORS

While I realize the necessity in certain instances for special protectors, especially where a man is acting as a game keeper, or superintendent of a preserve, or is a hatchery foreman or superintendent or foreman of a game farm, except in such instances I am adverse to the appointment of special protectors. Experience has shown that in a great many cases they have but a slight knowledge of the provisions of the conservation law giving protection to fish and game. This has been corrected somewhat by the law which now requires that a person in order to become a special protector must pass a non-competitive examination; but I find that the examination has not been the means of placing the special protectors on a plane with the regulars. This is caused primarily by the fact that a special protector does not give his whole attention to the work of protecting the fish and game, and therefore not being continually brought in contact with the conservation law, is not well acquainted with its provisions. I am thoroughly convinced that with a force of two hundred men, special protectors would be unnecessary. Special protectors are prone to prosecute violations of a very technical nature, for the purpose of deriving a benefit from the moiety which they receive as compensation for their work, which tends to bring the Commission and the law into bad repute.

HUNTING ACCIDENTS

I find that the record shows that during the 1914 deer season there were five deer hunting accidents, three of which were fatal. Not one of these victims, as far as any evidence shows, was mistaken for a deer. Seventeen minor accidents occurred in 1914 while hunters were in pursuit of small game. In my opinion



CAT WITH ROBIN — THE ENEMY OF GAME AND SONG BIRDS

this is the greatest recommendation for the so-called "buck law," as it has a great tendency to save human life. A sportsman afield hunting deer, with the law as it is now framed, is very careful to ascertain if it is a buck that he is shooting at, thereby avoiding hunting accidents, which occurred very often in the past when hunters could kill either a buck or a doe, as a move in the brush meant a shot from the hunter, and too late it was found that he had killed either his guide or his hunting companion.

THE HOUSE CAT

Mr. Edward H. Forbush, State Ornithologist of Massachusetts, makes a claim that a mature cat in good hunting grounds kills on an average fifty birds a year. The old cat that wanders off into the fields and woods is terribly destructive. Mr. William Brewster tells of an acquaintance in Maine who said that his cat killed about fifty birds a year. When asked why he did not get another cat, he said that it would be of no use, for they were all alike. Another gentleman by the name of A. C. Dyke writes that his family owned a cat which was well cared for and a particular pet. They watched it through one season, and found that it killed fifty-eight birds, including the young in five nests. Nearly a hundred correspondents scattered throughout all the counties of the State report the cat as one of the greatest enemies of the birds. There is no doubt that the predatory house cat is one of the destructive enemies to our game and insectivorous birds. I do not hesitate to recommend that a law be enacted providing that "Any person may and it shall be the duty of every game protector to kill cats found afield."

ASSAULTS

On April 5, 1914, Protector Samuel S. Taylor was assaulted and killed in the vicinity of Rome. The following resolution was passed by the Division Chief Protectors at a meeting held at Albany on April 21, 1914:

"Whereas, the wise hand of Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst, our highly esteemed and respected game protector, Samuel S. Taylor, of Madison county, while in the performance of his duty; and

“Whereas, this faithful servant of the State, while apprehending two foreigners in the act of slaughtering our song birds, and while attempting to arrest the offenders, met his death by the hands of two assassins; now therefore be it

“Resolved, that we, the Division Chiefs of the State of New York, sadly deplore the loss of our dearly beloved brother protector, and extend our regret and sympathy to the parents of Protector Taylor in their sad hours of affliction; also be it

“Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be extended to his parents, and also that a copy be placed upon the minutes of this meeting.”

Special Protector Bert J. Anson of Utica was assaulted by two foreigners on November 1, 1914. In defending his life he killed one of his assailants, and dangerously wounded the other. He was held blameless by Coroner Stephen A. Mahady, after holding an inquest.

GUIDES' LICENSE

Simply as a matter of control, and to assure sportsmen of competent men as guides, I again recommend that the Commission use its best endeavors to bring about an enactment of law providing for the licensing of guides.

FISHWAYS AND DAMS

Section 251 should be so amended that it would give authority to the Commission to post signboards forbidding fishing within fifty rods of any fishway or dam. At the present time the law states that the Commission may prohibit fishing within fifty rods of any dam or fishway erected by the State. This should apply to all dams or fishways, irrespective of whether they are owned by the State or by private interests.

EXPENSES OF PROTECTORS

A larger expense account would mean the greater efficiency of the protective force. I again recommend an increase in the protectors' expenses from \$600 to \$900 per annum. and the division chief protectors from \$750 to \$1,000.

COMBINATION HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING LICENSE

In justice to the sportsmen who are paying into the State treasury over \$200,000 annually for hunting licenses, I feel that the law should be so amended that it would provide for a combination hunting, fishing and trapping license; exempting minors under sixteen years of age, and women; providing further that the fishing license would only be necessary to take fishes of a species protected by law. There is no doubt that there is a sentiment throughout the State for a combination hunting, fishing and trapping license, particularly on the part of the fishermen who are in sympathy with the policy of this Commission in restocking the streams of our State with our more valuable species of game fishes; realizing as they do that if this work is to be carried on, and upwards of \$100,000 is spent every year to maintain fish hatcheries in the State, it is only just and fair that they as well as the hunters pay their share of the burden.

SPEARS AND SETLINES

This method of fishing is very popular among the fishermen who wish to take what is classed as the cull fish, including suckers, bullheads, carp, eels, etc. At the present time it can only be done on an order issued by this Commission. As a matter of control, a small license fee should be required, with a license, and a tag similar to the tag issued with netting licenses could be furnished, to be placed on the setline, or on the handle of the spear; and the license should further provide the species of fish that could be taken with a spear or setline. This not only furnishes a cheap class of food to people in moderate circumstances, but it is the opinion of fish culturists that removing the deleterious fish improves and aids the propagation of the more valuable species of game fish. But without proper control, it would be dangerous to allow the taking of deleterious fish with setlines or spears, as an irresponsible person would not be a respecter of species.

GAME FARMS

The popularity of the pheasant still continues to increase, and it is no doubt one of the coming game birds of the State. At least two additional game farms should be provided for this year.

TAXIDERMISTS' LICENSE

Not as a revenue getter, but purely from the standpoint of control, taxidermists should be required to apply to this Commission for and be granted by it a license to engage in the business of taxidermy.

FEDERAL MIGRATORY BIRD LAW

It is highly important that every effort should be made to harmonize the conflicting provisions of the State Conservation Law and the law giving protection to migratory birds.

FEEDING OF WILD GAME

We find that from year to year the ducks are making the inland waters of the State their winter quarters. This is owing to the rigid protection given to the wild life of the State, which is not being molested or killed during the close season to any great extent. As the waters gradually became frozen over, we found it necessary, in order to preserve the ducks, to have them fed by the protective force of the State. Therefore an appropriation should be made to carry on this work the same as in the past.

Experience has shown that the cutting of the marsh hay and stacking it for the deer has saved a great many of the smaller deer. One of the protectors, in visiting a beaver meadow where hay had been cut and stacked, informed me that there were a great many deer feeding upon the hay, and in fact in the vicinity where the hay was stacked, it looked like a sheep yard. This is true game protection. I trust that there may not be any difficulty in getting a suitable appropriation to carry on this work.

STATE GAME FARM

In closing, I wish to call the Commission's attention to the gradual increase from year to year in the number of pheasants and eggs which are being sent out from the game farm at Sher-

burne, which is the result of the hard and conscientious work done by Mr. Harry T. Rogers. I feel that the Commission has made no mistake in entrusting to Mr. Rogers the superintendency of the other game farms now being established.

Respectfully submitted,

LLEWELLYN LEGGE,

Chief Game Protector.

SECTIONS OF THE CONSERVATION LAW VIOLATED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1913, TO SEPTEMBER
30, 1914

COUNTY	153	176	177	178	180	181	185	190	191	192	193	195	196	198	199
Albany.....	13	1	1	.....	1	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4
Allegany.....	41	4	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Broome.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus.....	14	3	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2
Chemung.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2
Chenango.....	21	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Clemont.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Columbia.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cortland.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	24	7	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3
Columbia.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Delaware.....	17	7	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Dutchess.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Erie.....	133	3	1	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Franklin.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	2	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Genesee.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Greene.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Hamilton.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	33	7	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	43	2	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	12	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	4	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Niagara.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Orleans.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	18	32	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1

	4	.....	31	2	1	685	24	11	7	32	10	111	11	72
Putnam.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholarie.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuylcr.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Townshend.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	1,017	119	31	2	1	685	24	11	7	32	10	111	72

[illegible]

[illegible]

REGULAR PROTECTORS

DIVISIONS	Number of men in division	Total number of actions	Average number of cases per protector	Gross recovery	Average recovery per case	Total cost	Average cost per case
Metropolitan and Long Island Division, J. T. McCormick, Division Chief.....	15	417	28	\$6,125 90	\$62 66	\$747 13	\$1 79
Southern Division, W. C. Farley, Division Chief.....	14	288	21	3,506 90	12 18	291 30	1 01
Western Division, F. W. Hamilton, Division Chief.....	12	273	23	5,941 20	21 76	540 40	1 98
Ontario Division, J. A. Colloton, Division Chief.....	10	229	23	5,559 95	24 28	558 61	
St. Lawrence Division, F. C. Mullin, Division Chief.....	15	198	13	4,197 75	21 20	444 80	2
Hudson Division, C. E. Lee, Division Chief.....	9	182	20	3,046 55	16 74	246 40	1
Allegany Division, C. R. Stapley, Division Chief.....	9	170	19	2,365 18	13 91	147 45	
Central New York Division, W. H. Weston, Division Chief.....	11	156	14	3,152 55	20 21	247 06	1
Southern Adirondack Division, John E. Leavitt, Division Chief.....	7	127	18	2,642 40	20 81	183 50	1 45
Eastern Division, C. A. Johnston, Division Chief.....	7	126	18	2,451 30	19 45	377 99	3 00
Eastern Adirondack Division, R. B. Nichols, Division Chief.....	13	124	10	1,803 20	14 54	422 35	3 41
Northern Adirondack Division, B. A. Cameron, Division Chief.....	10	77	8	943 50	12 25	239 10	3 11
Case settled by Commission.....				20,000 00			

Average recovery..... \$26 07
 Average cost per case..... 1 87

SPECIAL PROTECTORS

DIVISIONS	Number of men in division	Total number of actions	Average number of cases per protector	Gross recovery	Average recovery per case	Total cost	Average cost per case
Metropolitan and Long Island Division, J. T. McCormick, Division Chief.....	7	24	3	\$313 00	\$13 04	\$7 75	\$0 32
Southern Division, W. C. Farley, Division Chief.....	1	2	2	37 00	18 50	1 25	63
Western Division, F. W. Hamilton, Division Chief.....	6	58	10	971 00	16 74	123 75	2 13
Ontario Division, J. A. Colloton, Division Chief.....	1	10	10	469 80	46 98	24 80	2 48
St. Lawrence Division, F. C. Mullin, Division Chief.....	1	2	2	46 50	23 25	1 50	75
Hudson Division, C. E. Lee, Division Chief.....	2	2	1	21 50	10 75	1 50	75
Allegany Division, C. R. Stapley, Division Chief.....	3	7	2	128 55	18 36	8 55	1 22
Central New York Division, W. H. Weston, Division Chief.....	7	94	13	1,938 10	20 62	242 25	2 58
Southern Adirondack Division, John E. Leavitt, Division Chief.....	6	15	3	252 25	16 81	25 00	1 67
Eastern Division, C. A. Johnston, Division Chief.....	4	8	2	162 55	20 32	20 40	2 55
Eastern Adirondack Division, R. B. Nichols, Division Chief.....	1	4	4	64 00	16 00	4 00	1 00
Northern Adirondack Division, B. A. Cameron, Division Chief.....	1	11	11	206 00	18 73	14 90	1 35

Average recovery..... \$19 45
 Average cost per case..... 2 00

REPORT OF THE CHIEF GAME PROTECTOR

REGULAR PROTECTORS	Actions bought	Recovery	Court costs	Con- stable fees	Attor- neys' fees	Other charges	Total costs
Thos. H. Allen	26	\$314 35	\$47 25	\$3 00			\$50 25
A. B. Allison	30	498 70	18 80				18 80
W. J. Andre	23	499 75	50 35	3 50	\$17 50		71 35
Benj. M. Bailey	44	457 00	81 70	6 25		\$8 00	95 95
J. E. Ball	2	38 70	3 70				3 70
Jos. Barry	28	326 35	12 20				12 20
F. Bauerschmidt	19	201 65	12 40				12 40
Carl A. Beebe	16	243 25	12 25				12 25
W. G. Bell	14	252 50	12 45	5 00	26 50		43 95
F. H. Bellinger	13	264 25	9 00				9 00
D. H. W. Benson	50	725 90	42 15	4 25			46 40
H. W. Billings	33	619 25	51 25	12 65			63 90
C. A. Bissell							
Dennis Bump	19	220 00	28 60	24 95			53 55
L. H. Burnside	15	166 40	6 40				6 40
P. F. Butler	24	511 65	25 15	15 40		32	40 87
W. J. Butler	5	64 00	5 85				5 85
M. J. Callahan	2	58 25	3 15				3 15
M. L. Callaghan	37	716 50	81 63	10 90	20 00	13 60	126 13
Byron A. Cameron	14	182 50	34 85	3 20			38 05
Z. T. Cater	1	11 30	1 30				1 30
W. R. Clark	16	220 00	29 15	11 35	12 00	3 00	55 50
W. D. Cloyes	21	238 80	12 80				12 80
A. J. Conklin	15	209 25	9 00	3 50			12 50
J. A. Colloton	5	123 50	3 50		15 00		18 50
E. C. Cross	46	756 85	35 60				35 60
H. B. Cruikshank	9	186 00	25 70	18 85	40 00		84 55
C. C. Culver	26	270 30	11 85				11 85
Harry Curry	42	498 15	32 50	3 75	40 10		76 35
Geo. Davis	15	357 50	33 70	18 00	15 88	5 00	72 58
W. L. Delaney	7	172 00	7 50		5 00		12 50
J. M. DeSilva	33	355 35	22 70				22 70
Fred DeWitt	42	737 65	34 50	1 75		2 00	38 25
H. C. DeWolf	6	197 10	14 20		20 00		34 20
John Dollinger	16	278 00	8 00				8 00
C. T. DoVille	30	511 50	39 75		10 00		49 75
E. B. Downing	26	510 50	44 00				44 00
Calvin Emerick	1	10 00	50				50
W. C. Farley							
C. J. Franklin	1	25 00	5 55				5 55
J. S. Ford	5	32 50	4 45				4 45
M. V. Fordham	18	192 75	13 50				13 50
Edmund Gallagher	43	632 75	7 75				7 75
E. H. Gammon	42	929 00	90 25	4 70	36 00		130 95
J. A. Ginder	44	936 60	89 50	15 60		5 00	110 10
E. C. Gleason	21	338 85	17 95			1 95	19 90
Theo. Godbout	13	182 20	21 45	4 55			26 00
Harry P. Haff	14	208 00	11 70	3 50			15 20
Jay Hand	19	444 00	18 00				18 00
F. W. Hamilton	35	1,301 25	41 15	3 80	5 00		49 95
A. G. Harris	20	447 50	16 35	1 10			17 45
Miles Hazelton	14	449 95	17 60	7 00	11 00	5 50	34 80
Henry Heffernan	33	452 10	21 40	95			22 35
Wm. Herriek	9	199 00	9 00				9 00
Edgar Hicks	30	812 00	2 00				2 00
C. M. Hiller	8	129 40	3 60				3 60
Jas. H. Hildreth	10	154 00	12 50				12 50
J. F. Hirsch	17	328 85	14 35				14 35
W. A. Hoagland	31	699 00	38 10	10 75			48 85
Fred Hoffman	26	505 00	38 60		60 00		98 60
H. A. Horton	21	324 60	28 50	70 90			99 40
Geo. B. Howland	8	232 00	13 85	2 15			16 00
Jos. Jenkins	10	115 05	11 05	3 45	11 45		25 95
C. A. Johnston	36	524 45	105 90	68 97		18 00	192 87
John H. Kane	15	271 80	9 05				9 05
D. E. Keefe	16	153 40	9 35			4 75	14 10
C. J. Kirby	8	23 00	23 05				23 05
M. J. Knapp	45	623 15	76 00	3 75	25 00		104 75
M. S. B. Knights	26	489 50	30 95	1 85			32 80
Peter Knobloch	8	283 00	18 00				18 00
V. J. Kohl	22	398 95	29 20			5 00	34 20
John E. Leavitt							

REPORT OF THE CHIEF GAME PROTECTOR — *Concluded:*

REGULAR PROTECTORS	Actions bought	Recovery	Court costs	Con- stable fees	Attor- neys' fees	Other charges	Total costs
Chas. E. Lee.....							
M. B. Leland.....	8	\$44 00	\$15 70	\$12 00	\$30 00		\$57 70
D. W. Linnehan.....	1	11 00	1 00				1 00
Daniel Lynn.....	1		1 75				1 75
John T. McCormick.....	5	110 00	5 00				5 00
J. J. McDonough.....	6	92 50	8 50				8 50
R. F. Maher.....	17	289 25	38 90	23 00	10 00	\$2 00	73 90
John H. Mallette.....	14	201 35	23 25	13 10	10 00		46 35
Thos. E. Marsh.....	24	575 60	36 05				36 05
C. H. Masten.....	28	534 40	33 45	2 00			35 45
C. J. Miles.....	18	430 70	15 45				15 45
L. S. Morris.....	22	407 08	27 45	5 00			32 45
D. E. Moxley.....	5	92 50	7 50				7 50
F. C. Mullin.....	4	222 10	2 10				2 10
M. C. Murphy.....	31	362 00	24 75				24 75
Wm. F. Newell.....	16	366 95	11 95				11 95
R. B. Nichols.....	6	125 00	5 00				5 00
Ed. P. Nolan.....	11	318 25	21 33	9 96		7 96	39 25
Jos. Northup.....	5	102 50	2 50				2 50
J. H. North.....	2	15 00	4 55	19 80	68 40		92 75
Frank O'Brien.....	4	46 45	1 45				1 45
E. J. O'Connor.....	28	250 00	23 45				23 45
C. H. O'Donnell.....	45	1,530 15	63 40	9 40			72 80
E. R. Overton.....	29	393 00	48 60	63 65	57 67	2 00	171 92
L. W. Paxon.....	26	606 10	47 25	7 40	42 50		97 15
S. R. Phillips.....	1	10 00					
John S. Pike.....	7	124 50	7 10	25			7 35
C. J. Quick.....	2	21 00	1 00				1 00
Chas. Riley.....	2	75 00					
R. W. Schulz.....	2		25 00				25 00
Edwin St. Clair.....	2	25 00	3 25				3 25
N. A. Scott.....	15	211 00	25 40		30 00		55 40
S. S. Scott.....	27	363 65	23 25				23 25
D. W. Seckington.....	19	255 50	27 45	1 25			28 70
T. J. Sheridan.....	18	255 00	36 40	5 35	35 60		77 35
J. T. Smith.....	12	222 00	28 35	21 15	46 00		95 50
M. S. Smith.....	10	239 55	14 50				14 50
Robert Somerville.....	15	180 50	25 30	4 40			29 70
A. Stadlmeier.....	40	625 40	27 15		10 00		37 15
Chas. R. Stapley.....	27	362 75	25 60	5 75			31 35
Clark M. Stearne.....	33	900 00	27 55		42 00		69 55
Geo. E. Sutton.....	13	175 00	15 00				15 00
S. S. Taylor.....	20	259 06	19 11	2 50			21 61
F. G. Thomas.....	20	242 50	41 35				41 35
Geo. H. Travis.....	39	890 70	32 10	2 60			34 70
C. E. Underhill.....	46	869 30	66 85	23 45			90 30
John B. Vann.....	15	206 20	28 50				28 50
Frank Van de Boe.....	13	285 30	15 00	5 35			20 35
Peter Ver Snyder.....	10	177 00	23 35	5 00	2150		30 85
J. H. Wackerman.....	43	638 00	64 06	5 80	26125		96 11
Geo. S. Wagoner.....	1	25 50	50				50
John J. Ward.....	25	356 50	12 50				12 50
Merton Wescott.....	22	300 36	21 91	11 20	15 00		48 11
C. Wheaton.....	15	292 40	7 40				7 40
Wm. H. Weston.....							
John Willis.....	11	284 60	13 86	7 60			21 46
Wm. C. Wood.....							
C. G. Worden.....	23	610 78	25 48	4 00	10 00		39 48
Chas. H. Yaple.....	16	188 05	26 90				26 90
V. A. Zimmer.....	8	95 10	5 15				5 15
Case settled by Com- mission.....	1	20,000 00					
Totals.....	2,368	\$61,736 38	\$2,941 68	\$613 98	\$806 35	\$84 08	\$4,446 09

RESULTS OF ACTIONS

REGULAR PROTECTORS	Fined	Sentences suspended	Jail	Acquittals	John Doe Proceed- ings	Discon- tinued	Jury disagreed	Total
Thos. H. Allen.....	19	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	26
A. B. Allison.....	27	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	30
W. J. Andre.....	19	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	23
Benj. M. Bailey.....	31	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	44
J. E. Ball.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Jos. Barry.....	24	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	28
F. Bauernschmidt.....	14	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	19
Carl A. Beebe.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
W. G. Bell.....	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
F. H. Bellinger.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
D. H. W. Benson.....	43	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	50
H. W. Billings.....	26	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	33
C. A. Bissell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dennis Bump.....	11	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	19
L. H. Burnside.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
P. F. Butler.....	21	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	24
W. J. Butler.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5
M. J. Callahan.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
M. L. Callaghan.....	32	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	37
Byron A. Cameron.....	6	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	14
Z. T. Cater.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
W. R. Clark.....	14	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	16
W. D. Cloyes.....	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
A. J. Conklin.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
J. A. Colloton.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	75
E. C. Cross.....	45	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	46
H. B. Cruikshank.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9

RESULTS OF ACTIONS — Continued

REGULAR PROTECTORS	Fined	Sentences suspended	Jail	Acquittals	John Doe Proceed- ings	Discon- tinued	Jury disagreed	Total
C. C. Culver	23	1			2			26
Harry Curry	34	4	1	1		2		42
George Davis	12		1	2				15
W. L. Delaney	6			1				7
J. M. DeSilva	28	3	1		1			33
Fred DeWitt	38		3		1			42
H. C. DeWolf	4			1				6
John Dollinger	15	1						16
C. T. Denville	23	1		1	5			30
E. B. Downing	23	3						26
Calvin Emerick	1							1
W. C. Farley								
C. J. Franklin	1							1
J. S. Ford	3				2			5
M. V. Fordham	17	1						18
Edmund Gallagher	38	5						43
E. H. Gammon	36	3	2		1			42
J. A. Ginder	40	4						44
E. C. Gleason	19	1			1			21
Theo. Godbout	12	1						13
Harry P. Haf	14							14
Jay Hand	19							19
F. W. Hamilton	31	2			2			35
A. G. Harris	19	1						20
Miles Hazelton	13				1			14
Henry Hefernan	31	2						33
William Herrick	9							9
Edgar Hicks	30							30

RESULTS OF ACTIONS — *Concluded*

REGULAR PROTECTORS	Fined	Sentences suspended	Jail	Acquittals	John Doe Proceed- ings	Discon- tinued	Jury disagreed	Total
J. H. North.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Frank O'Brien.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
E. J. O'Connor.....	23	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	28
C. H. O'Donnell.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
E. R. Overton.....	26	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	29
L. W. Paxon.....	21	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	26
S. R. Phillips.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
John S. Pike.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
C. J. Quick.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Charles Riley.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
R. W. Schulz.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Edwin St. Clair.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
N. A. Scott.....	9	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	15
S. S. Scott.....	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
D. W. Seckington.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	19
T. J. Sheridan.....	14	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	18
J. T. Smith.....	10	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	12
M. S. Smith.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Robert Somerville.....	11	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	15
A. Stadlmeier.....	27	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	40
Chas. R. Stapley.....	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Clark M. Stearne.....	32	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	33
Geo. E. Sutton.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
S. S. Taylor.....	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
F. G. Thomas.....	13	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	20
George H. Travis.....	34	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	39
C. E. Underhill.....	34	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	46

John B. Vann.....	12	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	15
Frank Van de Boe.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Peter Ver Snyder.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
J. H. Wackermann.....	35	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Geo. S. Wagoner.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
John J. Ward.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Merton Westcott.....	17	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22
C. Wheaton.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Wm. H. Weston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Willis.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Wm. C. Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. G. Worden.....	18	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Chas. H. Yale.....	12	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16
V. A. Zimmer.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Case settled by commission.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2,047	155	33	42	70	20	1	.....	.....	.....	2,368

SUMMARY

RECOVERIES AND EXPENSES

	Fines and penalties	Expense of prosecution
Regular protectors.....	\$61,736 38	\$4,446 09
Special protectors.....	4,610 25	475 65
Total.....	\$66,346 63	\$4,921 74

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF ACTIONS BROUGHT

	Regular protectors	Special protectors	Total
Fined.....	2,047	209	2,255
Jail.....	33	8	41
John Doe proceedings.....	70	.....	70
Sentences suspended.....	155	12	167
Acquitted.....	42	4	46
Discontinued.....	20	4	24
Jury disagreed.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	2,368	237	2,604

REPORT OF THE CHIEF GAME PROTECTOR

SPECIAL PROTECTORS	Actions brought	Recovery	Court costs	Constable fees	Attorneys' fees	Total costs
B. J. Anson.....	28	\$519 50	\$54 70	\$12 70	\$10 00	\$77 40
M. E. Ballard.....	1	11 50	1 50			1 50
R. H. Bell.....	1					
H. D. Birkmire.....	6	65 00	5 00			5 00
John D. Black.....	2	53 00	3 00		10 00	13 00
Wm. Blackie.....	2	25 00	2 75	2 00		4 75
John C. Blunk.....	6	103 25	5 25			5 25
Frank Bond.....	7	293 25	12 00	5 70	25 40	43 10
Geo. Brier.....	6	150 00	10 00		13 30	23 30
James Bullard.....	2	30 00	2 80	3 20		6 00
W. H. Bundenthal.....	21	556 50	39 20			39 20
E. Chamberlain.....	2	46 50	1 50			1 50
Henry Con.....	1	20 00				
Allen Cooper.....	1	12 85	85		2 00	2 85
Ernest Fish.....	4	64 00	4 00			4 00
W. R. Floyd.....	7	75 10	18 45	6 90	10 00	35 35
Arthur M. Gage.....	1	13 00	3 00			3 00
E. W. Gauding.....	1	17 50	2 50			2 50
W. R. Gibbs.....	2	21 00	1 00			1 00
G. K. Gills.....	1	10 00				
James Graham.....	15	245 00				
F. J. Maloney.....	4	76 75	6 75			6 75
Philip Manecke.....	2	20 00				
John E. Moak.....	1	20 00	1 75			1 75
James B. Moffatt.....	1	10 55	55			55
James F. Mooney.....	3	50 00	12 85			12 85
Robert L. Moore.....	1	37 75	2 75			2 75
Chas. H. Nesley.....	2	71 55	3 20	3 35		6 55
D. B. Oughterson.....	2	41 25	1 25			1 25
Ray E. Parker.....	1	11 50	50			50
John L. Perry.....	28	554 00	48 00			48 00
Sam M. Perry.....	2	37 00	1 25			1 25
Wm. J. Rauch, Jr.....	2					
H. E. Robinson.....	1	26 00	4 15	5 85		10 00
Fred T. Schmidt.....	10	469 80	24 80			24 80
A. Stadlmeier.....	10	66 00	11 20			11 20
Wm. M. Stearns.....	11	206 00	14 90			14 90
Robert Suor.....	33	497 50	61 20			61 20
J. F. Welden.....	5	72 65	2 65			2 65
Louis H. Weed.....	1	10 00				
Total.....	237	\$4,610 25	\$365 25	\$39 70	\$70 70	\$475 65

RESULT OF ACTIONS

SPECIAL PROTECTORS	Fined	Sentences suspended	Jail	Acquittals	Dis-continued	Total
B. J. Anson.....	23	1	2	1	1	28
M. E. Ballard.....	1					1
R. H. Bell.....			1			1
H. D. Birkmire.....	6					6
John D. Black.....	2					2
William Blackie.....	1		1			2
John C. Blunck.....	6					6
Frank Bond.....	6			1		7
Geo. Brier.....	6					6
James Bullard.....	2					2
W. H. Bundenthal.....	20	1				21
E. Chamberlain.....	2					2
Henry Con.....	1					1
Allen Cooper.....	1					1
Ernest Fish.....	4					4
W. R. Floyd.....	5		1	1		7
Arthur M. Gage.....	1					1
E. W. Gauding.....	1					1
W. R. Gibbs.....	2					2
G. K. Gills.....	1					1
James Graham.....	15					15
F. J. Maloney.....	4					4
Philip Manecke.....	2					2
John E. Moak.....	1					1
James B. Moffatt.....	1					1
James F. Mooney.....	2	1				3
Robert L. Moore.....	1					1
Chas. H. Nesley.....	2					2
D. B. Oughterson.....	2					2
Ray E. Parker.....	1					1
John L. Perry.....	27	1				28
Sam M. Perry.....	2					2
Wm. J. Rauch, Jr.....		1		1		2
H. E. Robinson.....	1					1
Fred T. Schmidt.....	10					10
A. Stadlmeier.....	5	4	1			10
Wm. M. Stearns.....	9	2				11
Robert Suor.....	27	1	2		3	33
J. F. Welden.....	5					5
Louis H. Weed.....	1					1
Totals.....	209	12	8	4	4	237

RECORDS OF DIVISIONS, REGULAR PROTECTORS

REGULAR PROTECTORS	Number cases	Recovery	Court costs	Con- stable fees	Attorneys' fees	Other charges	Total costs
JOHN T. McCORMICK, DIVISION CHIEF, METROPOLITAN AND LONG ISLAND DIVISION							
Thos. H. Allen.....	26	\$314 35	\$47 25	\$3 00			\$50 25
B. M. Bailey.....	44	457 00	81 70	6 25		\$8 00	95 95
Fred Bauerschmidt.....	19	201 65	12 40				12 40
D. H. W. Benson.....	50	725 90	42 15	4 25			46 40
Edmund Gallagher.....	43	632 75	7 75				7 75
H. P. Haff.....	14	208 00	11 70	3 50			15 20
Edgar Hicks.....	30	812 00	2 00				2 00
J. H. Hildreth.....	10	154 00	12 50				12 50
H. A. Horton.....	21	324 60	28 50	70 90			99 40
E. J. Knapp.....	45	623 15	76 00	3 75	\$25 00		104 75
John T. McCormick.....	5	110 00	5 00				5 00
E. R. Overton.....	29	393 00	48 60	63 65	57 67	2 00	171 92
Geo. E. Sutton.....	13	175 00	15 00				15 00
J. H. Waekerman.....	43	638 00	64 06	5 80	26 25		96 11
John J. Ward.....	25	356 50	12 50				12 50
Total.....	417	\$6,125 90	\$467 11	\$161 10	\$108 92	\$10 00	\$747 13

WILLIAM C. FARLEY, DIVISION CHIEF, SOUTHERN DIVISION							
A. B. Allison.....	30	\$498 70	\$18 80				\$18 80
L. H. Burnside.....	15	166 40	6 40				6 40
M. J. Callahan.....	2	58 25	3 15				3 15
W. D. Cloyes.....	21	238 80	12 80				12 80
Harry Curry.....	42	498 15	32 50	\$3 75	\$40 10		76 35
J. M. De Silva.....	33	355 35	22 70				22 70
W. C. Farley.....							
M. V. Fordham.....	18	192 75	13 50				13 50
E. C. Gleason.....	21	338 85	17 95			\$1 95	19 90
D. E. Keefe.....	16	153 40	9 35			4 75	14 10
M. C. Murphy.....	31	362 00	24 75				24 75
E. J. O'Connor.....	28	250 00	23 45				23 45
John B. Vann.....	15	206 20	28 50				28 50
Charles H. Yaple.....	16	188 05	26 90				26 90
Total.....	288	\$3,506 90	\$240 75	\$3 75	\$40 10	\$6 70	\$291 30

FREDERICK W. HAMILTON, DIVISION CHIEF, WESTERN DIVISION							
H. W. Billings.....	33	\$619 25	\$51 25	\$12 65			\$63 90
W. R. Clark.....	16	220 00	29 15	11 35	\$12 00	\$3 00	55 50
F. W. Hamilton.....	35	1,301 25	41 15	3 80	5 00		49 95
J. F. Hirsch.....	17	328 85	14 35				14 35
Fred Hoffman.....	26	505 00	38 60		60 00		98 60
M. S. B. Knights.....	26	489 50	30 95	1 85			32 80
T. E. Marsh.....	24	575 60	36 05				36 05
C. J. Miles.....	18	430 70	15 45				15 45
L. W. Paxon.....	26	606 10	47 25	7 40	42 50		97 15
R. W. Schulz.....	2		25 00				25 00
M. S. Smith.....	10	239 55	14 50				14 50
A. Stadlmeier.....	40	625 40	27 15		10 00		37 15
Total.....	273	\$5,941 20	\$370 85	\$37 05	\$129 50	\$3 00	\$540 40

JAMES A. COLLOTON, DIVISION CHIEF, ONTARIO DIVISION							
M. L. Callaghan.....	37	\$716 50	\$81 63	\$10 90	\$20 00	\$13 60	\$126 13
J. A. Colloton.....	5	123 50	3 50		15 00		18 50
George Davis.....	15	357 50	33 70	18 00	15 88	5 00	72 58
H. C. DeWolf.....	6	197 10	14 20		20 00		34 20
C. T. DoVille.....	30	511 50	39 75		10 00		49 75
E. H. Gammon.....	42	929 00	90 25	4 70	36 00		130 95
Peter Knobloch.....	8	283 00	18 00				18 00
C. H. O'Donnell.....	45	1,530 15	63 40	9 40			72 80
C. J. Quick.....	2	21 00	1 00				1 00
George H. Travis.....	39	890 70	32 10	2 60			34 70
Total.....	229	\$5,559 95	\$377 53	\$15 60	\$116 88	\$18 60	\$558 61

RECORDS OF DIVISIONS, REGULAR PROTECTORS — *Continued*

REGULAR PROTECTORS	Number cases	Recovery	Court costs	Con- stable fees	Attorneys' fees	Other charges	Total costs
F. C. MULLIN, DIVISION CHIEF, ST. LAWRENCE DIVISION							
W. J. Andre.....	23	\$499 75	\$50 35	\$3 50	\$17 50		\$71 35
J. E. Bell.....	2	38 70	3 70				3 75
W. G. Bell.....	14	252 50	12 45	5 00	26 50		43 95
John Dollinger.....	16	278 00	8 00				8 00
Jay Hand.....	19	444 00	18 00				18 00
A. G. Harris.....	20	447 50	16 35	1 10			17 45
Joseph Jenkins.....	10	115 05	11 05	3 45	11 45		25 95
J. H. Kane.....	15	271 80	9 05				9 05
John H. Mallette.....	14	201 35	23 25	13 10	10 00		46 35
F. C. Mullin.....	5	222 10	2 10				2 10
J. Northup.....	5	102 50	2 50				2 50
J. T. Smith.....	12	222 00	28 35	21 15	46 00		95 50
Clark M. Stearne.....	33	900 00	27 55		42 00		69 55
P. Ver Snyder.....	10	177 00	23 35	5 00	2 50		30 85
George S. Wagoner.....	1	25 50	50				50
Total.....	198	\$4,197 75	\$236 55	\$52 30	\$155 95		\$444 80
CHARLES E. LEE, DIVISION CHIEF, HUDSON DIVISION							
Joseph Barry.....	28	\$326 35	\$12 20				\$12 20
A. J. Conklin.....	15	209 25	9 00	\$3 50			12 50
E. C. Cross.....	46	756 85	35 60				35 60
Fred DeWitt.....	42	737 65	34 50	1 75		\$2 00	38 25
C. Emerick.....	1	10 00	50				50
V. J. Kohl.....	22	398 95	29 20			5 00	34 20
Charles E. Lee.....							
R. F. Maher.....	17	289 25	38 90	23 00	\$10 00	2 00	73 90
E. P. Nolan.....	11	318 25	21 33	9 96		7 96	39 25
Total.....	182	\$3,046 55	\$181 23	\$38 21	\$10 00	\$16 96	\$246 40
C. R. STAPLEY, DIVISION CHIEF, ALLEGANY DIVISION							
Carl A. Beebe.....	16	\$243 25	\$12 25				\$12 25
C. C. Culver.....	26	270 30	11 85				11 85
H. Heffernan.....	33	452 10	21 40	\$0 95			22 35
L. S. Morris.....	22	407 08	27 45	5 00			32 45
Frank O'Brien.....	4	46 45	1 45				1 45
John S. Pike.....	7	124 50	7 10	25			7 35
S. S. Scott.....	27	363 65	23 25				23 25
Chas. R. Stapley.....	27	362 75	25 60	5 75			31 35
V. A. Zimmer.....	8	95 10	5 15				5 15
Total.....	170	\$2,365 18	\$135 50	\$11 95			\$147 45
W. H. WESTON, DIVISION CHIEF, CENTRAL NEW YORK DIVISION							
F. H. Bellinger.....	13	\$264 25	\$9 00				\$9 00
E. B. Downing.....	26	510 50	44 00				44 00
C. J. Franklin.....	1	25 00	5 55				5 55
William Herrick.....	9	199 00	9 00				9 00
W. A. Hoagland.....	31	699 00	38 10	\$10 75			48 85
S. S. Taylor.....	20	259 06	19 11	2 50			21 61
Merton Wescott.....	22	300 36	21 91	11 20	\$15 00		48 11
Wm. H. Weston.....							
John Willis.....	11	284 60	13 86	7 60			21 46
Wm. C. Wood.....							
C. G. Worden.....	23	610 78	25 48	4 00	10 00		39 48
Total.....	156	\$3,152 55	\$186 01	\$36 05	\$25 00		\$247 06

RECORDS OF DIVISIONS, REGULAR PROTECTORS — *Concluded*

REGULAR PROTECTORS	Number cases	Recovery	Court costs	Con-stable fees	Attorneys' fees	Other charges	Total costs
J. E. LEAVITT, DIVISION CHIEF, SOUTHERN ADIRONDACK DIVISION							
Miles Hazelton.....	14	\$449 95	\$17 60	\$0 70	\$11 00	\$5 50	\$34 80
C. M. Hiller.....	8	129 40	3 60				3 60
John E. Leavitt.....	28	534 40	33 45	2 00			35 45
C. H. Masten.....	16	366 95	11 95				11 95
W. F. Newell.....	46	869 30	66 85	23 45			90 30
C. E. Underhill.....	15	292 40	7 40				7 40
Total.....	127	\$2,642 40	\$140 85	\$26 15	\$11 00	\$5 50	\$183 50
C. A. JOHNSTON, DIVISION CHIEF, EASTERN DIVISION							
P. F. Butler.....	24	\$511 65	\$25 15	\$15 40		\$0 32	\$40 87
Z. T. Cater.....	1	11 30	1 30				1 30
W. L. Delaney.....	7	172 00	7 50		\$5 00		12 50
C. A. Ginder.....	44	936 60	89 50	15 60		5 00	110 10
C. A. Johnston.....	36	524 45	105 90	68 97		18 00	192 87
S. R. Phillips.....	1	10 00					
F. Van de Boe.....	13	285 30	15 00	5 35			20 35
Total.....	126	\$2,451 30	\$244 35	\$105 32	\$5 00	\$23 32	\$377 99
R. B. NICHOLS, DIVISION CHIEF, ADIRONDACK DIVISION							
Dennis Bump.....	19	\$220 00	\$28 60	\$24 95			\$53 55
W. J. Butler.....	5	64 00	5 85				5 85
H. B. Cruikshank.....	9	186 00	25 70	18 85	\$40 00		84 55
Theodore Godbout.....	13	182 20	21 45	4 55			26 00
G. B. Howland.....	8	232 00	13 85	2 15			16 00
M. B. Leland.....	8	44 00	15 70	12 00	30 00		57 70
D. W. Linnehan.....	1	11 00	1 00				1 00
Daniel Lynn.....	1		1 75				1 75
J. J. McDonough.....	6	92 50	8 50				8 50
R. B. Nichols.....	6	125 00	5 00				5 00
N. A. Scott.....	15	211 00	25 40		30 00		55 40
T. J. Sheridan.....	18	255 00	36 40	5 35	35 60		77 35
Robert Somerville.....	15	180 50	25 30	4 40			29 70
Total.....	124	\$1,803 20	\$214 50	\$72 25	\$135 60		\$422 35
BYRON A. CAMERON, DIVISION CHIEF, NORTHERN ADIRONDACK DIVISION							
C. A. Bissell.....	14	\$182 50	\$34 85	\$3 20			\$38 05
Byron A. Cameron.....	4	32 50	4 45				4 45
J. S. Ford.....	8	23 00	23 05				23 05
C. J. Kirby.....	5	92 50	7 50				7 50
D. E. Moxley.....	2	15 00	4 55	19 80	\$68 40		92 75
Charles Riley.....	2	75 00					
Edwin St. Clair.....	2	25 00	3 25				3 25
D. W. Seckington.....	19	255 50	27 45	1 25			28 70
F. G. Thomas.....	20	242 50	41 35				41 35
Total.....	77	\$943 50	\$146 45	\$24 25	\$68 40		\$239 10

RECORDS OF DIVISIONS, SPECIAL PROTECTORS

SPECIAL PROTECTORS	Number cases	Recovery	Court costs	Con- stable fees	Attorneys' fees	Total costs
JOHN T. MCCORMICK, DIVISION CHIEF, METROPOLITAN AND LONG ISLAND DIVISION						
R. H. Bell.....	1					
William Blackie.....	2	\$25 00	\$2 75	\$2 00		\$4 75
Arthur M. Gage.....	1	13 00	3 00			3 00
G. K. Gills.....	1	10 00				
James Graham.....	15	245 00				
Phillip Manecke.....	2	20 00				
Wm. J. Rauch, Jr.....	2					
Total.....	24	\$313 00	\$5 75	\$2 00		\$7 75
WILLIAM C. FARLEY, DIVISION CHIEF, SOUTHERN DIVISION						
Sam M. Perry.....	2	\$37 00	\$1 25			\$1 25
FRED'K W. HAMILTON, DIVISION CHIEF, WESTERN DIVISION						
H. D. Birkmire.....	6	\$65 00	\$5 00			\$5 00
Frank Bond.....	7	293 25	12 00	\$5 70	\$25 40	43 10
Robert L. Moore.....	1	37 75	2 75			2 75
Ray E. Parker.....	1	11 50	50			50
A. Stadlmeier.....	10	66 00	11 20			11 20
Robert Suor.....	33	497 50	61 20			61 20
Total.....	58	\$971 00	\$92 65	\$5 70	\$25 40	\$123 75
JAMES A. COLLOTON, DIVISION CHIEF, ONTARIO DIVISION						
Fred T. Schmidt.....	10	\$469 80	\$24 80			\$24 80
F. C. MULLIN, DIVISION CHIEF, St. LAWRENCE DIVISION						
E. Chamberlain.....	2	\$46 50	\$1 50			\$1 50
CHARLES E. LEE, DIVISION CHIEF, HUDSON DIVISION						
M. E. Ballard.....	1	\$11 50	\$1 50			\$1 50
L. H. Weed.....	1	10 00				
Total.....	2	\$21 50	\$1 50			\$1 50
C. R. STAPLEY, DIVISION CHIEF, ALLEGANY DIVISION						
F. J. Maloney.....	4	\$76 75	\$6 75			\$6 75
James B. Moffatt.....	1	10 55	55			55
D. B. Oughterson.....	2	41 25	1 25			1 25
Total.....	7	\$128 55	\$8 55			\$8 55
W. H. WESTON, DIVISION CHIEF, CENTRAL NEW YORK DIVISION						
B. J. Anson.....	28	\$519 50	\$54 70	\$12 70	\$10 00	\$77 40
John D. Black.....	2	53 00	3 00		10 00	13 00
George Brier.....	6	150 00	10 00		13 30	23 30
James Bullard.....	2	30 00	2 80	3 20		6 00
W. H. Bundenthal.....	21	556 50	39 20			39 20
W. R. Floyd.....	7	75 10	18 45	6 90	10 00	35 35
John L. Perry.....	28	554 00	48 00			48 00
Total.....	94	\$1,938 10	\$176 15	\$22 80	\$43 30	\$242 25

RECORDS OF DIVISIONS, SPECIAL PROTECTORS — *Concluded*

SPECIAL PROTECTORS	Number cases	Recovery	Court costs	Com-stabl. fees	Attorneys' fees	Total costs
J. E. LEAVITT, DIVISION CHIEF, SOUTHERN ADIRONDACK DIVISION						
John C. Blunck.....	6	\$103 25	\$5 25	.....	.....	\$5 25
Allen Cooper.....	1	12 85	85	.....	\$2 00	2 85
E. W. Gauding.....	1	17 50	2 50	.....	.....	2 50
John E. Moak.....	1	20 00	1 75	.....	.....	1 75
H. E. Robinson.....	1	26 00	4 15	\$5 85	.....	10 00
J. F. Welden.....	5	72 65	2 65	.....	.....	2 65
Total.....	15	\$252 25	\$17 15	\$5 85	\$2 00	\$25 00
C. A. JOHNSTON, DIVISION CHIEF, EASTERN DIVISION						
Henry Con.....	1	\$20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. R. Gibbs.....	2	21 00	\$1 00	.....	.....	\$1 00
James F. Moorey.....	3	50 00	12 85	.....	.....	12 85
Charles H. Nesley.....	2	71 55	3 20	\$3 35	.....	6 55
Total.....	8	\$162 55	\$17 05	\$3 35	.....	\$20 40
R. B. NICHOLS, DIVISION CHIEF, ADIRONDACK DIVISION						
Ernest Fish.....	4	\$64 00	\$4 00	.....	.....	\$4 00
BYRON A. CAMERON, DIVISION CHIEF, NORTHERN ADIRONDACK DIVISION						
William M. Stearns.....	11	\$206 00	\$14 90	.....	.....	\$14 9

HUNTING AND TRAPPING LICENSES ISSUED DURING THE FISCAL
YEAR OCTOBER 1, 1913, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

COUNTY	Resident	Non-resident	Non-resident taxpayers	Total
Albany.....	3,825	20	.....	3,845
Allegany.....	3,156	20	20	3,196
Broome.....	2,212	20	.....	2,232
Bronx.....	15	.....	.....	15
Cattaraugus.....	4,564	160	30	4,754
Cayuga.....	3,150	40	.....	3,190
Chautauqua.....	4,824	20	10	4,854
Chemung.....	2,383	20	.....	2,403
Chenango.....	3,266	20	.....	3,286
Clinton.....	2,035	20	.....	2,055
Columbia.....	2,402	80	.....	2,482
Cortland.....	1,853	20	.....	1,873
Delaware.....	3,406	20	.....	3,426
Dutchess.....	3,280	160	40	3,480
Erie.....	6,827	.....	10	6,837
Essex.....	3,988	100	20	4,108
Franklin.....	3,719	240	40	3,999
Fulton.....	2,853	.....	30	2,883
Genesee.....	1,953	60	.....	2,013
Greene.....	2,637	.....	30	2,667
Hamilton.....	1,561	220	90	1,871
Herkimer.....	3,681	220	30	3,931
Jefferson.....	5,436	200	20	5,656
Kings.....	2,081	60	10	2,151
Lewis.....	2,774	80	20	2,874
Livingston.....	3,042	.....	10	3,052
Madison.....	2,420	.....	.....	2,420
Monroe.....	6,457	100	.....	6,557
Montgomery.....	2,356	.....	.....	2,356
Nassau.....	2,642	.....	.....	2,642
New York.....	4,181	1,060	280	5,521
Niagara.....	2,467	.....	.....	2,467
Oneida.....	5,763	200	30	5,993
Onondaga.....	6,705	20	.....	6,725
Ontario.....	4,111	20	.....	4,131
Orange.....	5,610	40	.....	5,650
Orleans.....	1,494	20	.....	1,514
Oswego.....	4,106	40	.....	4,146
Otsego.....	3,252	.....	.....	3,252
Putnam.....	664	.....	10	674
Queens.....	1,197	20	.....	1,217
Rensselaer.....	2,723	80	10	2,813
Richmond.....	546	.....	.....	546
Rockland.....	1,945	20	10	1,975
St. Lawrence.....	5,438	200	.....	5,638
Saratoga.....	4,385	60	.....	4,445
Schenectady.....	2,491	40	10	2,541
Schoharie.....	916	.....	.....	916
Schuyler.....	1,127	.....	.....	1,127
Seneca.....	1,339	.....	.....	1,339
Steuben.....	6,111	40	.....	6,151
Suffolk.....	6,215	400	50	6,665
Sullivan.....	3,352	20	10	3,382
Tioga.....	1,839	.....	.....	1,839
Tompkins.....	2,437	20	.....	2,457
Ulster.....	4,695	40	30	4,765
Warren.....	2,605	.....	20	2,625
Washington.....	2,310	20	30	2,360
Wayne.....	3,747	40	30	3,817
Westchester.....	3,630	60	30	3,720
Wyoming.....	2,124	.....	.....	2,124
Yates.....	1,379	.....	.....	1,379
Total.....	195,702	4,360	960	201,022

RECORD OF PHEASANTS AND PHEASANTS' EGGS SHIPPED FROM
THE STATE GAME FARM AT SHERBURNE, N. Y., DURING THE
YEAR 1914.

	Eggs	Birds
Albany.....	300	30
Allegany.....	360	108
Broome.....	585	289
Bronx.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus.....	630	56
Cayuga.....	90	18
Chautauqua.....	429	42
Chemung.....	105	.....
Chenango.....	180	15
Clinton.....	450	16
Columbia.....	690	61
Cortland.....	300	13
Delaware.....	555	61
Dutchess.....	1,035	60
Erie.....	1,770	110
Essex.....	165	25
Franklin.....	555	26
Fulton.....	135	77
Genesee.....	90	5
Greene.....	150	4
Hamilton.....	180	6
Herkimer.....	480	81
Jefferson.....	1,805	300
Kings.....	30	.....
Lewis.....	1,505	96
Livingston.....	75	.....
Madison.....	180	25
Monroe.....	120	6
Montgomery.....	1,302	66
Nassau.....	270	32
New York.....	.....	.....
Niagara.....	750	45
Opeida.....	2,730	187
Onondaga.....	2,075	55
Ontario.....	15	.....
Orange.....	960	102
Orleans.....	45	6
Oswego.....	1,530	144
Otsego.....	570	38
Putnam.....	285	16
Queens.....	160	17
Rensselaer.....	375	32
Richmond.....	75	20
Rockland.....	345	29
St. Lawrence.....	765	111
Saratoga.....	955	59
Schenectady.....	180	27
Schoharie.....	114	6
Schuyler.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	60	.....
Steuben.....	750	41
Suffolk.....	955	89
Sullivan.....	240	18
Tioga.....	585	223
Tompkins.....	415	36
Ulster.....	285	24
Warren.....	345	31
Washington.....	480	14
Wayne.....	15	.....
Westchester.....	685	45
Wyoming.....	285	15
Yates.....	.....	6
Total.....	31,541	3,064

Summary of Receipts

Hunting and trapping licenses.....	\$201,022 00
Fines and penalties	66,346 63
Net licenses	14,986 14
Trout tagged	6,585 00
Game tagged	5,993 70
Breeders' licenses (deer, etc.).....	425 00
Trout tagging machines	300 00
Importation licenses	320 00
Possession of venison	230 00
Licenses (furbearing animals).....	135 00
Sale of skins (confiscated)	108 10
Scientific licenses	60 00
Special protectors' badges	26 00
Rent on trout tagging machines	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$296,538 82
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF INLAND FISHERIES

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INLAND FISHERIES

HON. JAMES J. FOX, *Deputy Commissioner*:

SIR.—I respectfully submit herewith the report of the Bureau of Inland Fisheries for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, showing receipts from licensed nets of \$14,986.14, which would have shown substantial increase from Seneca and Cayuga Lakes and other waters had not permission to use nets therein been withdrawn. These waters in former years gave a revenue amounting approximately to \$1,400 with the use of gill, fyke and trap nets.

The calendar year of 1913 shows that the total number of pounds of fish taken was 5,574,062 with a valuation of \$267,106.46. The following table gives the wonderful increase from 1903–1913 in the catch of herring, whitefish and lake trout and the decrease in the catch of the shad:

	1903	1913
(Cisco) herring	1,574,617	3,247,413
Whitefish	49,421	376,158
Lake trout	3,229	33,094
Shad	392,110	87,115

We attribute the increase of the herring (cisco), whitefish and lake trout to the liberal stocking of our waters from nine hatcheries under the supervision of the Conservation Commission, and the decrease of the shad to the pollution of the Hudson and Delaware rivers and to the miles of nets along the Jersey shore and the nets used below Verplanck's Point in the Hudson river in the State of New York; also the taking of the fingerling shad for minnows, which greatly adds to said decrease. Nets used below Verplanck's Point are not required to be licensed and said nets are not prohibited from being used between sunset on Friday and sunrise Monday morning, which prevents a great number of the

shad from finding their way to the upper Hudson river, their natural spawning ground. Said shad taken below Verplanck's Point are not in condition for spawning, owing to the temperature of the water, and with these existing conditions, the Hudson river cannot expect an increase of shad to keep up the supply of former years.

Netting the waters of the State of New York under license for coarse fish (fish not protected by law) has received due consideration by the present Conservation Commission, and a very liberal policy has been enacted, yet the giving the people of the State a more abundant supply of food fish has not been accepted by the public for its true value. The removal of the coarse fish by licensed nets has a tendency to make the hook and line fishing better, as the net fishermen are not permitted to take any species of the game fish. This has not been accepted by some of the hook and line fishermen, yet the experimental work which the Commission has done in the granting of licenses for the use of nets in certain waters, has proved that hook and line fishing has been improved. There is no valid reason why the objectionable fish such as mullet, carp, catfish, dogfish, bullheads, suckers, eels, garfish and ling should not be taken from our waters by netting, which is the only method which may be successfully employed by which benefits may be obtained. To wit: Ridding the waters of the coarse fish, giving employment to a large number of men, furnishing a more abundant supply of food fish, and putting money into circulation.

Fishermen using licensed nets in the bays adjacent to Lake Ontario have taken 46,600 pounds of dogfish, garfish, billfish and ling the past season, thus relieving the waters of a destructive fish, which further demonstrates the benefits derived from the use of licensed nets in certain waters.

Fishermen netting the Erie Canal at the western wide waters in Rochester under license, assisted the Commission in taking 1,317 small-mouth black bass, 3 pickerel, 5 pike, 20 silver bass and 874 calico bass which were placed in Irondequoit Bay. This was in December, 1913, and rescuing said fish from the canal at that season of the year prevented the loss thereof.

The carp are finding their way into the waters of the State of

New York in great numbers. While they disturb the habits of our better class of fish, they are a source of considerable profit to the fishermen, and we should employ methods whereby the fishermen could take this class of fish before our waters are overrun with them. The licensed fishermen took approximately 400,000 pounds of carp in 1913.

More than one million carp were taken from the waters of Sandusky Bay in the State of Ohio in a period of four months during this past summer, and large numbers have been taken at other points in the State of Ohio.

The States of Illinois and Indiana are propagating carp, but as the waters in these latter States are sluggish streams, they are more adapted to this species of fish than the waters of the State of New York. We would not desire that the waters of this State be stocked with carp, as the carp seem to be able to take care of themselves.

Attached hereto find the statistical table of amounts collected, number of nets used and the waters where said nets are used for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914; also the statistical table showing the waters from which fish were taken with licensed nets, the number of pounds taken and the value of the same for the calendar year of 1913.

M. C. WORTS,
Superintendent, Inland Fisheries.

RETURNS OF LICENSED FISHERMEN

Pounds of Fish Reported Caught During the Year 1913

	Chaumont bay, etc.	Hudson river, etc.	Lake Erie	Lake Ontario	Seneca river, Seneca and Cayuga lakes
Bass (striped).....		990			
Bass (rock).....	9,430				
Bullheads.....	88,700	17,909	1,750	1,500	13,510
Carp.....	13,330	123,540	39,920	500	147,840
Catfish.....					
Ciscos.....	15,150		2,974,824	85,445	
Dogfish.....	5,740				900
Eels.....	62,580	2,572		18,010	1,420
Frostfish (tomcod).....		2,050			
Herring.....		92,175			
Lake trout.....	3,904		1,740	27,100	350
Mullet.....					
Perch.....	24,410	10,295	21,900	4,265	
Pickrel.....	16,070		10,330	210	
Pike (blue).....	7,404		425,330	38,500	
Pike (wall-eyed).....	7,370		12,927	4,130	
Shad.....		87,115			
Sturgeon.....	730	20,590	18,800	3,530	
Suckers.....	127,330	54,023	31,210	9,030	45,755
Sunfish.....	27,610	4,300		600	10,110
Whitefish.....	4,225		266,458	15,500	1,110
Billfish.....					
Garpike.....					
Total pounds.....	413,974	415,469	3,805,189	192,120	220,995
Total value.....	\$27,761 30	\$31,903 94	\$139,289 00	\$14,234 00	\$9,087 52

RETURNS OF LICENSED FISHERMEN

*Pounds of Fish Reported Caught During the Year 1913 —
(Continued)*

	Sodus, Fair Haven bays, etc.	Niagara river	Otsego lake	Sturgeon set-lines	Sage Creek, North and Floodwood ponds
Bass (striped).....					
Bass (rock).....					
Bullheads.....	46,065	3,480			30,210
Carp.....	6,950	12,713		400	2,580
Catfish.....					
Ciscos.....	32,640	2,545			2,600
Dogfish.....	29,348				10,827
Eels.....	2,295	915		4,405	3,118
Frostfish (tomcod).....					
Herring.....					
Lake trout.....					
Mullet.....					
Perch.....		1,365			
Pickrel.....					
Pike (blue).....		6,125			
Pike (wall-eyed).....		97			
Shad.....					
Sturgeon.....		1,890		35,800	
Suckers.....	2,025	8,620	11,669	20	2,820
Sunfish.....	22,460				7,850
Whitefish.....			89,975		
Billfish.....					
Garpike.....					3,500
Total pounds.....	141,783	37,750	101,644	40,625	63,505
Total value.....	\$9,215 56	\$3,795 65	\$10,612 36	\$7,536 16	\$3,750 00

RETURNS OF LICENSED FISHERMEN

*Pounds of Fish Reported Caught During the Year 1913 —
(Continued)*

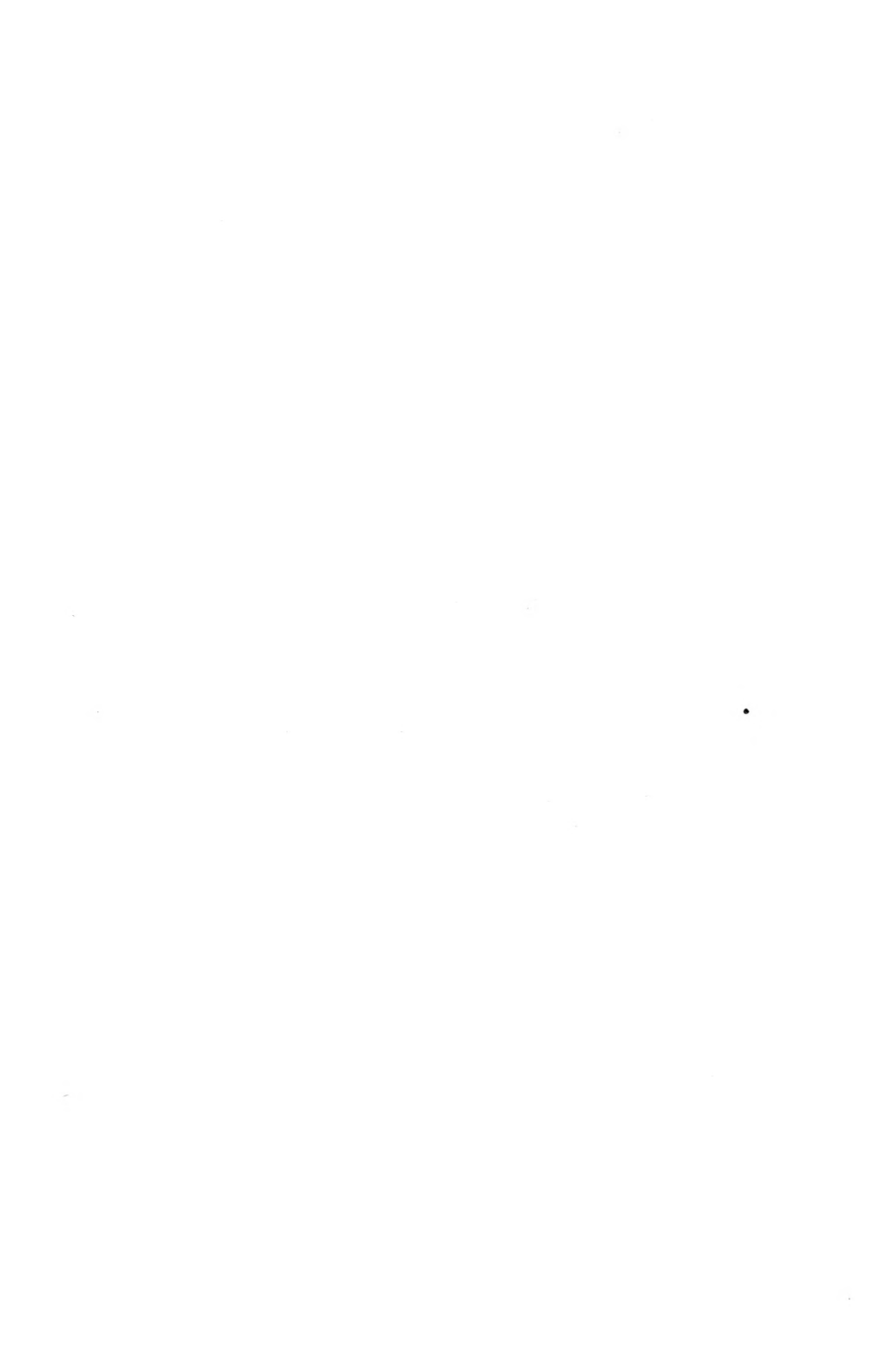
	Irondequoit bay	Erie canal, Monroe co.	Oswego, Oneida rivers, etc.	Other waters
Bass (striped).....				
Bass (rock).....				
Bullheads.....				555
Carp.....	26,465	7,305		5,025
Catfish.....				
Ciscoes.....	44,634			
Dogfish.....	518			220
Eels.....	42	34	41,635	41
Frostfish (tomcod).....				
Herring.....				
Lake trout.....				
Mullett.....				
Perch.....				
Pickereel.....				
Pike (blue).....				
Pike (wall-eyed).....				
Shad.....				
Sturgeon.....				100
Suckers.....	888	388		10,971
Sunfish.....				
Whitefish.....	1,635	480		
Billfish.....				
Garpike.....				72
Total pounds.....	74,182	8,207	41,635	16,984
Total value.....	\$4,999 12	\$387 37	\$3,445 00	\$1,089 48

Total pounds of fish taken.....	5,574,062
Total value of fish taken.....	\$267,106 46

LICENSED NETS USED AND FEES PAID OCTOBER 1, 1913, TO
SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

	Fyke	Scap	Gill	Seine	Stake	Row boat, sail boat, power boat	Trap	
Hudson river, Delaware river, Rondout creek.....	497	165	97	54	16			\$3,580 33
Lake Ontario.....						66	18	1,290 00
Lake Erie.....						66	45	2,560 50
Chaumont bay.....	238	2	31				196	1,697 00
Otsego and Cayuga lakes.....				30				158 00
Nets for taking deleterious fish.....	306	6		61			347	4,187 73

Minnow net licenses, 214.....	\$686 35
Sturgeon set line licenses, 324.....	324 23
Eel weirs, 17.....	340 00
Niagara river scaps, 2.....	2 00
Machine traps, 8.....	160 00
	\$14,986 14



SHIPMENTS OF DEER
BY
COMMON CARRIER—HUNTING ACCIDENTS, ETC.

SHIPMENTS OF DEER BY COMMON CARRIER

To the Superintendent of the American Express Company, Mr. F. A. Hoyt, and the Superintendent of the National Express Company, Mr. C. S. Colvin, we are indebted for the facts and figures relative to shipment of deer hereto appended.

For the years 1911 and subsequent thereto, covering the period since the creation of the Conservation Commission, the shipments reported by the express companies have been as follows:

	Carcasses	Saddles	Heads
1911.....	1,743	60	114
1912.....	968	41	120
1913.....	1,269	81	128
1914.....	1,266	109	143

DEER SHIPMENTS SEASON 1914

M. & M. Route

STATION	Carcass	Saddle	Head	Total	Weight
Beaver River.....	30	2	3	35	4,331
Big Moose.....	27	1	4	32	3,571
Brandreth.....	8	.....	3	11	1,096
Carter.....	36	2	.....	38	4,792
Childwold.....	36	5	.....	41	5,224
Floodwood.....	13	.....	.....	13	1,740
Forestport.....	17	1	.....	18	2,325
Fulton Chain.....	31	3	9	43	4,260
Gabriels.....	20	.....	.....	20	2,445
Hinckley.....	18	2	.....	20	2,437
Horseshoe.....	7	.....	1	8	994
Lake Clear Jct.....	7	.....	.....	7	1,004
Lake Kusaqua.....	4	.....	.....	4	537
Long Lake West.....	77	9	1	87	10,250
Loon Lake.....	12	3	1	16	1,908
Malone.....	5	.....	9	14	1,041
McKeever.....	11	1	2	14	1,674
Minnehaha.....	4	.....	.....	4	580
Moulin.....	2	.....	.....	2	299
Mountain View.....	5	.....	2	7	803
Nehasane.....	1	.....	.....	1	135
Nelson.....	1	.....	.....	1	150
Otter Lake.....	2	.....	2	2	290
Owls Head.....	.....	.....	2	2	34
Piercefield.....	51	.....	2	53	1,897
Pleasant Lake.....	11	.....	.....	11	1,471
Poland.....	3	2	.....	5	515
Rainbow.....	2	.....	.....	2	250
Raquette Lake.....	30	1	.....	31	3,936
Saranac Inn.....	7	.....	.....	7	1,038
Saranac Lake.....	14	1	.....	15	1,847
Tupper Lake Jct.....	75	15	.....	90	10,103
White Lake Corners.....	28	2	1	31	3,802
Woods Lake.....	8	.....	.....	8	1,186
	603	50	40	693	77,965

N. Y. & O. Route

STATION	Carcass	Saddle	Head	Total	Weight
Bay Pond.....	2	.....	.....	2	295
Brandon.....	3	.....	.....	3	340
Childwold.....	7	.....	.....	7	775
Derrick.....	5	.....	.....	5	760
Dickinson Center.....	2	2	.....	4	313
Downeys.....	5	.....	.....	5	730
Kildare.....	23	.....	.....	23	2,995
Madawaska.....	6	.....	.....	6	830
Meno.....	27	1	.....	28	3,945
Moirs.....	8	.....	.....	8	1,234
St. Regis Falls.....	5	.....	11	16	777
Santa Clara.....	24	.....	.....	24	4,269
Spring Cove.....	11	1	.....	12	1,546
	128	4	11	143	18,799

R. W. & O. Route (C. & A. Branch)

Aldrich.....	1	.....	.....	1	140
Benson Mines.....	68	7	5	80	10,483
Harrisville.....	14	.....	.....	14	1,966
Kalurah.....	6	.....	.....	6	905
Natural Bridge.....	1	.....	.....	1	124
Newton Falls.....	51	6	3	60	8,030
Oswegatchie.....	18	.....	.....	18	2,650
	159	13	8	180	24,298

R., W. & O. Route.

Antwerp.....	2	.....	.....	2	266
Canton.....	2	.....	.....	2	267
Eben.....	1	1	1	3	210
Edwards.....	2	.....	.....	2	258
Hermion.....	1	.....	8	9	469
Massena.....	.....	.....	1	1	27
Norwood.....	1	.....	.....	1	157
Potsdam.....	28	.....	.....	28	4,131
	37	1	10	48	5,785

F., J. & G. Route

Fonda.....	2	2	251
Gloversville.....	10	1	.....	11	1,519
Johnstown.....	1	.....	.....	1	117
Northville.....	47	11	6	64	6,876
	60	12	6	78	8,763

Little Falls & Dolgeville Route

Dolgeville.....	3	3	445
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R., W. & O. (U. & B. Route)

Alder Creek.....	7	7	1,002
Boonville.....	4	4	540
Brier Hill.....	1	1	125
Carthage.....	1	1	4
Croghan.....	23	4	.....	27	3,455
Glenfield.....	21	1	1	23	2,985
Lowville.....	8	.....	.....	8	1,203
Lyons Falls.....	10	.....	.....	10	1,484
Port Leyden.....	4	.....	1	5	645
Prospect.....	12	.....	.....	12	1,524
Remsen.....	3	.....	.....	3	408
	93	6	2	101	13,375

Recapitulation, American Express Co.

STATION	Carcass	Saddle	Head	Total	Weight
M. & M. Rte	603	50	40	693	77,965
N. Y. & O. Rte	128	4	11	143	18,790
R., W. & O. (C. & A. Rte.)	159	13	8	180	24,298
R., W. & O.	37	1	10	48	5,785
F., J. & G. Rte	60	12	6	78	8,763
L., F. & D.	3	.....	.....	3	445
R., W. & O. (U. & B. R.)	93	6	2	101	13,375
	1,083	86	77	1,246	149,430

D. & H. R. R., Intra-State

From	Carcases	Saddles	Head
Ausable Forks, N. Y. ....	...	...	5
Bloomington, N. Y.	1	1	1
*Big Indian, N. Y.	3	1	3
Corinth, N. Y.	1	...	...
Dannemora, N. Y.	1	...	2
Glens Falls, N. Y.	1	...	...
Hadley, N. Y.	2	...	6
Hudson Falls, N. Y. ....	...	...	3
Keeseville, N. Y. ....	...	...	1
Lake Placid, N. Y.	1	...	3
Loon Lake, N. Y.	4	...	1
Lyon Mountain, N. Y.	1	...	2
Lake George, N. Y.	1	...	...
*Mt. Pleasant, N. Y. ....	...	...	1
North Creek, N. Y.	104	6	4
Port Henry, N. Y.	6	8	14
Port Kent, N. Y.	1	...	...
Plattsburgh, N. Y. ....	...	...	4
*Phoenecia, N. Y.	2	...	2
Russia, N. Y.	1	...	...
Ray Brook, N. Y.	2	...	...
Riverside, N. Y.	3	6	3
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	3	...	1
Standish, N. Y.	5	...	1
Stony Creek, N. Y.	31	1	2

*Big Indian, Mt. Pleasant and Phoenecia shipments originated on Ulster & Delaware R. R.

D. & H. R. R., Intra-State — Continued

From	Carcasses	Saddles	Heads
Ticonderoga, N. Y.....	1	...	3
The Glen, N. Y.....	1	...	...
Thurman, N. Y.....	1	...	...
Westport, N. Y.....	5	...	2
	<hr/> 182	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 64

D. & H. R. R., Inter-State

Cambridge, N. Y.....			2
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	1		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TOTAL SHIPMENTS OF DEER BY EXPRESS, 1914

American Express Co.....	1,083	86	77
National Express Co.....	183	23	66
	<hr/> 1,266	<hr/> 109	<hr/> 143

LIST OF DEER SHIPMENTS — WEIGHT 200 POUNDS AND OVER*American Express Company*

Weight	Shipping station	Consignee	Destination
210.....	Beaver River.....	G. B. Ludington.....	Buffalo.
200.....	Childwold.....	N. LaValley.....	Tupper Lake Jct.
200.....	Childwold.....	H. P. Norris.....	Utica.
200.....	Childwold.....	H. Evans.....	North Lawrence.
200.....	Loon Lake.....	J. F. Gardner.....	Binghamton.
255.....	Malone.....	M. Lifysan.....	Yonkers.
214.....	McKeever.....	F. G. Peabody.....	Albany.
200.....	Piercefield.....	A. J. Waite.....	Binghamton.
200.....	Piercefield.....	E. C. Newman.....	Ballina.
205.....	Saranac Inn.....	D. U. Dunn.....	New York.
210.....	Saranac Lake.....	E. W. Cook.....	Rockville Center.
225.....	Tupper Lake Jct.....	John Muller.....	Buffalo.
223.....	Tupper Lake Jct.....	H. S. Ross.....	Boston, Mass.
200.....	White Lake Corners.....	J. Wagner.....	Utica.
200.....	Downeys.....	Wm. Parks.....	St. Regis Falls.
250.....	Kildare.....	C. D. Cornish.....	New York.
200.....	Kildare.....	J. Donovan.....	Rochester.
200.....	Meno.....	B. Snell.....	Dickinson Center.
200.....	Meno.....	F. Cheney.....	Dickinson Center.
200.....	Meno.....	W. H. Keene.....	Watertown.
200.....	Meno.....	F. F. Fullerton.....	St. Regis Falls.
200.....	Meno.....	F. Lemink.....	St. Regis Falls.

LIST OF DEER SHIPMENTS — *Continued.*

Weight	Shipping Station	Consignee	Destination
216.....	Moirs.....	J. Patch.....	Rouses Point.
203.....	Moirs.....	Neil G. Miller.....	Woburn, Mass.
210.....	Santa Clara.....	G. Kyson.....	Machias.
202.....	Santa Clara.....	L. Lowell.....	Machias.
216.....	Santa Clara.....	A. Kreth.....	Brooklyn.
218.....	Santa Clara.....	G. Krutzen.....	Buffalo.
218.....	Santa Clara.....	C. Ehil.....	Hamburg, N. Y.
221.....	Santa Clara.....	G. A. Stearns.....	Hamburg, N. Y.
228.....	Spring Cove.....	W. Schmith.....	White Plains.
212.....	Benson Mines.....	A. S. Herrick.....	Syracuse.
200.....	Benson Mines.....	J. M. Lyons.....	Albion.
220.....	Benson Mines.....	B. Stewart.....	Hamilton.
206.....	Benson Mines.....	T. O. Glenn.....	Bradford, Pa.
206.....	Benson Mines.....	U. R. Owens.....	Watertown.
204.....	Newton Falls.....	R. H. Hogan.....	Antwerp.
204.....	Newton Falls.....	S. Todd.....	Potsdam.
210.....	Newton Falls.....	G. A. Gottett.....	Syracuse.
212.....	Newton Falls.....	D. E. Lillis.....	Syracuse.
210.....	Newton Falls.....	Wm. Day.....	Watertown.
218.....	Newton Falls.....	G. M. Waldo.....	Watertown.
204.....	Oswegatchie.....	J. H. Himis.....	Harrisville.
235.....	Oswegatchie.....	A. Ellis.....	Adams.
228.....	Oswegatchie.....	F. H. Parker.....	Pennellsville.
200.....	Oswegatchie.....	C. Edminster.....	Cato.
206.....	Hermon.....	W. A. Carpenter.....	Chittenango.
200.....	Gloversville.....	A. J. Sloan.....	Fonda.
205.....	Gloversville.....	D. E. Hunt.....	Palatine Bridge.
200.....	Dolgeville.....	G. Carlisle.....	Syracuse.
200.....	Clenfield.....	J. M. Joslyn.....	Lyons.
205.....	Lyons Falls.....	H. H. Tompkins.....	Utica.
200.....	Port Leyden.....	S. Downer.....	Buffalo.
200.....	Port Leyden.....	L. E. Stone.....	Bouckville.

National Express Company

FROM	Date	Weight	Consignee	Destination
Dannemora, N. Y.....	Nov. 14	215	W. P. Powers.....	Troy, N. Y.
North Creek, N. Y.....	Nov. 6	208	Earl Duca.....	Schenectady, N. Y.
North Creek, N. Y.....	Nov. 6	213	George Duca.....	Schenectady, N. Y.
North Creek, N. Y.....	Oct. 19	203	Geo. G. Starne.....	New York, N. Y.
North Creek, N. Y.....	Oct. 16	210	Arthur H. Chris- tigan.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
North Creek, N. Y.....	Oct. 6	200	H. G. Corwin.....	New York, N. Y.
North Creek, N. Y.....	Nov. 5	235	Guy Ellsworth.....	Binghamton, N. Y.
Ray Brook, N. Y.....	Oct. 6	200	A. Adler.....	New York, N. Y.
Standish, N. Y.....	Nov. 14	240	S. S. Cooledge.....	Lyon Mountain, N. Y.
Stony Creek, N. Y.....	Nov. 14	219	Edw. J. Neville.....	Ballston Springs, N. Y.

HUNTING ACCIDENTS

During the 1914 deer season there were only five deer hunting accidents, with three fatalities, according to the reports made to the Conservation Commission by the game protectors. There is

no evidence to show that a single one of the five victims was shot at in mistake for a deer.

Out of the twenty-two hunting accidents reported to the Conservation Commission up to the close of the deer season, seventeen occurred in the pursuit of small game, attended by five deaths. Although most of the casualties indicated gross carelessness on the part of the hunters, the sportsmen of the State are undoubtedly exercising more care than ever before in the handling of weapons. When it is remembered that there are over 200,000 licensed hunters in the State, besides thousands who can legally hunt on their own farms without licenses, the list of only a score of accidents is reducing casualties in pursuit of a hazardous sport to the minimum.

The death of Donald Curran, a lumberjack of Old Forge, whose body was found October 23 in the woods about one mile from the outlet of Kiln Lake by Herbert Hillard, is included in the list of five deer hunting fatalities. The man had been dead about ten days. He had a gun and pack basket. The first reports on the case were to the effect that Curran had probably been struck by a stray bullet, but the coroner is investigating to ascertain if it might have been murder.

Ellis Shimmel, aged 20, of Mohawk, while hunting deer on November 8, in the town of Colton, slipped and fell as he was crossing a rustic bridge, resulting in the accidental discharge of his own rifle. The bullet entered his body, causing death.

Edward McIntosh, aged 30, of Carthage, hunting deer with his father, Henry McIntosh, and his brother, Easter McIntosh, near Harrisville, October 9, was hit in the breast by a buck shot and seriously wounded. The father claims he shot at a running buck with a shot gun and did not know his son was in range.

Mark Carey, a guide of Sodom, was shot in the thigh while hunting in a party of seven in the vicinity of the Chatiemac Club. A deer was surrounded by the hunters. Carey and another hunter fired at the animal about the same time, his friend's bullet striking him instead of the game. Carey is recovering.

John Lawless, of Gabriels, hunting deer on Osgood river, near Paul Smith's, sat in boat with muzzle of gun pointing towards him. In reaching for the gun it slipped and hit the rib of boat and contents of barrel was discharged into his abdomen, killing him.

The accidents which occurred to small game hunters were as follows: Judson Warner, of the town of Chenango, Broome county, while hunting woodchucks in company with J. Bruce Allen, in the town of Barker, August 27th, was mistaken for a woodchuck by his friend, fired at and fatally wounded. Warner died in the Binghamton hospital August 29th.

Mark Hill, of Berrington, duck hunting on South Lake, near Lyndhurst, was accidentally shot by his companion, named Van Coot, the wound resulting fatally. The men had stepped from their boat and were unloading their guns on shore when Van Coot's weapon was accidentally discharged.

Guy Meyers, of Model City, Niagara county, was accidentally shot and killed by his companion on a bird hunting trip in October. A charge of bird shot entered his hip at close range.

Benjamin J. Hill, the 15-year-old son of Benjamin Hill, of Cohoes, was accidentally shot and killed by another lad named McGraw, with whom he was hunting along the Mohawk opposite Cohoes.

Fern Dunsheen, the 8-year-old daughter of Clarence Dunsheen, of Sidney Center, Delaware county, while out berrying, was mistaken for a woodchuck by a hunter, shot and fatally wounded. The child expired in the hospital at Oneonta.

John McMullen, of Painted Post, hunting in the woods in the vicinity of that village October 1, was accidentally shot in the leg, back and wrist by his companion, Leo Craig, with a shot gun.

Halsey Le Grange, of Prattsburg, was seriously injured hunting with two companions, by the accidental discharge of his own shot gun, which occurred while he was climbing over a log.

Bertram Casler, of Little Falls, was accidentally shot by his brother, John Casler, when they were hunting partridge near St. Johnsville. The shot entered the knee and body. Not fatal.

John Sloane, of Red Mills, hunting ducks around Big Island, St. Lawrence river, was shot in the left foot by the accidental discharge of his own gun. The gun slipped on the boat seat.

Walter Weaver and Merritt Babcock, of Petersburg, were accidentally shot near that place October 1. Weaver stumbled, dropping his shot gun, which was discharged, wounding Weaver in the shoulder and his companion in the knee.

Mrs. Cady, of Ballston, was accidentally shot near Harrisburg

by a man who was attempting to unload a gun. The shot struck the woman in both legs and also shot off the end of her fingers on the right hand.

James Quigley, of Norfolk, hunting for partridge in the vicinity of Madrid, was accidentally shot in the face by his companion, Mark Goodnow, when the latter fired at a partridge.

A. L. Burger, of Hornell, while hunting near Hartsville, climbed over a fence, accidentally discharging his shot gun, and lost a finger.

Wilford Kleisler, son of Julian Kleisler, of Southampton, was accidentally shot by George Whitby. Young Kleisler was in a boat on Taylor's creek with several other lads. They had a flobert rifle, which was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering the spine and thence through the stomach. The lad died after an operation in the Southampton hospital.

John Thompson, of New York, was accidentally shot in both feet by Walter Young, of Chestertown, while on a hunting trip on Panther mountain. They were hunting partridge and had rested to clean their guns. Young's repeating shot gun was accidentally discharged.

Robert White, of Oneonta, hunting rabbits with a party, was accidentally shot by his brother, Marshall White, of Arena. He received a charge of number six shot at close range, but will recover.

RETURN OF THE BEAVER TO THE ADIRONDACKS

RETURN OF THE BEAVER TO THE ADIRONDACKS

The beaver has been restored to his favorite haunts, the Adirondacks, by means of restocking and effective protection, according to the reports of systematic observations of protectors and others received by the Conservation Commission. These investigations show that there are to-day between 1,500 and 2,000 beaver in the wilds, which the Iroquois Indians called "Koh-sa-ra-ga," "The Beaver-Hunting-Country," and whose ownership was challenged by the Canadian tribe, styled in derision by the Mohawks, the "Adirondacks," the "Tree Eaters."

The Adirondacks to-day are again entitled to their old Iroquois name, for they are rapidly becoming the country of the Beaver, although this favorite fur bearing animal is no longer persecuted by the trapper and hunter.

The Legislature of 1903 appropriated \$500 to begin the restocking of the Adirondacks with beaver and in 1905 three pairs were liberated. One pair were given their liberty on a small stream entering the south branch of Moose river, where another beaver which had escaped from the Woodruff preserve had built a dam. The other four were liberated on the northeast inlet of Big Moose Lake, but moved over into Beaver river, twenty miles to the northeast, to begin housekeeping. During 1905 Edward H. Litchfield liberated about a dozen beavers in his preserve near Big Tupper Lake, and several of these escaped into adjoining preserves.

In 1905 there was reported to the Fish and Game Commission the existence of a "small native colony of beavers, the last of the remnants of the original stock, inhabiting the waters northwest of upper Saranae Lake." That year the Commission placed a "conservative estimate of the beaver in the Adirondacks" at "about forty."

In 1906 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 for continuing the restocking of the Adirondacks with beaver and the following year seventeen were obtained from Yellowstone Park and distributed. The Commission gave the beaver census that year at 100.

In 1904, about the time the State of New York began its work of restoring the beaver to his native habitat, an authority on "American Animals" recorded in his book the sad fact that "the beaver is now nearly extinct in the United States." Much general interest has been displayed in the work of restoration in this State and the Conservation Commission is happy to say that popular co-operation has made the task of protecting *Castor canadensis* a comparatively easy one.

LOCATIONS OF BEAVER

The reports received by the Conservation Commission show that beaver are multiplying rapidly and are taking possession of their ancient heritage in many different sections of the Adirondacks.

Colton District. Protector Smith of Colton reports three colonies in his territory of the Raquette river country.

Cranberry Lake District. Protector Hand of Cranberry Lake records 1 colony on Grasse river below the reservoir; 1 colony on Cranberry Lake Inlet; 1 colony on Bog river; and "signs in the Town of Webb."

Croghan District. Protector Andre of Croghan reports 2 colonies at Sunday Lake; 1 at Stillwater, Beaver river; 1 at Francis Lake; 1 at upper end of Watertown Light and Power dam; 2 on west branch of Oswegatchie river. All "good sized colonies with large houses." Also a few beaver scattered in various places, without permanent habitat as yet.

Forestport District. Protector Bellinger of Forestport reports 3 colonies on the Black river; 1 at Kayuta pond; 1 three miles above Enos where they have built a dam; 1 on the Stillwater below North Lake; 1 colony on north branch of North Lake; 1 colony on second Stillwater above Honondaga Lake on West Canada Creek; several colonies on Indian river. Also reported by protector Ball, 1 colony on Wintime pond; 1 on Little Black Creek; 2 on Twin Lakes streams; 3 on Big Woodhull streams.

Fulton Chain District. Protector Ball of Old Forge enumerates and locates no less than 79 colonies, with 76 dams, inhabited by 223 beaver. The beaver locations in Ball's district are: Old Forge Pond, Big Spring Creek, First Lake and marshes. Second Lake, Third Lake, Fourth Lake, Fifth Lake, Sixth Lake, Seventh Lake, Eighth Lake, Cedar Creek, Black Mt. Creek, Eagle Creek, Limekiln Creek, Red river, Indian river (mostly bank beaver), Nick's Lake, Dry Lake (not dry now, flooded by beaver), Moose river (bank beaver), Hellgate Creek, Indian Spring Creek, Inlet of Big Otter, North Branch above Fulton Chain, Rondax Lake, Snake Pond, Chub Pond, Constable Pond, Queer Lake, south and west branches Beaver river.

J. Gilbert Hoffman, of Fulton Chain, finds that the beaver are increasing rapidly in various sections he has visited. He found a colony at Red Horse Chain and others reported by protectors. In that territory the intelligent animals have apparently lost most of their natural fear of man. A beaver dam on Eagle Creek which caused the flooding of the highway, was torn down under the direction of Protector Ball. The beaver reconstructed the dam over night. In another interesting case, the beaver insisted on invading Dr. Nicholl's property on First Lake. Protector Ball placed a lighted lantern in a lodge of the intruders, but they refused to take the hint to move on, and industriously extended their lodge over and around the warning beacon. Then in order to circumvent the trespassing beaver, the men put up a wire fence so the beaver could not get into Nicholl's yard where they were cutting poplars for food. Thereupon the wily animals vindicated the assertion of a scientist who said that "beaver apparently depend more upon reason and less upon instinct than do the majority of the forest folk." They piled wood against the fence and easily climbed over into the forbidden territory.

Mr. Hoffman says the Brown's Tract Lumber Company is glad to see the beaver restored to the Adirondacks. In his opinion they do no great damage except in rare cases where they become so tame as to invade summer camp groves.

Glenfield District. Protector VerSnyder of Glenfield reports the beaver numerous in his section: 1 colony at Mud Hole Pond; 1 at Little Pine Lake; 1 on Pine Creek; 1 on Crawford's Fish

Pond. Protector Quirk of Pulaski reports that he has not learned of any beaver in Oswego County. He has information of 1 colony on Crooked Creek, Lewis County, one mile from south end of Stoney Lake, and 1 colony east of the north end of Stoney Lake in Independence river.

Gloversville District. Protector Masten reports that "the beaver made several visits to Fulton County," but founded no permanent colonies. It is possible that the few beaver in that section are "bank dwellers," as the animals, when disturbed by or not yet accustomed to civilization, do not build lodges.

Keene District. Protector Seekington, Elizabethtown, reports in September a beaver colony at Hull's Falls, town of Keene. On December 10 he reported discovering a new colony which has constructed a dam about 75 feet long, and flooding about 25 acres, on Gates Brook. The animals have built a lodge 15 feet in diameter accommodating 10 to 12 beaver.

Lake Pleasant District. Protector Howland of Speculator, reports very numerous in his territory: On Miami river, two dams with at least 20 beaver at each, and a third dam building in September on that river; 1 colony on Mill Brook; 2 large dams on Whitney Creek. To support the first dam, the beaver have built a dam half a mile below, backing up the water to it that distance. The first dam floods the stream one mile. One small colony on Mosey Fly stream. One large dam on outlet of Spencer Lake, with back water of two miles, inhabited by at least 200 beaver. Large colony and dam on north branch of Sacandaga river, with 30 to 40 inhabitants. Beaver in September were building a new dam on Samson Lake outlet and colony is established there.

Long Lake District. Protector Butler of Long Lake reports at least 30 beaver in his section. He makes this observation of special interest to the trout anglers: "The people living in this section think the beaver are doing fine and are glad to see them back. They tell me the beaver are a protection to our small streams containing trout, because the beaver builds dams and flood the marshes back of the dams. This makes it hard for the fishermen to fish all the pools and gives the trout a chance to grow."

Newcomb District. Protector Bissell of Newcomb reports 2 large colonies in the town of North Hudson; 1 colony in the town at Minerva and 4 colonies in the town of Newcomb.

Plattsburgh District. Protectors North and Kirby report from Plattsburgh that they found a "good sized colony" of beaver on Smith's Kiln Brook, town of Saranac, Clinton county. The animals have built a dam 35 feet long, flooding an acre.

Protector Riley of Plattsburg learned that the colony which had established itself near the mouth of the Ausable river last spring had moved up near Ausable Forks.

Protector Kirby of Brainardsville makes report of a colony on Redford Brook.

Raquette Lake District. Protector Lynn of Raquette Lake makes a detailed report of numerous colonies in his territory, showing over 250 beaver inhabitants. His record of locations is as follows: In Township 40, colonies on Bowlder Brook; 1 on Beaver Brook; 1 on Otter Brook; 2 on Brown's Tract Inlet; 1 on Brandeth Lake stream; 1 on Marion river. In Township 41, 1 colony on Cascade Lake stream; 1 on Shallow Lake stream; 1 on Cranberry Pond; 1 on Eagle Creek; 2 on Two Sisters Pond. In Township 39, 2 colonies on north branch of Shingle Shanty stream; 1 on East Pond. In Township 36, 1 colony on Big Salmon Lake; 1 on Carey Pond; 1 on Rack Pond stream; 1 on Flat Fish Pond; one on Bottle Pond stream. In Township 35, 1 colony on Loose Pond stream; 2 on North Bay Brook, Forked Lake; 1 on Upper Sargeant Pond. In Township 34, 2 colonies on Utawanta Lake; 1 on Loon Brook. In Township 6, 1 colony on Marion river; 2 on South Inlet; 1 on Bear Brook. In Township 5, 1 colony on Brown's Tract Pond. In Township 3, 2 colonies on Hess Pond; 1 colony on Fifth Lake; 1 colony on Seventh Lake; 2 colonies on Red river. In Township 4, 2 colonies on Falls Pond; 2 colonies on Mitchell Pond; 1 on Summer Creek; 2 on Indian river.

St. Regis District. William Bump, a caretaker of the Brooklyn Cooperage Company's tract on the St. Regis river, reports the beaver becoming quite numerous around the Ten Mile. Henry House of the Five Mile Camp, St. Regis river, found several families of beaver on Alder Brook.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF MARINE FISHERIES

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERVISOR OF MARINE FISHERIES

HON. JAMES J. FOX, *Deputy Commissioner*:

SIR.—I herewith transmit report of the Bureau of Marine Fisheries for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, as required by section 303, part 10, of the Conservation Law.

During the past year a great deal has been accomplished by this bureau to promote the shellfish industry of the State and to insure the consumer a wholesome pure food product. It is the aim of this bureau to supervise all shellfish, from the water through all hands until it reaches the consumer, which up to this time has been impossible, owing to the fact that we have no appropriation from the Legislature to pay for the services of a bacteriologist, nor have we sufficient appropriation to provide a boat and outside force enough to carry on this work as it should be.

It is very important that this great industry be protected as far as possible. We find that most oyster growers are desirous of complying with the sanitary rules laid down by the Commission and are anxious to have certificates issued showing that their product is taken under sanitary conditions. I would recommend that this bureau issue sanitary certificates at as early a date as possible.

This bureau should be provided with a boat, large enough to patrol the East river and Long Island Sound, to protect the State lands and make surveys on lands leased to oyster growers. Under existing conditions, this department is dependent upon people who make application for oyster leases to take our protectors to the ground for inspection and then to take our surveyor to the ground for survey.

Considerable caution has been exercised by this department to prevent the leasing of natural growth oyster grounds, and thus far this bureau has been very successful in that respect, having

a thorough examination made by our protectors to see that the grounds do not contain natural growth.

We have compiled with considerable care statistics that will show in a general way the size of the shellfish industry. These figures are not absolutely certain, but are the most available data that we could compile at this time from facts and figures at hand. This statement is attached hereto.

In compiling the same, we are indebted to the efforts of the late Supervisor, the Hon. Edwin Bailey, whom this department had the misfortune of losing by death during the month of July of this year. Mr. Bailey at his death, although unexpected, left the affairs of this bureau in the same condition they would have been in had he had time to prepare the affairs before his death; which was the spirit he always displayed in both his private and public affairs, being a credit to himself and to the people whom he served.

During the month of April of this year, a rule was inaugurated by the Commission permitting the granting of leases for large acreage of heretofore uneultivated lands in Long Island Sound, at the rate of \$0.50 per acre, that the oyster growers might experiment with these lands, but this has not been taken advantage of to any great extent up to this time. I have reason to believe, however, that it is a good rule if properly supervised and one that in the near future will be taken advantage of to a greater extent by the oyster growers.

You will observe by comparison that the financial report of the bureau for the last fiscal year shows a material increase in receipts over the report of the previous year, the total receipts of this bureau being \$33,400.13, being an increase of more than six thousand dollars. The report is sufficiently prepared in detail to require no further comment.

The report of the Surveyor of the Bureau of Marine Fisheries is hereto attached. Such recommendations as he makes are concurred in by me.

Yours very respectfully,

DAYTON HEDGES,

Supervisor.

December 29, 1914.

STATISTICS RELATIVE TO THE OYSTER INDUSTRY

Total number of acres held under lease and franchise	31,645.65
Acres cultivated under lease	15,733.6
Acres cultivated under franchise	15,912.05
	<hr/>
Total number of acres cultivated	31,645.65
	<hr/> <hr/>
Number of steam vessels employed	68
Tonnage of steam vessels employed	5,262
Number of power vessels employed other than steam	267
Tonnage of power vessels employed	2,131
	<hr/> <hr/>
Value of steam vessels and appliances	\$418,250 00
Value of power vessels and appliances	390,200 00
	<hr/>
Total value of vessels and appliances	\$808,450 00
	<hr/> <hr/>
Value of shore property used in business	\$375,200 00
Number of hands employed	1,776
Total amount of wages paid in past year	723,233 00
Bushels of seed oysters produced	1,635,640
Bushels of seed oysters sold	851,410
Bushels of seed oysters planted	5,046,500
Bushels of market oysters sold	5,556,350
Bushels of clams sold	190,550
Principal market — United States.	

SURVEYOR'S REPORT

HON. DAYTON HEDGES, *Supervisor Bureau Marine Fisheries,*
295 Broadway, New York City:

DEAR SIR.— The following is the report of the surveys made in connection with the location of lands under water used for shell-fish cultivation during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914. Appended hereto is a list of the lots surveyed showing a total area of 3769.6 acres.

During the season a new set of triangulation stations near Smithtown Bay were located. The inspection of signals on Long Island was continued, and the majority were found to be in good condition.

As the old polyconic projection lease maps of the shell-fish grounds in Raritan Bay and Lower New York Bay are rapidly deteriorating, new maps were plotted and the transfer of the lots thereto begun.

During the past year much work has been done by myself and assistant in collecting data and making reports relative to the sanitary condition of the shellfish grounds. Detailed lists have been prepared showing the location and acreage of all the shell-fish grounds in New York State waters, including those leased by various counties and towns.

I beg to call attention to the recommendations made in my report of last year of the necessity of making a triangulation survey of the shellfish grounds in the Hudson river. The use of a boat is necessary for this work, and is also essential for the completion of the inspection of signals on Long Island and the re-establishment of those which have doubtless been destroyed.

I also beg to recommend that the conservation law be amended so as to require the marking with flags of all corner buoys or stakes.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD H. SARGENT,
Surveyor Bureau Marine Fisheries.

December 14, 1914.

SHELLFISH GROUNDS SURVEYED BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 30, 1913,
AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

LESSEE	Lot No.	Acreage	Location	Remarks
Samuel Y. Bayles.....	1,026	71.7	Raritan bay.	Relocation survey.
N. Y. Oyster Co.....	1,025	124.6	Raritan bay.	
N. Y. Oyster Co.....	1,027	81.2	Raritan bay.	
N. Y. Oyster Co.....	1,028	466.0	Raritan bay.	
N. Y. Oyster Co.....	1,029	30.4	Raritan bay.	
N. Y. Oyster Co.....	1,030	207.5	Raritan bay.	
Henry C. Rowe.....	1,031	1,163.7	Raritan bay.	
Chas. Schopp.....	1,032	1.2	Raritan bay.	
Chas. Schopp.....	1,033	1.1	Raritan bay.	
John M. Benner.....	990A	50.0	Raritan bay.	
John M. Benner.....	989A	150.0	Raritan bay.	
Geo. M. Still.....	989B	50.0	Raritan bay.	
Geo. M. Still.....	990B	50.0	Raritan bay.	
W. C. Porth Co.....	781	42.8	Raritan bay...	
J. Frank Terry.....	997	108.4	Raritan bay.	
J. Frank Terry.....	992	50.0	Raritan bay.	
Number of lots.....	16	2,648.6		
N. Y. Oyster Co.....	14	545.0	Hudson river.	
N. Y. Oyster Co.....	15	169.4	Hudson river.	
N. Y. Oyster Co.....	16	55.9	Hudson river.	
N. Y. Oyster Co.....	17	165.5	Hudson river.	
N. Y. Oyster Co.....	18	36.2	Hudson river.	
Number of lots.....	5	972.0		

TOWNSHIPS

Fred Ronik.....	{ 3,357 }	56.5	L. I. Sound.
Edwin H. Lewis.....	{ 4,457 }	26.2	L. I. Sound.
	328		
Number of lots.....	2	82.7	
N. Y. Oyster Co.....	E-1	63.3	East river.

Total number of lots..... 23
Total acreage..... 3,769.6

RECEIPTS OF THE BUREAU OF MARINE FISHERIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

	Rentals	Taxes	Penalty	Interest	License fee	Certificates	Recording fee	Miscellaneous	Total
October 31, 1913.....	\$3,278 63	\$100.60	\$19 94	\$3 75	\$5 00	.....	\$4 50	.....	\$3,412 42
November 30, 1913.....	1,215 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 75	.....	1,224 00
December 31, 1913.....	2,267 65	23 52	1 59	2 17	.....	.....	13 50	7 35	2,315 78
January 31, 1914.....	2,865 70	3 58	72	75	25 00	.....	2 00	10 00	2,907 75
February 28, 1914.....	3,232 75	6,056 71	51 06	12	30 00	.....	6 00	.....	9,379 64
March 31, 1914.....	1,220 72	374 00	8 30	.....	200 00	.....	10 75	5 50	2,016 36
April 30, 1914.....	2,736 50	393 47	17 34	1 68	340 00	.....	11 00	21 10	3,521 09
May 31, 1914.....	495 50	255 88	3 25	1 29	430 00	.....	5 00	1 00	1,193 92
June 30, 1914.....	2,350 93	201 73	3 52	1 51	965 00	\$33 00	8 00	2 00	3,565 75
July 31, 1914.....	1,412 50	60 90	12 18	06	325 00	.....	22 00	.....	1,832 64
August 31, 1914.....	1,098 40	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	70 50	.....	1,173 90
September 30, 1914.....	849 89	2 50	50	24	.....	.....	1 75	2 00	856 88
Total.....	\$23,024 42	\$7,670 04	\$123 40	\$11 57	\$2,325 00	\$33 00	\$103 75	\$48 95	\$33,400 13

RENTS DUE AND COLLECTED FOR CURRENT YEAR, OCTOBER 1,
1913, TO OCTOBER 1, 1914

Schedule "A"

Name	Date	Lease No.	Amount
Wm. John McGrory	Oct. 8, 1913	801	\$10 30
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.	Oct. 8, 1913	1,320	288 00
Charles Olsen	Oct. 9, 1913	1,361	4 40
Geo. M. Still, Inc.	Oct. 14, 1913	685	1 35
Geo. M. Still, Inc.	Oct. 14, 1913	686	35
Geo. M. Still, Inc.	Oct. 14, 1913	1,330	13 60
Elmer I. Palmer	Oct. 14, 1913	692	1 15
Elmer I. Palmer	Oct. 14, 1913	700	15 63
Elmer I. Palmer	Oct. 14, 1913	732	8 20
Elmer I. Palmer	Oct. 14, 1913	733	3 75
Elmer I. Palmer	Oct. 14, 1913	739	8 00
A. L. Field	Oct. 15, 1913	1,083	8 80
Howard Gould	Oct. 15, 1913	624	26 50
Howard Gould	Oct. 15, 1913	625	6 40
John I. Merrell	Oct. 16, 1913	1,434	42 80
E. M. Gunn	Oct. 16, 1913	556	1 30
N. S. Ackerly & Son Co.	Oct. 16, 1913	1,383	300 00
N. S. Ackerly & Son Co.	Oct. 16, 1913	1,410	200 00
John T. Bird	Oct. 16, 1913	551	6 15
Jesse V. Golden	Oct. 16, 1913	1,365	4 40
Geo. W. Robinson	Oct. 17, 1913	1,426	6 00
Benjamin M. Merrill	Oct. 17, 1913	779	40
Benjamin M. Merrill	Oct. 17, 1913	780	50
Benjamin M. Merrill	Oct. 17, 1913	781	70
Charles V. Leviness	Oct. 17, 1913	761	1 80
Charles V. Leviness	Oct. 17, 1913	762	1 00
Lars Larsen	Oct. 17, 1913	1,357	4 00
Lars Larsen	Oct. 17, 1913	1,358	2 40
Androvette & Thompson	Oct. 21, 1913	1,088	18 00
Androvette & Thompson	Oct. 21, 1913	1,335	40 00
Androvette & Thompson	Oct. 21, 1913	1,336	46 40
Matinecock Oyster Co.	Oct. 21, 1913	629	9 60
Matinecock Oyster Co.	Oct. 21, 1913	636	6 05
Matinecock Oyster Co.	Oct. 21, 1913	1,070	400 00
Bayles, Bumstead & Fletcher	Oct. 21, 1913	699	45 05
Bayles & Thorne	Oct. 21, 1913	555	15 70
Bayles & Thorne	Oct. 21, 1913	702	10 95
Bayles & Thorne	Oct. 21, 1913	1,348	57 20
S. Y. Bayles	Oct. 21, 1913	588	7 25
Jacob Brady	Oct. 21, 1913	745	6 90
Polworth & Elsworth	Oct. 23, 1913	586	3 13
Polworth & Elsworth	Oct. 23, 1913	644	55
Polworth & Elsworth	Oct. 23, 1913	645	2 30
Polworth & Elsworth	Oct. 23, 1913	725	4 50
Polworth & Elsworth	Oct. 23, 1913	724	13 50
Polworth & Elsworth	Oct. 23, 1913	1,432	22 80
Polworth & Elsworth	Oct. 23, 1913	1,433	91 60
New York Oyster Co.	Oct. 23, 1913	545	12 45
New York Oyster Co.	Oct. 23, 1913	587	2 80
New York Oyster Co.	Oct. 23, 1913	680	1 20
New York Oyster Co.	Oct. 23, 1913	681	3 45
New York Oyster Co.	Oct. 23, 1913	682	12 55
New York Oyster Co.	Oct. 23, 1913	695	173 90
New York Oyster Co.	Oct. 23, 1913	705	75
New York Oyster Co.	Oct. 23, 1913	706	23 90
New York Oyster Co.	Oct. 23, 1913	707	2 50

RENTS DUE AND COLLECTED FOR CURRENT YEAR—(Continued)

Name	Date	Lease No.	Amount
New York Oyster Co.....	Oct. 23, 1913	709	\$0 25
New York Oyster Co.....	Oct. 23, 1913	714	20 10
New York Oyster Co.....	Oct. 23, 1913	717	7 40
New York Oyster Co.....	Oct. 23, 1913	726	2 10
New York Oyster Co.....	Oct. 23, 1913	727	40
New York Oyster Co.....	Oct. 23, 1913	1,164	135 40
New York Oyster Co.....	Oct. 23, 1913	1,165	13 20
New York Oyster Co.....	Oct. 23, 1913	1,166	334 00
New York Oyster Co.....	Oct. 23, 1913	1,321	64 00
New York Oyster Co.....	Oct. 23, 1913	1,384	17 20
New York Oyster Co.....	Oct. 23, 1913	1,421	200 00
New York Oyster Co.....	Oct. 23, 1913	1,430	126 80
New York Oyster Co.....	Oct. 23, 1913	1,436	88 40
New York Oyster Co.....	Oct. 23, 1913	1,437	25 60
New York Oyster Co.....	Oct. 23, 1913	1,438	203 60
Lars Larsen.....	Oct. 24, 1913	1,356	1 20
H. E. Mackey.....	Oct. 25, 1913	553	3 52
Chas. Weber.....	Oct. 25, 1913	588	7 25
Chas. Weber.....	Oct. 25, 1913	1,360	3 20
Chas. Weber.....	Oct. 25, 1913	1,362	1 20
Lucius C. Jones.....	Oct. 27, 1913	589	6 30
Alfred Jones.....	Oct. 27, 1913	552	6 25
John C. Allen.....	Oct. 31, 1913	557	1 45
John C. Allen.....	Oct. 31, 1913	702	5 50
John C. Allen.....	Oct. 31, 1913	704	1 45
Bayles & Still.....	Nov. 1, 1913	1,411	100 00
Merrell & Burbank.....	Nov. 1, 1913	1,331	266 40
Merrell & Burbank.....	Nov. 1, 1913	1,332	150 00
Daniel Burbank.....	Nov. 3, 1913	1,084	39 60
F. F. Downs.....	Nov. 7, 1913	1,329	120 00
F. F. Downs.....	Nov. 7, 1913	1,425	94 00
New York Oyster Co.....	Nov. 7, 1913	1,468	7 40
Henry S. Marshall.....	Nov. 11, 1913	728	75
Henry S. Marshall.....	Nov. 11, 1913	730	75
Henry S. Marshall.....	Nov. 11, 1913	1,448	4 40
Stubbs & Allen.....	Nov. 11, 1913	553	4 20
Henry Stubbs.....	Nov. 11, 1913	553	6 25
Henry Stubbs.....	Nov. 11, 1913	554	2 00
Timothy T. Mott.....	Nov. 11, 1913	1,355	2 40
E. H. Mackey, Jr.....	Nov. 18, 1913	553	6 75
E. H. Mackey, Jr.....	Nov. 18, 1913	557	8 50
E. H. Mackey, Jr.....	Nov. 18, 1913	702	6 30
Charles Cowens.....	Nov. 18, 1913	553	3 95
Christian Hoobs.....	Nov. 22, 1913	1,075	7 20
Weber & Degenhardt.....	Nov. 29, 1913	1,364	44 00
David B. Colon.....	Dec. 8, 1913	689	2 40
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.....	Dec. 10, 1913	1,412	25 00
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.....	Dec. 10, 1913	1,413	50 00
Selah T. Clock.....	Dec. 15, 1913	1,418	400 00
Selah T. Clock.....	Dec. 15, 1913	1,419	600 00
Selah T. Clock.....	Dec. 15, 1913	1,420	600 00
Joseph B. Glasier.....	Dec. 27, 1913	746	45
F. C. & H. A. Glasier.....	Dec. 27, 1913	753	55
F. C. & H. A. Glasier.....	Dec. 27, 1913	754	4 15
John M. Benner.....	Jan. 7, 1914	628	2 35
John M. Benner.....	Jan. 7, 1914	732	6 45
John M. Benner.....	Jan. 7, 1914	633	13 50
John M. Benner.....	Jan. 7, 1914	634	7 60
John M. Benner.....	Jan. 7, 1914	635	60 60

RENTS DUE AND COLLECTED FOR CURRENT YEAR—(Continued)

Name	Date	Lease No.	Amount
John M. Benner.....	Jan. 7, 1914	637	\$23 85
John M. Benner.....	Jan. 7, 1914	638	16 35
John M. Benner.....	Jan. 7, 1914	639	4 40
John M. Benner.....	Jan. 7, 1914	712	54 05
John M. Benner.....	Jan. 7, 1914	713	29 55
John M. Benner.....	Jan. 7, 1914	720	41 10
John M. Benner.....	Jan. 7, 1914	721	45 00
John M. Benner.....	Jan. 7, 1914	734	19 25
John M. Benner.....	Jan. 7, 1914	1,071	244 40
John M. Benner.....	Jan. 7, 1914	1,094	840 40
John M. Benner.....	Jan. 7, 1914	1,116	300 00
John M. Benner.....	Jan. 7, 1914	1,117	685 20
John M. Benner.....	Jan. 7, 1914	1,414	186 00
Standard Oyster Co.....	Jan. 7, 1914	1,341	10 00
Standard Oyster Co.....	Jan. 7, 1914	1,342	12 60
Standard Oyster Co.....	Jan. 7, 1914	1,343	8 40
Standard Oyster Co.....	Jan. 7, 1914	1,344	8 60
W. H. Lockwood.....	Jan. 7, 1914	543	38 80
W. H. Lockwood.....	Jan. 7, 1914	683	9 00
W. H. Lockwood.....	Jan. 7, 1914	684	9 85
Fred. Denz.....	Jan. 24, 1914	1,347	34 40
Greenport Oyster Co.....	Feb. 9, 1914	1,473	120 00
Loundes, Mills & Ockers.....	Feb. 9, 1914	1,363	2 00
Loundes & Mills.....	Feb. 9, 1914	553	6 10
Loundes & Mills.....	Feb. 9, 1914	630	10 15
Loundes & Mills.....	Feb. 9, 1914	1,429	239 20
Loundes, Mills & Thorne.....	Feb. 9, 1914	1,350	21 20
Loundes, Mills & Thorne.....	Feb. 9, 1914	1,351	8 00
Loundes, Mills & Thorne.....	Feb. 9, 1914	1,352	44 40
Loundes, Mills & Thorne.....	Feb. 9, 1914	1,353	8 80
Wm. J. Mills.....	Feb. 9, 1914	1,109	120 00
Wm. J. Mills.....	Feb. 9, 1914	1,115	40 00
Wm. J. Mills.....	Feb. 9, 1914	1,403	2 00
Wm. J. Mills.....	Feb. 9, 1914	1,406	588 00
Rudolph Merrell.....	Feb. 9, 1914	1,107	216 00
Glenwood Oyster Co.....	Feb. 9, 1914	547	39 85
Glenwood Oyster Co.....	Feb. 9, 1914	715	3 95
Glenwood Oyster Co.....	Feb. 9, 1914	631	7 35
Merrell & Bayles.....	Feb. 9, 1914	1,349	11 20
Merrell & Bayles.....	Feb. 9, 1914	1,366	38 00
Mills & Ronik.....	Mar. 4, 1914	736	16 25
Wm. J. Mills.....	Mar. 4, 1914	1,348	80 00
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.....	Mar. 16, 1914	1,168	71 20
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Mar. 19, 1914	546	10 90
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Mar. 19, 1914	716	9 10
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Mar. 19, 1914	720	63 90
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Mar. 19, 1914	736	22 17
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Mar. 19, 1914	1,092	7 20
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Mar. 19, 1914	1,156	120 00
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Mar. 19, 1914	1,110	130 00
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Mar. 19, 1914	1,431	85 20
Lewis Bros.....	Mar. 24, 1914	741	5 15
Lewis Bros.....	Mar. 24, 1914	742	21 05
Geo. H. Valentine.....	Mar. 26, 1914	1,334	68 40
Bell, Fordham & Bell.....	Mar. 26, 1914	550	6 40
Wm. Ruddock.....	April 15, 1914	1,157	1 50
R. R. Mott.....	April 24, 1914	1,354	2 80
Thomas Hassett, Jr.....	April 30, 1914	1,441	404 80
Stephen Collins.....	June 1, 1914	755	3 20

RENTS DUE AND COLLECTED FOR CURRENT YEAR—(Continued)

Name	Date	Lease No.	Amount
Stephen Collins.....	June 1, 1914	756	\$3 60
Stephen Collins.....	June 1, 1914	757	1 00
John I. Merrell.....	June 2, 1914	1,434	42 80
Alex. C. Frazer.....	June 6, 1914	649	25
Alex. C. Frazer Co.....	June 6, 1914	1,408	164 40
Alex. C. Frazer Co.....	June 6, 1914	1,435	60 00
Sofield & Frazer.....	June 6, 1914	1,409	208 80
Frazer & Houghwout.....	June 6, 1914	1,439	20 00
Frazer & Houghwout.....	June 6, 1914	1,444	60 00
W. H. Houghwout.....	June 6, 1914	1,089	8 40
W. H. Houghwout.....	June 6, 1914	1,333	1 25
Alex. Frazer Co.....	June 6, 1914	1,445	304 20
Alex. Frazer Co.....	June 6, 1914	1,446	370 20
Jas. A. Cochrane.....	June 8, 1914	1,415	433 60
Jas. A. Cochrane.....	June 8, 1914	1,417	300 00
Azel F. Merrell.....	June 16, 1914	1,082	4 00
Azel F. Merrell.....	June 16, 1914	1,340	182 20
Azel F. Merrell.....	June 16, 1914	1,316	114 00
John J. Ferry.....	July 9, 1914	791	12 00
John J. Ferry.....	July 9, 1914	792	3 00
John J. Ferry.....	July 9, 1914	793	14 55
John J. Ferry.....	July 9, 1914	794	2 70
John J. Ferry.....	July 9, 1914	795	3 90
Azel F. Merrell.....	July 23, 1914	1,104	134 40
Azel F. Merrell.....	July 23, 1914	1,105	637 60
Azel F. Merrell.....	July 23, 1914	1,106	504 00
Merrell & Bayles.....	July 23, 1914	1,349	11 20
Merrell & Bayles.....	July 23, 1914	1,366	38 00
Glenwood Oyster Co.....	July 23, 1914	547	39 85
Glenwood Oyster Co.....	July 23, 1914	631	7 35
Glenwood Oyster Co.....	July 23, 1914	715	3 95
New York Oyster Co.....	Sept. 19, 1914	1,322	20 00
New York Oyster Co.....	Sept. 19, 1914	1,430	29 17
New York Oyster Co.....	Sept. 19, 1914	1,438	113 23
New York Oyster Co.....	Sept. 19, 1914	1,442	54 12
New York Oyster Co.....	Sept. 19, 1914	1,443	61 87
New York Oyster Co.....	Sept. 19, 1914	1,458	272 30
New York Oyster Co.....	Sept. 19, 1914	1,460	1 60
New York Oyster Co.....	Sept. 19, 1914	1,464	5 61
New York Oyster Co.....	Sept. 19, 1914	1,466	1 89
New York Oyster Co.....	Sept. 19, 1914	1,467	1 19
New York Oyster Co.....	Sept. 19, 1914	1,468	99
New York Oyster Co.....	Sept. 19, 1914	1,469	12 49
New York Oyster Co.....	Sept. 19, 1914	1,470	1 05
New York Oyster Co.....	Sept. 19, 1914	1,471	31
New York Oyster Co.....	Sept. 19, 1914	1,480	49
James A. Cochrane.....	Sept. 21, 1914	1,416	75 00

\$15,560 26

RENTS COLLECTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR FOR LEASES THAT
FAIL DUE AT IRREGULAR PERIODS EXTENDING TO CORRESPOND-
ING DATES IN 1914-1915

Schedule "B"

Name	Date	Lease No.	Amount
New York Oyster Co.....	Nov. 7, 1913	1,475	\$126 60
Thomas Hassett, Jr.....	Nov. 7, 1913	1,474	100 80
New York Oyster Co.....	Nov. 7, 1913	1,469	93 20
New York Oyster Co.....	Nov. 7, 1913	1,470	4 80
New York Oyster Co.....	Nov. 7, 1913	1,471	5 40
New York Oyster Co.....	Nov. 7, 1913	1,472	9 60
S. Y. Bayles.....	Dec. 18, 1913	1,476	143 40
New York Oyster Co.....	Dec. 27, 1913	1,477	21 50
New York Oyster Co.....	Dec. 27, 1913	1,478	162 40
New York Oyster Co.....	Dec. 27, 1913	1,479	249 20
New York Oyster Co.....	Dec. 27, 1913	1,480	8 60
James A. Cochrane.....	Jan. 2, 1914	1,416	150 00
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.....	Jan. 14, 1914	723	4 40
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.....	Feb. 13, 1914	640	29 15
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 13, 1914	1,481	932 00
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 13, 1914	1,485	145 40
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Feb. 25, 1914	1,482	200 00
Clarence De Hart.....	Feb. 26, 1914	1,483	300 00
Clarence De Hart.....	Feb. 26, 1914	1,484	100 00
New York Oyster Co.....	Mar. 24, 1914	1,486	60 80
New York Oyster Co.....	Mar. 24, 1914	1,487	25 60
New York Oyster Co.....	Mar. 24, 1914	1,488	2 40
New York Oyster Co.....	Mar. 24, 1914	1,489	415 00
E. D. McCarthy.....	April 20, 1914	1,491	2,327 40
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.....	May 19, 1914	1,450	92 60
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.....	May 19, 1914	1,451	151 00
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.....	May 19, 1914	641	6 25
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.....	May 19, 1914	1,452	183 60
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.....	May 19, 1914	696	37 50
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.....	May 19, 1914	698	24 55
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.....	June 13, 1914	697	15 63
Edwin H. Lewis.....	June 16, 1914	1,492	52 40
Christian Walle.....	Aug. 12, 1914	1,449	8 40
New York Oyster Co.....	Aug. 28, 1914	1,493	1,090 00
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Sept. 11, 1914	1,457	59 40
Philip W. Russell.....	Sept. 19, 1914	1,431	33 14
Philip W. Russell.....	Sept. 19, 1914	1,440	92 04
			<hr/> \$7,464 16 <hr/>

SCHEDULE OF RENTALS

Schedule A	\$15,560 26
Schedule B	7,464 16
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$23,024 42
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TAXES, PENALTY AND INTEREST COLLECTED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1913, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

NAME	Date	Lot	Tax	Penalty	Interest
Purity Blue Oyster Co	Oct. 24, 1913	Several.	\$60 00	\$12 00	*
Antoinette S. Lamb	Oct. 24, 1913	32	19 85	3 97	(Tax 1912)
Antoinette S. Lamb	Oct. 24, 1913	32	19 85	3 97	\$3 59
Christian Hoobs	Oct. 28, 1913	619	90		16
Thomas S. Merrell	Dec. 29, 1913	529	4 03		32
Thomas S. Merrell	Dec. 29, 1913	527	1 28		10
Thomas S. Merrell	Dec. 29, 1913	525	1 03		08
Thomas S. Merrell	Dec. 29, 1913	523	22		08
Thomas S. Merrell	Dec. 29, 1913	533	1 35		10
Thomas S. Merrell	Dec. 29, 1913	535	93		08
Thomas S. Merrell	Dec. 29, 1913	844	75		08
Thomas S. Merrell	Dec. 29, 1913	693	69		08
Thomas S. Merrell	Dec. 29, 1913	222	3 70		30
Thomas S. Merrell	Dec. 29, 1913	148A	1 20		10
Lillie Merrell	Dec. 29, 1913	677	50		04
Abram Manee	Dec. 29, 1913	461	50	10	08
Abram Manee	Dec. 29, 1913	817	1 50	10	08
Abram Manee	Dec. 29, 1913	815	1 24	24	11
Abram Manee	Dec. 29, 1913	808	1 10	22	10
Abram & Wm. Manee	Dec. 29, 1913	832	28	06	03
Abram & Wm. Manee	Dec. 29, 1913	806	85	17	08
Abram & Wm. Manee	Dec. 29, 1913	816	1 65	15	07
Abram & Wm. Manee	Dec. 29, 1913	814	1 65	33	16
Abram & Wm. Manee	Dec. 29, 1913	819	1 10	22	10
Elmer Price	Jan. 26, 1914	274	45	09	
Elmer Price	Jan. 26, 1914	260	75	15	
Elmer Price	Jan. 26, 1914	264	39	06	
Elmer Price	Jan. 26, 1914	268	48	08	
Elmer Price	Jan. 26, 1914	250	38	08	
Elmer Price	Jan. 26, 1914	244	20	04	
Elmer Price	Jan. 26, 1914	272	59	10	
Elmer Price	Jan. 26, 1914	712	35	07	
Elmer Price	Jan. 26, 1914	6	25	05	75
Mary Johnson	Feb. 3, 1914	96	75		
Richard Johnson	Feb. 3, 1914	91	80		
Richard Johnson	Feb. 3, 1914	92	1 80	36	
M. H. Sickman	Feb. 3, 1914	590	70	14	†12
Andrew Anderson	Feb. 3, 1914	424	70	14	
Andrew Anderson	Feb. 3, 1914	424	1 65	33	
David Decker	Feb. 3, 1914	686	15 30	3 03	
F. W. Lewis	Feb. 4, 1914	13	1 45	29	
Charles Churchill	Feb. 4, 1914	181	1 00		
Geo. Marshall	Feb. 4, 1914	231	1 70		
Geo. Marshall	Feb. 4, 1914	267	58		
Marshall & Bedell	Feb. 4, 1914	772	45	09	
Smith Sprague	Feb. 4, 1914	394	1 00	20	
Smith Sprague	Feb. 4, 1914	390	1 25	24	
Smith Sprague	Feb. 4, 1914	570	40	08	
Smith Sprague	Feb. 4, 1914	417	55	11	
Smith Sprague	Feb. 4, 1914	416	40	08	
Smith Sprague	Feb. 4, 1914	393	75	15	
Smith Sprague	Feb. 4, 1914	438	90	18	
Smith Sprague	Feb. 4, 1914	388	43	09	
Sprague & Doughty	Feb. 4, 1914	444	85	17	
Sprague & Doughty	Feb. 4, 1914	381	80	16	
Sprague & Doughty	Feb. 4, 1914	447	60	12	
Sprague & Doughty	Feb. 4, 1914	382	3 45	68	
Sprague & Doughty	Feb. 4, 1914	387	75	15	
Sprague & Doughty	Feb. 4, 1914	442	1 30	26	
Sprague & Doughty	Feb. 4, 1914	380	20	04	
Sprague & Doughty	Feb. 4, 1914	379	45	09	
Howard Gould	Feb. 4, 1914	117	26 50		
Howard Gould	Feb. 4, 1914	118	6 40		
J. W. Cole	Feb. 4, 1914	469	25		
J. W. Cole	Feb. 4, 1914	597	1 22		
Jane Johnson	Feb. 4, 1914	132	1 25	25	
Geo. H. Johnson	Feb. 4, 1914	94	45	09	
J. E. Still	Feb. 4, 1914	69	55		

TAXES, PENALTY AND INTEREST COLLECTED — (*Continued*)

NAME	Date	Lot	Tax	Penalty	Interest
J. E. Still.....	Feb. 4, 1914	66	\$0 50	.....	.....
J. E. Still.....	Feb. 4, 1914	341	55	.....	.....
J. E. Still.....	Feb. 4, 1914	69	20	.....	.....
J. E. Still.....	Feb. 4, 1914	1008	12 50	.....	.....
W. J. Hewlett.....	Feb. 4, 1914	539	2 10	\$0 42	.....
Wm. Buchanan.....	Feb. 4, 1914	42	1 18	24	.....
Wm. Buchanan.....	Feb. 4, 1914	690	63	13	.....
Northport Oyster Co.....	Feb. 4, 1914	Several	16 25	3 25	.....
Major G. Abrams.....	Feb. 4, 1914	628	15	.....	.....
W. W. Smith.....	Feb. 4, 1914	67	3 08	62	.....
Geo. W. Robinson.....	Feb. 4, 1914	912	75	15	.....
Adaline Bedell.....	Feb. 4, 1914	185	30	.....	.....
Estate, Charles Bedell.....	Feb. 4, 1914	183	50	.....	.....
Estate, Charles Bedell.....	Feb. 4, 1914	821	45	.....	.....
Estate, Charles Bedell.....	Feb. 4, 1914	820	80	.....	.....
Estate, Charles Bedell.....	Feb. 4, 1914	770	35	.....	.....
Arthur Johnson.....	Feb. 5, 1914	558	1 00	.....	.....
Geo. S. Monroe.....	Feb. 5, 1914	474	3 50	70	.....
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Feb. 5, 1914	284	1 65	.....	.....
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Feb. 5, 1914	171	3 20	.....	.....
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Feb. 5, 1914	824	80	.....	.....
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Feb. 5, 1914	660	53	.....	.....
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Feb. 5, 1914	521	67	.....	.....
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Feb. 5, 1914	542	53	.....	.....
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Feb. 5, 1914	441	1 35	.....	.....
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Feb. 5, 1914	401	75	.....	.....
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Feb. 5, 1914	805	2 65	.....	.....
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Feb. 5, 1914	253	65	.....	.....
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Feb. 5, 1914	823	60	.....	.....
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Feb. 5, 1914	440	35	.....	.....
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Feb. 5, 1914	946	1 35	.....	.....
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Feb. 5, 1914	947	35	.....	.....
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Feb. 5, 1914	849	1 70	.....	.....
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Feb. 5, 1914	1021	7 43	.....	.....
Lars Larsen.....	Feb. 5, 1914	11	50	10	.....
Lars Larsen.....	Feb. 5, 1914	13	30	06	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	9	26 65	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	10	26 53	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	8	26 60	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	7	26 95	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	6	27 23	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	5	27 38	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	4	27 55	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	3	26 25	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	2	28 20	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	1	28 30	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	28	19 05	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	27	48 38	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	Section C	62 50	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	Several	25 00	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	Several	25 00	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	20	62 40	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	19	62 25	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	22	14 72	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	21	18 63	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	18	62 25	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	40	11 57	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	26	28 93	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	787	1 65	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	498	2 37	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	259	1 65	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	354	48	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	490	2 45	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	463	1 65	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	Several	37 50	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	Several	62 50	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	Several	62 50	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	Several	65 00	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	SS1	37 50	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	Several	20 00	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	Several	20 00	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	Several	20 00	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	Several	37 50	.....	.....

TAXES, PENALTY AND INTEREST COLLECTED — (Continued)

NAME	Date	Lot	Tax	Penalty	Interest
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	Several	\$60 00	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	Several	17 50	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	88	32 05	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	Several	22 18	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	Several	63 90	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	929	10 90	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	966	9 10	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	688	90	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	Several	15 00	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	Several	16 25	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	542	70	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	64	25	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	209	3 15	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	68	50	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	202	3 55	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	327	2 90	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	913	10 65	.....	.....
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Feb. 5, 1914	924	14 55	.....	.....
J. C. Wynant.....	Feb. 5, 1914	765	20	.....	.....
Wm. F. Schmeelk.....	Feb. 5, 1914	30	60	80 12	.....
Peter Miller.....	Feb. 5, 1914	1	95	.....	.....
Peter Miller.....	Feb. 5, 1914	16	1 20	.....	.....
Ludwig Klee.....	Feb. 5, 1914	208	10	02	.....
Ludwig Klee.....	Feb. 5, 1914	70	40	08	.....
Ludwig Klee.....	Feb. 5, 1914	554	2 15	42	.....
Ludwig Klee.....	Feb. 5, 1914	63	1 55	30	.....
L. & R. L. Klee.....	Feb. 5, 1914	307	2 55	51	.....
John F. Quigley.....	Feb. 5, 1914	8	90	18	.....
Geo. W. Sanbeg.....	Feb. 5, 1914	948	3 20	.....	.....
Geo. W. Sanbeg.....	Feb. 5, 1914	522	1 05	.....	.....
J. J. Manee.....	Feb. 5, 1914	658	10	.....	.....
J. J. Manee.....	Feb. 5, 1914	64	1 00	.....	.....
Wilbur Manee.....	Feb. 5, 1914	156	53	.....	.....
Wilbur Manee.....	Feb. 5, 1914	76	54	.....	.....
Wilbur Manee.....	Feb. 5, 1914	452	58	.....	.....
Charles Olson.....	Feb. 5, 1914	9	55	.....	.....
M. & P. M. Van Name.....	Feb. 6, 1914	12	1 65	32	.....
M. & P. M. Van Name.....	Feb. 6, 1914	123	10	02	.....
John T. Bird.....	Feb. 6, 1914	91	6 15	.....	.....
Emma W. Abrams.....	Feb. 6, 1914	268	50	10	.....
Emma W. Abrams.....	Feb. 6, 1914	267	55	11	.....
Clarence Lissenden.....	Feb. 6, 1914	172	1 25	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	376	1 35	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	245	90	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	157	2 07	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	243	1 75	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	247	1 63	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	233	2 75	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	436	1 07	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	511	3 37	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	513	58	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	438	2 00	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	235	1 60	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	237	3 60	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	239	5 12	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	251	65	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	558	1 38	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	628	28	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	462	50	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	133	48	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	372	50	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	657	45	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	559	1 00	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	603	63	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	931	3 12	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	943	55	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	935	2 30	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	971	13 50	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	965	4 50	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	917	2 85	.....	.....
Polworth & Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	915	11 45	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	943	12 55	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	622	4 23	.....	.....

TAXES, PENALTY AND INTEREST COLLECTED — (Continued)

NAME	Date	Lot	Tax	Penalty	Interest
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	565	50 63	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	549	65	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	478	70	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	932	2 80	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	941	1 20	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	540	3 35	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	942	3 45	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	959	2 50	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	957	75	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	958	23 90	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	604	35	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	967	16 75	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	968	1 85	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	962	25	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	930	12 45	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	1	73 72	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	970	2 10	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	969	40	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	3	16 90	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	4	1 65	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	2	41 75	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	987	25 00	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	1003	15 85	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	916	11 05	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	918	3 20	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	1006	25 45	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	926	9 85	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	1009	11 25	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	5	71 00	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	1022	8 48	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	983	2 15	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	975	8 00	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	976	2 50	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	12	93	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	13	11 65	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	1	15 83	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	11	3 05	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	8	1 03	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	10	53	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	7	60	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	467	1 03	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	836	1 07	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	1024	1 08	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	201	2 65	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	1027	20 30	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	1025	31 15	.....	.....
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	9	67	.....	.....
J. W. Elsworth.....	Feb. 6, 1914	130	1 80	.....	.....
Thomas Silk.....	Feb. 6, 1914	613	23	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	623	97	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	621	1 05	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	299	95	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	617	2 92	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	546	1 45	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	632	6 17	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	619	2 95	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	497	85	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	495	3 23	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	496	1 52	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	443	1 10	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	441	2 50	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	148	16 97	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	197	2 50	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	701	1 67	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	655	1 23	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	742	38	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	855	4 42	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	648	1 40	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	650	2 98	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	124	45	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	Feb. 6, 1914	432	85	.....	.....

TAXES, PENALTY AND INTEREST COLLECTED — (Continued)

NAME	Date	Lot	Tax	Penalty	Interest
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1913	360	\$1 63	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	362	28	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	786	45	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	305	30	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1913	680	33	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	501	2 15	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	758	78	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	809	35	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	810	35	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	202	1 15	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	367	1 08	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	505	1 52	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	172	2 50	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	487	5 30	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	692	4 25	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	87	68	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	785	9 45	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	556	50	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	234	50	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	602	43	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	631	38	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	208	40	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	625	65	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	633	50	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	269	85	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	629	35	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	273	70	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	618	43	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	346	2 93	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	559	1 35	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	534	78	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	182	60	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	532	54	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	184	70	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	634	63	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	636	1 70	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	638	1 32	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	165	7 05	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	194	1 50	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	630	43	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	365	1 93	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	373	1 15	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	363	2 00	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	371	1 28	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	369	3 65	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	254	2 78	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	637	43	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	842	2 05	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	831	80	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	166	1 45	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 5, 1914	249	25	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	301	1 90	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	307	1 40	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	788	1 45	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	195	1 25	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	313	3 52	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	293	70	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	26	25	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	142-A	5 52	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1913	132	3 15	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1913	303	55	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	393	85	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	782	45	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	517	1 30	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	811	1 20	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	439	11 00	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	534	1 52	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	215	3 19	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	775	60	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	81	32	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	80	60	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	86	1 08	.....	.....
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	79	33	.....	.....

TAXES, PENALTY AND INTEREST COLLECTED — (Continued)

NAME	Date	Lot	Tax	Penalty	Interest
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	455	\$0 23		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	285	45		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	84	1 95		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	85	35		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	295	1 40		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	673	45		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	169	40		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	111	1 95		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	82	1 33		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	297	1 02		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	639	1 45		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	667	85		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	672	28		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	755	40		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	643	1 70		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	600	95		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	729	40		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	83	70		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	787	2 50		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	647	1 18		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	730	60		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	641	1 05		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	575	2 40		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	364	25		
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	Feb. 6, 1914	785	40		
Erastus W. Seaman	Feb. 6, 1914	178	1 08		
J. H. Schmeelk, No. 1	Feb. 6, 1914	45	90	18	
J. H. Schmeelk, No. 1	Feb. 6, 1914	49	1 00	20	
J. H. Schmeelk, No. 3	Feb. 6, 1914	14	1 00		
J. H. Schmeelk, No. 3	Feb. 6, 1914	13	1 75		
J. H. Schmeelk, No. 3	Feb. 6, 1913	18	1 05		
David Jones	Feb. 6, 1914	17	1 95		
Henry De Hart	Feb. 7, 1914	1	1 95	39	
Henry De Hart	Feb. 7, 1914	429	9 70	1 94	
Henry De Hart	Feb. 7, 1914	427	4 00	80	
Henry De Hart	Feb. 7, 1914	419	4 03	81	
Henry De Hart	Feb. 7, 1914	421	1 78	35	
Henry De Hart	Feb. 7, 1914	866	3 15	63	
De Hart & Housman	Feb. 7, 1914	335	7 33	07	
S. Y. Bayles	Feb. 7, 1914	105	7 25		
S. Y. Bayles	Feb. 7, 1914	1026	17 93		
Bayles & Burnstead	Feb. 7, 1914	Several	45 05		
Bayles & Thorne	Feb. 7, 1914	95	15 70		
Bayles & Thorne	Feb. 7, 1914	121	10 95		
Bayles & Thorne	Feb. 7, 1913	321	7 15		
Bayles & Still	Feb. 7, 1914	1000	12 50		
Matinecock Oyster Co.	Feb. 7, 1914	114	6 05		
Matinecock Oyster Co.	Feb. 7, 1914	81	9 60		
Matinecock Oyster Co.	Feb. 7, 1914	73	50 00		
Geo. W. Chauncey	Feb. 7, 1914	Several	25 00		
F. F. Downs	Feb. 7, 1914	Several	15 00		
F. F. Downs	Feb. 7, 1914	Several	11 75		
W. Henry Dickens	Feb. 9, 1914	61	1 95		
W. H. Dickens	Feb. 9, 1914	213	1 25		
Jarvis Hicks	Feb. 9, 1914	629	10		
Jarvis Hicks	Feb. 9, 1914	630	39		
Fred Wagner	Feb. 9, 1914	431	30	17	
Gustave A. Albright	Feb. 9, 1914	395	30		
Gustave A. Albright	Feb. 9, 1913	399	35		
Valentine Smith	Feb. 9, 1914	365	30		
Valentine Smith	Feb. 9, 1914	362	90		
Geo. S. Smith	Feb. 9, 1913	397	20		
Wm. Morrison	Feb. 9, 1914	551	30	06	
Wm. Morrison	Feb. 9, 1914	159	1 40	28	
Wm. Morrison	Feb. 9, 1914	345-A	85	16	
Bedell & Lang	Feb. 9, 1914	114	2 63		
Lyman W. Bedell	Feb. 9, 1914	115	2 10		
Lyman W. Bedell	Feb. 9, 1914	203	2 88		
Lyman W. Bedell	Feb. 9, 1914	221	1 20		
Lyman W. Bedell	Feb. 9, 1914	206	1 20		
Lyman W. Bedell	Feb. 9, 1914	223	90		
Lyman W. Bedell	Feb. 9, 1914	219	75		
Lyman W. Bedell	Feb. 9, 1914	213	40		

TAXES, PENALTY AND INTEREST COLLECTED — (*Continued*)

NAME	Date	Lot	Tax	Penalty	Interest
Lyman W. Bedell.....	Feb. 9, 1914	225	\$0 40	.....	.....
Benjamin Merritt.....	Feb. 10, 1914	301	20	01	.....
Benjamin Merritt.....	Feb. 10, 1914	302	25	05	.....
Benjamin Merritt.....	Feb. 10, 1914	303	35	07	.....
Benjamin Merritt.....	Feb. 10, 1914	325-A	33	06	.....
Ferdinand Moeller.....	Feb. 10, 1914	87	50	10	.....
Ferdinand Moeller.....	Feb. 10, 1914	86	45	09	.....
Ferdinand Moeller.....	Feb. 10, 1914	72	60	12	.....
Ferdinand Moeller.....	Feb. 10, 1914	530	85	17	.....
Ferdinand Moeller.....	Feb. 10, 1914	297	50	10	.....
Ferdinand Moeller.....	Feb. 10, 1914	296	60	12	.....
Ferdinand Moeller.....	Feb. 10, 1914	6	65	13	.....
Henry Stubbs.....	Feb. 10, 1914	94	2 00	.....	.....
Henry Stubbs.....	Feb. 10, 1914	93-A	6 25	.....	.....
Stubbs & Allen.....	Feb. 10, 1914	93F	4 20	.....	.....
Harry C. Johnson.....	Feb. 10, 1914	620	40	08	.....
Harry C. Johnson.....	Feb. 10, 1914	439	75	15	.....
Harry C. Johnson.....	Feb. 10, 1914	361	50	10	.....
Harry C. Johnson.....	Feb. 10, 1914	431	50	10	.....
Geo. W. Doughty.....	Feb. 10, 1914	386	45	09	.....
Geo. W. Doughty.....	Feb. 10, 1914	415	1 10	22	.....
Geo. W. Doughty.....	Feb. 10, 1913	443	1 20	24	.....
Geo. W. Doughty.....	Feb. 10, 1914	383	1 25	24	.....
Geo. W. Doughty.....	Feb. 10, 1914	377	50	10	.....
H. L. C. Wenk.....	Feb. 10, 1914	567	2 40	.....	.....
H. L. C. Wenk.....	Feb. 10, 1914	568	2 50	.....	.....
H. L. C. Wenk.....	Feb. 10, 1914	569	80	.....	.....
H. Fletcher Fordham.....	Feb. 10, 1914	74	17 25	.....	.....
H. Fletcher Fordham.....	Feb. 10, 1914	73	17 25	.....	.....
J. W. C. Englebrecht.....	Feb. 10, 1914	599	1 15	.....	.....
J. W. C. Englebrecht.....	Feb. 10, 1914	589	93	.....	.....
J. W. C. Englebrecht.....	Feb. 10, 1914	591	60	.....	.....
J. W. C. Englebrecht.....	Feb. 10, 1914	595	38	.....	.....
Henderson Journeay.....	Feb. 10, 1914	597	67	.....	.....
Steinmeir & Fisher.....	Feb. 10, 1914	348	2 40	.....	.....
Steinmeir & Fisher.....	Feb. 10, 1914	342	1 25	.....	.....
Richard Biggs, Sr.....	Feb. 10, 1914	627	80	16	.....
Jacob Frederick.....	Feb. 10, 1914	566	5 55	.....	.....
David Joline.....	Feb. 10, 1914	9	33	.....	.....
David Joline.....	Feb. 10, 1914	330	90	.....	.....
David Joline.....	Feb. 10, 1914	292	1 23	.....	.....
David Joline.....	Feb. 10, 1914	59	1 03	.....	.....
A. S. Joline.....	Feb. 10, 1914	675	1 30	.....	.....
A. S. Joline.....	Feb. 10, 1914	745	2 50	.....	.....
A. S. Joline.....	Feb. 10, 1914	58	2 85	.....	.....
A. S. Joline.....	Feb. 10, 1914	340	40	.....	.....
A. S. Joline.....	Feb. 10, 1914	342	1 58	.....	.....
A. S. Joline.....	Feb. 10, 1914	435	1 33	.....	.....
B. Joline Heirs.....	Feb. 10, 1914	290	1 03	.....	.....
Frank Joline.....	Feb. 10, 1914	300	75	.....	.....
S. C., D. A. & M. L. Joline.....	Feb. 10, 1914	857	1 45	.....	.....
Joline Bros.....	Feb. 10, 1914	60	40	.....	.....
Joline Bros.....	Feb. 10, 1914	343	1 02	.....	.....
E. P. Mance.....	Feb. 10, 1914	63	1 38	.....	.....
Charles Zorn.....	Feb. 10, 1914	308	50	.....	.....
G. J. Jennings.....	Feb. 10, 1914	128-A	60	.....	.....
Lillie Merrell.....	Feb. 10, 1914	677	50	.....	.....
Thomas S. Merrell.....	Feb. 10, 1914	527	1 28	.....	.....
Thomas S. Merrell.....	Feb. 10, 1914	525	1 03	.....	.....
Thomas S. Merrell.....	Feb. 10, 1914	523	23	.....	.....
Thomas S. Merrell.....	Feb. 10, 1914	533	1 35	.....	.....
Thomas S. Merrell.....	Feb. 10, 1914	535	93	.....	.....
Thomas S. Merrell.....	Feb. 10, 1914	844	75	.....	.....
Thomas S. Merrell.....	Feb. 10, 1914	693	60	.....	.....
Thomas S. Merrell.....	Feb. 10, 1914	222	3 70	.....	.....
Thomas S. Merrell.....	Feb. 10, 1914	148	1 20	.....	.....
Thomas S. Merrell.....	Feb. 10, 1914	529	4 03	.....	.....
John Fredrick.....	Feb. 10, 1914	458	1 90	.....	.....
Hiram Cadmus.....	Feb. 10, 1914	462	1 35	.....	.....
J. E. Watts.....	Feb. 10, 1914	460	1 30	.....	.....
Elizabeth Watts.....	Feb. 10, 1914	456	1 70	.....	.....
Albert Geffen.....	Feb. 10, 1914	557	20	04	.....
Albert Geffen.....	Feb. 10, 1914	2	25	05	.....

TAXES, PENALTY AND INTEREST COLLECTED — (Continued)

NAME	Date	Lot	Tax	Penalty	Interest
Josephine Geffken.....	Feb. 10, 1914	4	\$0 35	\$0 07	
Josephine Geffken.....	Feb. 10, 1914	5	38	09	
Edward Dooley.....	Feb. 10, 1914	459	1 65		
F. C. Decker.....	Feb. 10, 1914	127	63	13	
F. C. Decker.....	Feb. 10, 1914	128	70	14	
F. C. Decker.....	Feb. 10, 1914	567	1 00	20	
J. E. Noe.....	Feb. 10, 1914	33	23		
Elmer T. Butler.....	Feb. 10, 1914	713	50		
Elmer T. Butler.....	Feb. 10, 1914	78	6 80		
Elmer T. Butler.....	Feb. 10, 1914	31	15		
Elmer T. Butler.....	Feb. 10, 1914	392	5 13		
Elmer T. Butler.....	Feb. 10, 1914	553	57		
Elmer T. Butler.....	Feb. 10, 1914	388	60		
Elmer T. Butler.....	Feb. 10, 1914	283	55		
Elmer T. Butler.....	Feb. 10, 1914	871	65		
Elmer T. Butler.....	Feb. 10, 1914	839	1 05		
D. O. Noe & Son.....	Feb. 10, 1914	27	35		
D. O. Noe & Son.....	Feb. 10, 1914	32	17		
D. O. Noe & Son.....	Feb. 10, 1914	43	75		
D. O. Noe & Son.....	Feb. 10, 1914	151	17		
D. O. Noe & Son.....	Feb. 10, 1914	150	18		
D. O. Noe & Son.....	Feb. 10, 1914	23	20		
D. O. Noe & Son.....	Feb. 10, 1914	503	2 03		
D. O. Noe & Son.....	Feb. 10, 1914	805	2 40		
D. O. Noe & Son.....	Feb. 10, 1914	5	1 42		
Henry Warren.....	Feb. 11, 1914	544	2 35		
Josiah Thompson.....	Feb. 11, 1914	91-A. & C.	4 55		
Josiah Thompson.....	Feb. 11, 1914	122	1 10		
Josiah Thompson.....	Feb. 11, 1914	123	35		
Josiah Thompson.....	Feb. 11, 1914	323	1 30		
August G. Miller.....	Feb. 11, 1914	327	53	11	
Abram Latourette.....	Feb. 11, 1914	433	3 25		
Nelson Jacklin.....	Feb. 11, 1914	774	35		
Nelson Jacklin.....	Feb. 11, 1914	790	25		
Nelson Jacklin.....	Feb. 11, 1914	556	50		
Nelson Jacklin.....	Feb. 11, 1914	546	98		
Nelson Jacklin.....	Feb. 11, 1914	828	50		
Nelson Jacklin.....	Feb. 11, 1914	192	25		
W. D. Bush.....	Feb. 11, 1914	11	6		
W. D. Bush.....	Feb. 11, 1914	457	92		
B. F. & H. E. Bush.....	Feb. 11, 1914	481	11 75		
B. F. & H. E. Bush.....	Feb. 11, 1914	456	40		
B. F. & H. E. Bush.....	Feb. 11, 1914	468	1 33		
B. F. & H. E. Bush.....	Feb. 11, 1914	467	1 04		
B. F. & H. E. Bush.....	Feb. 11, 1914	861	6 30		
W. B. Dooley.....	Feb. 11, 1914	457	50		
W. B. Dooley.....	Feb. 11, 1914	462	1 00		
Wm. P. Burbank.....	Feb. 11, 1914	501	98	19	
Elbert H. Mackey.....	Feb. 11, 1914	93	6 75		
Elbert H. Mackey.....	Feb. 11, 1914	90	8 50		
John H. Price.....	Feb. 11, 1914	196	27		
John H. Price.....	Feb. 11, 1914	198	50		
Elizabeth Denice.....	Feb. 13, 1914	258	1 35	27	
Elizabeth Denice.....	Feb. 13, 1914	259	90	18	
C. V. Decker.....	Feb. 13, 1914	50	30	06	
C. V. Decker.....	Feb. 13, 1914	444	1 58	32	
C. V. Decker.....	Feb. 13, 1914	851	1 95	39	
C. V. Decker.....	Feb. 13, 1914	853	1 80	36	
C. V. Decker.....	Feb. 13, 1914	870	90	18	
C. V. Decker.....	Feb. 13, 1914	876	9 60	1 92	
Geo. Rhinehart.....	Feb. 13, 1914	432	2 30		
J. G. H. Bedell.....	Feb. 13, 1914	455	1 35	27	
Amberman & Bedell.....	Feb. 13, 1914	505	1 55	31	
Geo. Newbury.....	Feb. 13, 1914	635	30	06	
John D. Bush.....	Feb. 13, 1914	95	30		
Wm. Oelrichs.....	Feb. 13, 1914	67	95		
Wm. Oelrichs.....	Feb. 13, 1914	65	50		
Wm. Oelrichs.....	Feb. 13, 1914	302	2 55		
Annie Oelrichs.....	Feb. 13, 1914	66	1 30		
Henry Schlattenberg.....	Feb. 13, 1914	238	1 00	20	
H. W. Rohde.....	Feb. 13, 1914	75	1 00	20	
H. W. Rohde.....	Feb. 13, 1914	74	80	16	
H. W. Rohde.....	Feb. 13, 1914	230	1 45	29	

TAXES, PENALTY AND INTEREST COLLECTED — (Continued)

NAME	Date	Lot	Tax	Penalty	Interest
Geo. A. Schmeelk.....	Feb. 16, 1914	210	\$2 70	\$0 54	.....
Geo. A. Schmeelk.....	Feb. 16, 1914	281	55	11	.....
Geo. A. Schmeelk.....	Feb. 16, 1914	103	55	11	.....
Herman M. Schmeelk.....	Feb. 16, 1914	411	7 45	.....	.....
Herman M. Schmeelk.....	Feb. 16, 1914	412	3 45	.....	.....
Herman M. Schmeelk.....	Feb. 16, 1914	468	1 35	.....	.....
Herman M. Schmeelk.....	Feb. 16, 1914	509	20 20	.....	.....
Herman M. Schmeelk.....	Feb. 16, 1914	541	6 70	.....	.....
Timothy T. Mott.....	Feb. 16, 1914	7	30	06	.....
H. E. Mackey.....	Feb. 16, 1914	93-L	3 53	.....	.....
Wm. M. Schmeelk.....	Feb. 16, 1914	15	80	16	.....
Wm. M. Schmeelk.....	Feb. 16, 1914	316	2 20	44	.....
Geo. Dickens.....	Feb. 16, 1914	43	80	.....	.....
Cornell & Palmer.....	Feb. 16, 1914	369	3 00	.....	.....
Chas. E. Palmer & Son.....	Feb. 16, 1914	Several	62 50	.....	.....
Chas. E. Palmer & Son.....	Feb. 16, 1914	Several	14 50	.....	.....
Chas. E. Palmer & Son.....	Feb. 16, 1914	671	1 23	.....	.....
C. E., C. F. & H. Palmer.....	Feb. 16, 1914	859	16 20	.....	.....
Elmer I. Palmer.....	Feb. 16, 1914	973	8 00	.....	.....
Elmer I. Palmer.....	Feb. 16, 1914	953	1 15	.....	.....
Elmer I. Palmer.....	Feb. 16, 1914	897	8 22	.....	.....
Elmer I. Palmer.....	Feb. 16, 1914	896	3 75	.....	.....
Elmer I. Palmer.....	Feb. 16, 1914	Section D	15 63	.....	.....
Androvette & Thompson.....	Feb. 16, 1914	392	2 75	.....	.....
Androvette & Thompson.....	Feb. 16, 1914	148	99	.....	.....
Androvette & Thompson.....	Feb. 16, 1914	339	2 07	.....	.....
Androvette & Thompson.....	Feb. 16, 1914	337	1 00	.....	.....
Androvette & Thompson.....	Feb. 16, 1914	568	53	.....	.....
Androvette & Thompson.....	Feb. 16, 1914	236	7 98	.....	.....
Androvette & Thompson.....	Feb. 16, 1914	789	2 55	.....	.....
Androvette & Thompson.....	Feb. 16, 1914	807	63	.....	.....
Androvette & Thompson.....	Feb. 16, 1914	570	65	.....	.....
Androvette & Thompson.....	Feb. 16, 1914	980	5 80	.....	.....
Androvette & Thompson.....	Feb. 16, 1914	979	5 00	.....	.....
Androvette & Thompson.....	Feb. 16, 1914	900	2 25	.....	.....
E. Otis Hovey.....	Feb. 16, 1914	600	10 70	.....	.....
E. Otis Hovey.....	Feb. 16, 1914	587	2 75	.....	.....
E. Otis Hovey.....	Feb. 16, 1914	617	1 40	.....	.....
E. Otis Hovey.....	Feb. 16, 1914	198	10 40	.....	.....
E. Otis Hovey.....	Feb. 16, 1914	327	75	.....	.....
E. Otis Hovey.....	Feb. 16, 1914	301	3 70	.....	.....
E. Otis Hovey.....	Feb. 16, 1914	618	4 25	.....	.....
Wm. C. Baldwin.....	Feb. 16, 1914	199	1 35	27	.....
A. W. Sharrett.....	Feb. 16, 1914	488	1 12	.....	.....
A. W. Sharrett.....	Feb. 16, 1914	506	2 24	.....	.....
A. W. Sharrett.....	Feb. 16, 1914	687	90	.....	.....
A. W. Sharrett.....	Feb. 16, 1914	656	3 30	.....	.....
Geo. A. Carman.....	Feb. 16, 1914	118	85	17	.....
Geo. A. Carman.....	Feb. 16, 1914	218	1 05	21	.....
W. H. Dickens.....	Feb. 16, 1914	250	70	11	.....
J. E. La Forge.....	Feb. 16, 1914	358	75	15	.....
J. E. La Forge.....	Feb. 16, 1914	366	53	11	.....
Jacob Bumstead.....	Feb. 16, 1914	66	4 50	30	.....
John M. Sleight.....	Feb. 17, 1914	129	28	.....	.....
John M. Sleight.....	Feb. 17, 1914	125	2 97	.....	.....
L. G. Griffling.....	Feb. 17, 1914	13	20 90	.....	.....
D. B. Colon.....	Feb. 17, 1914	418½	43	.....	.....
D. B. Colon.....	Feb. 17, 1914	950	1 20	.....	.....
W. R. Schenck.....	Feb. 17, 1914	501	6 45	.....	.....
Peter Wm. Von Ahnen.....	Feb. 17, 1914	509	60	.....	.....
Peter Wm. Von Ahnen.....	Feb. 17, 1914	204	25	.....	.....
Peter Wm. Von Ahnen.....	Feb. 17, 1914	32	2 65	.....	.....
Peter Wm. Von Ahnen.....	Feb. 17, 1914	205	2 05	.....	.....
Peter Wm. Von Ahnen.....	Feb. 17, 1914	41	1 60	.....	.....
Peter Wm. Von Ahnen.....	Feb. 17, 1914	304	2 85	.....	.....
The Modern Oyster Co.....	Feb. 18, 1914	Several	21 50	4 30	.....
A. L. Fields.....	Feb. 18, 1914	70	2 95	58	.....
A. L. Fields.....	Feb. 18, 1914	30	1 10	22	.....
Henry Cornell.....	Feb. 18, 1914	409	1 10	22	.....
Warren Cornell.....	Feb. 18, 1914	453	2 15	.....	.....
Warren Cornell.....	Feb. 18, 1914	449	50	.....	.....
Warren Cornell.....	Feb. 18, 1914	372	1 25	.....	.....
John C. Allen.....	Feb. 18, 1914	123	1 45	.....	.....

TAXES, PENALTY AND INTEREST COLLECTED — (Continued)

NAME	Date	Lot	Tax	Penalty	Interest
John C. Allen	Feb. 18, 1914	90	\$1 45	.....	.....
James H. McCrodden	Feb. 19, 1914	22	1 00	.....	.....
Clara McCrodden	Feb. 19, 1914	23	65	.....	.....
Abram Manee	Feb. 19, 1914	806	85	\$0 16	.....
Abram Manee	Feb. 19, 1914	814	1 65	32	.....
Abram Manee	Feb. 19, 1914	816	75	14	.....
Abram Manee	Feb. 19, 1914	819	1 10	22	.....
Abram Manee	Feb. 19, 1914	832	28	05	.....
Abram & Wm. Manee	Feb. 19, 1914	461	50	10	.....
Abram & Wm. Manee	Feb. 19, 1914	808	1 10	22	.....
Abram & Wm. Manee	Feb. 19, 1914	815	1 20	24	.....
Abram & Wm. Manee	Feb. 19, 1914	817	50	10	.....
Jesse V. Golden	Feb. 19, 1914	17	55	11	.....
Daniel Rowland	Feb. 19, 1914	143	1 00	.....	.....
Daniel Rowland	Feb. 19, 1914	346	85	.....	.....
Daniel Rowland	Feb. 19, 1914	345	1 40	.....	.....
Daniel Rowland	Feb. 19, 1914	503	90	.....	.....
Charles B. Sprague	Feb. 20, 1914	749	48	69	.....
Charles B. Sprague	Feb. 20, 1914	753	35	07	.....
Geo. E. Sprague	Feb. 20, 1914	751	25	05	.....
Daniel Burbank	Feb. 20, 1914	288	3 85	77	.....
Daniel Burbank	Feb. 20, 1914	380	3 00	60	.....
Daniel Burbank	Feb. 20, 1914	386	1 33	27	.....
Daniel Burbank	Feb. 20, 1914	696	4 97	99	.....
Daniel Burbank	Feb. 20, 1914	862	6 15	1 23	.....
Daniel Burbank	Feb. 20, 1914	382	4 20	84	.....
Daniel Burbank	Feb. 20, 1914	890	4 95	99	.....
Victor White	Feb. 20, 1914	162	1 10	22	.....
Wm. P. Housman	Feb. 20, 1914	42	30	.....	.....
Wm. P. Housman	Feb. 20, 1914	24	45	.....	.....
Annie Von Ahnen	Feb. 20, 1914	40	1 20	24	.....
E. E. Abrams	Feb. 20, 1914	29	65	13	.....
E. E. Abrams	Feb. 20, 1914	28	65	13	.....
Herbert Androverette	Feb. 20, 1914	178	60	12	.....
J. H. & J. H. (Jr.) Vreeland	Feb. 21, 1914	522	1 25	.....	.....
J. H. & J. H. (Jr.) Vreeland	Feb. 21, 1914	607	2 50	.....	.....
J. H. & J. H. (Jr.) Vreeland	Feb. 21, 1914	185	3 00	.....	.....
J. H. & J. H. (Jr.) Vreeland	Feb. 21, 1914	633	1 45	.....	.....
Haviland & Odell	Feb. 21, 1914	384	1 88	.....	.....
Haviland & Odell	Feb. 21, 1914	3-6-7	1 88	.....	.....
Haviland & Odell	Feb. 21, 1914	8	63	.....	.....
Haviland & Odell	Feb. 21, 1914	15	63	.....	.....
Haviland & Odell	Feb. 21, 1914	368	1 15	.....	.....
Haviland & Odell	Feb. 21, 1914	465	90	.....	.....
Edward Weber	Feb. 24, 1914	183	80	16	.....
Edward Weber	Feb. 24, 1914	44	50	10	.....
Edward Weber	Feb. 24, 1914	10	1 10	22	.....
Edward Weber	Feb. 24, 1914	47	1 45	28	.....
Christian Hoobs	Feb. 24, 1914	619	90	.....	.....
Frank Rogers	Feb. 24, 1914	36	27 60	.....	.....
Frank Rogers	Feb. 24, 1914	37	24 50	.....	.....
Frank Rogers	Feb. 24, 1914	35	34 75	.....	.....
Frank Rogers	Feb. 24, 1914	103	7 45	.....	.....
F. K. Conant	Feb. 24, 1914	Several	1 88	38	.....
F. K. Conant	Feb. 24, 1914	Several	1 25	25	.....
Henry S. Marshall	Feb. 24, 1914	653	1 97	.....	.....
Henry S. Marshall	Feb. 24, 1914	761	75	.....	.....
Henry S. Marshall	Feb. 24, 1914	764	75	.....	.....
Henry S. Marshall	Feb. 24, 1914	1,016	55	.....	.....
Julia Sofield	Feb. 24, 1914	140	6 75	.....	.....
Julia Sofield	Feb. 24, 1914	170	1 10	.....	.....
C. S. Sofield	Feb. 24, 1914	34	17	.....	.....
C. S. Sofield	Feb. 24, 1914	28	15	.....	.....
C. S. Sofield	Feb. 24, 1914	522	6 40	.....	.....
C. S. Sofield	Feb. 24, 1914	536	35	.....	.....
C. S. Sofield	Feb. 24, 1914	556	3 80	.....	.....
C. S. Sofield	Feb. 24, 1914	526	5 00	.....	.....
C. S. Sofield	Feb. 24, 1914	523	35	.....	.....
C. S. Sofield	Feb. 24, 1914	110	1 30	.....	.....
C. S. Sofield	Feb. 24, 1914	171	60	.....	.....
C. S. Sofield	Feb. 24, 1914	469	3 00	.....	.....
Ella Sofield	Feb. 24, 1914	190	5 65	.....	.....
Sofield & Fazer	Feb. 24, 1914	154	40	.....	.....

TAXES, PENALTY AND INTEREST COLLECTED — (*Continued*)

NAME	Date	Lot	Tax	Penalty	Interest
Sofield & Frazer.....	Feb. 24, 1914	156	\$0 20	.....	.....
Sofield & Frazer.....	Feb. 24, 1914	169	80	.....	.....
Sofield & Frazer.....	Feb. 24, 1914	168	80	.....	.....
Sofield & Frazer.....	Feb. 24, 1914	995	26 10	.....	.....
Alex. C. Frazer.....	Feb. 24, 1914	21	18	.....	.....
Alex. C. Frazer.....	Feb. 24, 1914	939	13	.....	.....
Alex. C. Frazer.....	Feb. 24, 1914	1,012	46 28	.....	.....
Frazer & Houghwout.....	Feb. 24, 1914	176	3 70	.....	.....
Frazer & Houghwout.....	Feb. 24, 1914	218	1 75	.....	.....
Frazer & Houghwout.....	Feb. 24, 1914	783	10 00	.....	.....
Frazer & Houghwout.....	Feb. 24, 1914	504	2 38	.....	.....
Frazer & Houghwout.....	Feb. 24, 1914	1,007	2 50	.....	.....
Frazer & Houghwout.....	Feb. 24, 1914	1,010	7 50	.....	.....
Alex. Frazer Co.....	Feb. 24, 1914	994	20 65	.....	.....
Alex. Frazer Co.....	Feb. 24, 1914	1,005	7 50	.....	.....
Alex. Frazer Co.....	Feb. 24, 1914	1,011	38 03	.....	.....
G. P. Wright & Son.....	Feb. 24, 1914	491	38	.....	.....
W. H. Houghwout.....	Feb. 24, 1914	486	1 55	.....	.....
W. H. Houghwout.....	Feb. 24, 1914	512	1 63	.....	.....
W. H. Houghwout.....	Feb. 24, 1914	694	10 55	.....	.....
W. H. Houghwout.....	Feb. 24, 1914	899	1 05	.....	.....
W. H. Houghwout.....	Feb. 24, 1914	978	1 25	.....	.....
Wm. C. Porth.....	Feb. 24, 1914	329	3 63	.....	.....
Wm. C. Porth.....	Feb. 24, 1914	323	3 45	.....	.....
Wm. C. Porth.....	Feb. 24, 1914	325	2 00	.....	.....
Wm. C. Porth.....	Feb. 24, 1914	319	1 25	.....	.....
Wm. C. Porth.....	Feb. 24, 1914	333	1 37	.....	.....
Wm. C. Porth.....	Feb. 24, 1914	843	1 15	.....	.....
Wm. C. Porth.....	Feb. 24, 1914	321	80	.....	.....
Wm. C. Porth.....	Feb. 24, 1914	331	1 30	.....	.....
Wm. C. Porth.....	Feb. 24, 1914	327	1 25	.....	.....
Wm. C. Porth.....	Feb. 24, 1914	412	6 63	.....	.....
Wm. C. Porth.....	Feb. 24, 1914	779	6 60	.....	.....
Wm. C. Porth.....	Feb. 24, 1914	408	1 25	.....	.....
Wm. C. Porth.....	Feb. 24, 1914	781	10 70	.....	.....
John I. Merrell.....	Feb. 24, 1914	460	60	.....	.....
John I. Merrell.....	Feb. 24, 1914	474	1 13	.....	.....
John I. Merrell.....	Feb. 24, 1914	475	1 88	.....	.....
John I. Merrell.....	Feb. 24, 1914	476	1 28	.....	.....
John I. Merrell.....	Feb. 24, 1914	352	1 08	.....	.....
John I. Merrell.....	Feb. 24, 1914	232	3 00	.....	.....
John I. Merrell.....	Feb. 24, 1914	477	3 13	.....	.....
John I. Merrell.....	Feb. 24, 1914	478	3 30	.....	.....
John I. Merrell.....	Feb. 24, 1914	446	1 13	.....	.....
John I. Merrell.....	Feb. 24, 1914	833	1 30	.....	.....
John I. Merrell.....	Feb. 24, 1914	524	2 15	.....	.....
John I. Merrell.....	Feb. 24, 1914	258	3 45	.....	.....
John I. Merrell.....	Feb. 24, 1914	504	2 37	.....	.....
John I. Merrell.....	Feb. 24, 1914	1,004	5 35	.....	.....
John I. Merrell.....	Feb. 24, 1914	1,014	3 63	.....	.....
John I. Merrell.....	Feb. 24, 1914	6	1 13	.....	.....
John I. Merrell.....	Feb. 24, 1914	919	3 60	.....	.....
Pausch Bros. Co.....	Feb. 25, 1914	12	53 30	.....	.....
Pausch Bros. Co.....	Feb. 25, 1914	13	17 10	.....	.....
Pausch Bros. Co.....	Feb. 25, 1914	Several	16 75	.....	.....
Pausch Bros. Co.....	Feb. 25, 1914	Several	37 50	.....	.....
Pausch Bros. Co.....	Feb. 25, 1914	Several	15 63	.....	.....
Pausch Bros. Co.....	Feb. 25, 1914	Several	24 55	.....	.....
Pausch Bros. Co.....	Feb. 25, 1914	108	29 15	.....	.....
Pausch Bros. Co.....	Feb. 25, 1914	107	6 25	.....	.....
Pausch Bros. Co.....	Feb. 25, 1914	127	4 40	.....	.....
Pausch Bros. Co.....	Feb. 25, 1914	315	8 90	.....	.....
Pausch Bros. Co.....	Feb. 25, 1914	977	36 00	.....	.....
Pausch Bros. Co.....	Feb. 25, 1914	1,019	11 58	.....	.....
Pausch Bros. Co.....	Feb. 25, 1914	1,018	18 87	.....	.....
Pausch Bros. Co.....	Feb. 25, 1914	1,020	22 95	.....	.....
Forrester & Hoag.....	Feb. 25, 1914	347	1 48	.....	.....
Forrester & Hoag.....	Feb. 25, 1914	353	45	.....	.....
Forrester & Hoag.....	Feb. 25, 1914	989	2 55	.....	.....
Forrester & Hoag.....	Feb. 25, 1914	801	90	.....	.....
Forrester & Hoag.....	Feb. 25, 1914	669	64	.....	.....
Forrester & Hoag.....	Feb. 25, 1914	874	35	.....	.....
Forrester & Hoag.....	Feb. 25, 1914	875	90	.....	.....

TAXES, PENALTY AND INTEREST COLLECTED — (Continued)

NAME	Date	Lot	Tax	Penalty	Interest
John S. Hoag.....	Feb. 25, 1914	875	\$0 20	.....	.....
Geo. E. Forrester.....	Feb. 25, 1914	361	40	.....	.....
Geo. E. Forrester.....	Feb. 25, 1914	359	1 05	.....	.....
Geo. E. Forrester.....	Feb. 25, 1914	515	30	.....	.....
Geo. E. Forrester.....	Feb. 25, 1914	517	65	.....	.....
C. O. Sprague.....	Feb. 25, 1914	355	63	\$0 13	.....
C. O. Sprague.....	Feb. 25, 1914	286	43	09	.....
John O. Carlson.....	Feb. 25, 1914	605	2 20	44	.....
Charles E. Denton.....	Feb. 25, 1914	153	55	.....	.....
Charles E. Denton.....	Feb. 25, 1914	152	80	.....	.....
Carl Peers.....	Feb. 25, 1914	308	1 90	38	.....
Carl Peers.....	Feb. 25, 1914	133	95	19	.....
Carl Peers.....	Feb. 25, 1914	215	70	14	.....
Elsworth B. Lewis.....	Feb. 25, 1914	191	13	.....	.....
Elsworth B. Lewis.....	Feb. 25, 1914	175	38	.....	.....
Elsworth B. Lewis.....	Feb. 25, 1914	189	30	.....	.....
Elsworth B. Lewis.....	Feb. 25, 1914	177	40	.....	.....
Elsworth B. Lewis.....	Feb. 25, 1914	181	1 25	.....	.....
Elsworth B. Lewis.....	Feb. 25, 1914	682	20	.....	.....
Geo. H. Sharrett.....	Feb. 26, 1914	496	1 55	.....	.....
Bertha Sharrett.....	Feb. 26, 1914	148	1 05	.....	.....
Abram Woglam.....	Feb. 26, 1914	769	42	08	.....
Abram Woglam.....	Feb. 26, 1914	777	47	09	.....
Geo. T. Woglam.....	Feb. 26, 1914	20	92	18	.....
T. F. & S. De Hart.....	Feb. 26, 1914	17	23	.....	.....
T. F. & S. De Hart.....	Feb. 26, 1914	10	25	.....	.....
T. F. & S. De Hart.....	Feb. 26, 1914	14	38	.....	.....
T. F. & S. De Hart.....	Feb. 26, 1914	149	2 00	.....	.....
T. F. & S. De Hart.....	Feb. 26, 1914	145	3 65	.....	.....
Radel Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	5	42 80	.....	.....
Radel Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	7	58 80	.....	.....
Radel Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	4	25 33	.....	.....
Radel Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	6	36 60	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	186	1 28	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	226	4 50	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	240	80	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	654	2 05	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	216	3 15	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	172	2 33	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	256	6 32	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	73	95	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	53	1 70	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	483	60	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	492	1 48	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	499	1 45	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	74	1 65	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	41	13	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	40	10	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	856	1 45	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	174	4 60	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	147	9 40	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	492	2 45	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	676	41 75	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914	Section B	62 50	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914		5 00	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914		2 15	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914		2 80	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914		7 35	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914		1 25	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914		1 58	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914		1 05	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914		1 08	.....	.....
Standard Oyster Co.....	Feb. 26, 1914		95	.....	.....
Wm. H. Lockwood.....	Feb. 26, 1914	945	9 85	.....	.....
Wm. H. Lockwood.....	Feb. 26, 1914	920	1 80	.....	.....
Wm. H. Lockwood.....	Feb. 26, 1914	944	9 00	.....	.....
Wm. H. Lockwood.....	Feb. 26, 1914	927	38 80	.....	.....
Wm. H. Lockwood.....	Feb. 26, 1914	3	43 38	.....	.....
Andrew Radel.....	Feb. 26, 1914	75	26 15	.....	.....
Andrew Radel.....	Feb. 26, 1914	76	26 05	.....	.....
Andrew Radel.....	Feb. 26, 1914	77	26 00	.....	.....
Andrew Radel.....	Feb. 26, 1914	78	26 00	.....	.....
Andrew Radel.....	Feb. 26, 1914	99	26 00	.....	.....

TAXES, PENALTY AND INTEREST COLLECTED — (*Continued*)

NAME	Date	Lot	Tax	Penalty	Interest
Andrew Radel.....	Feb. 26, 1914	98	\$26 00	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	8	18 83	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	50	2 20	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	46	2 20	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	45	2 20	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	44	2 20	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	47	2 20	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	51	2 20	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	49	2 20	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	43	2 20	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	48	2 20	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	42	2 20	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	2	16 80	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	67	3 07	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	68	7 05	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	55	3 50	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	238	3 75	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	112	7 60	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	115	23 85	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	119	4 40	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	116	16 35	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	111	13 50	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	110	6 45	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	125	54 05	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	124	29 55	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	113	60 60	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	Several	41 10	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	Several	45 00	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	83	19 25	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	69	2 35	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	72	30 55	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	Several	105 00	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	Several	37 50	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	Several	85 65	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	996	23 25	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	1,015	55 00	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	1,013	25 40	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	998	25 00	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	988	37 50	.....	.....
John M. Benner.....	Feb. 26, 1914	991	37 50	.....	.....
Chas. V. Leviness.....	Feb. 26, 1914	238	90	.....	.....
Chas. V. Leviness.....	Feb. 26, 1914	230	50	.....	.....
C. M. Decker.....	Feb. 26, 1914	734	38	.....	.....
C. C. & C. M. Decker.....	Feb. 26, 1914	25	23	.....	.....
C. C. & C. M. Decker.....	Feb. 26, 1914	666	35	.....	.....
C. C. & C. M. Decker.....	Feb. 26, 1914	670	1 18	.....	.....
Lucius C. Jones.....	Feb. 27, 1914	104	6 30	.....	.....
N. S. Ackerly & Son Co.....	Feb. 27, 1914	85	12 80	.....	.....
N. S. Ackerly & Son Co.....	Feb. 27, 1914	87	15 15	.....	.....
N. S. Ackerly & Son Co.....	Feb. 27, 1914	86	27 30	.....	.....
N. S. Ackerly & Son Co.....	Feb. 27, 1914	Several	4 05	.....	.....
N. S. Ackerly & Son Co.....	Feb. 27, 1914	Several	22 23	.....	.....
N. S. Ackerly & Son Co.....	Feb. 27, 1914	Several	7 50	.....	.....
N. S. Ackerly & Son Co.....	Feb. 27, 1914	Several	7 50	.....	.....
N. S. Ackerly & Son Co.....	Feb. 27, 1914	Several	10 00	.....	.....
N. S. Ackerly & Son Co.....	Feb. 27, 1914	Several	10 00	.....	.....
N. S. Ackerly & Son Co.....	Feb. 27, 1914	16	5 25	.....	.....
N. S. Ackerly & Son Co.....	Feb. 27, 1914	480	1 15	.....	.....
N. S. Ackerly & Son Co.....	Feb. 27, 1914	984	37 50	.....	.....
N. S. Ackerly & Son Co.....	Feb. 27, 1914	985	25 00	.....	.....
Benj. W. Carl.....	Feb. 27, 1914	Several	22 50	.....	.....
Benj. W. Carl.....	Feb. 27, 1914	Several	30 00	.....	.....
N. S. Ackerly.....	Feb. 27, 1914	14	43 05	.....	.....
N. S. Ackerly.....	Feb. 27, 1914	Several	15 00	.....	.....
S. Le Roy Ackerly.....	Feb. 27, 1914	Section C	11 70	.....	.....
S. Le Roy Ackerly.....	Feb. 27, 1914	Several	32 50	.....	.....
H. Davis Ackerly.....	Feb. 27, 1914	16	14 00	.....	.....
H. Davis Ackerly.....	Feb. 27, 1914	17	48 40	.....	.....
Jos. M. Belford.....	Feb. 27, 1914	Several	17 50	.....	.....
Jos. M. Belford.....	Feb. 27, 1914	Several	15 00	.....	.....
Jos. M. Belford.....	Feb. 27, 1914	Several	30 00	.....	.....
John M. Vanderveer.....	Feb. 27, 1914	Several	27 50	.....	.....
John M. Vanderveer.....	Feb. 27, 1914	Several	30 00	.....	.....

TAXES, PENALTY AND INTEREST COLLECTED — (Continued)

NAME	Date	Lot	Tax	Penalty	Interest
Jos. Kerrigan.....	Feb. 27, 1914	15	\$49 45	.....	.....
Christian Walle.....	Feb. 27, 1914	279	55	.....	.....
Christian Walle.....	Feb. 27, 1914	394	55	.....	.....
Christian Walle.....	Feb. 27, 1914	679	1 18	.....	.....
Christian Walle.....	Feb. 27, 1914	626	38	.....	.....
Christian Walle.....	Feb. 27, 1914	396	28	.....	.....
Christian Walle.....	Feb. 27, 1914	1,001	1 05	.....	.....
La Forge & Thompson.....	Feb. 27, 1914	422½	73	\$0 15	.....
Wesley Thompson.....	Feb. 27, 1914	126	1 45	29	.....
Wesley Thompson.....	Feb. 27, 1914	42	93	18	.....
Wesley Thompson.....	Feb. 27, 1914	640	52	10	.....
Wesley Thompson.....	Feb. 27, 1914	776	1 15	23	.....
David Johnson.....	Feb. 27, 1914	167	50	.....	.....
David Johnson.....	Feb. 27, 1914	262	45	.....	.....
David Johnson.....	Feb. 27, 1914	606	55	.....	.....
David Johnson.....	Feb. 27, 1914	608	65	.....	.....
N. Y. Fishing Club.....	Feb. 28, 1914	67	1 33	27	.....
W. Elsworth Sprague.....	Feb. 28, 1914	405	2 30	46	.....
W. Elsworth Sprague.....	Feb. 28, 1914	406	1 80	36	.....
W. Elsworth Sprague.....	Feb. 28, 1914	470	8 30	1 66	.....
Wofield & Mesereau.....	Feb. 28, 1914	100	50	.....	.....
Wofield & Mesereau.....	Feb. 28, 1914	582	90	.....	.....
Wofield & Mesereau.....	Feb. 28, 1914	101	70	.....	.....
Wofield & Mesereau.....	Feb. 28, 1914	195	50	.....	.....
Wofield & Mesereau.....	Feb. 28, 1914	285	70	.....	.....
Wofield & Mesereau.....	Feb. 28, 1914	102	35	.....	.....
Theodore Johnson.....	Feb. 28, 1914	731	23	.....	.....
Theodore Johnson.....	Feb. 28, 1914	35	20	.....	.....
Theodore Johnson.....	Feb. 28, 1914	426	18	.....	.....
Theodore Johnson.....	Feb. 28, 1914	38	13	.....	.....
Theodore Johnson.....	Feb. 28, 1914	39	15	.....	.....
John D. Merrell.....	Feb. 28, 1914	869	45	.....	.....
Jones & Burbank.....	Mar. 3, 1914	502	3 60	.....	.....
Jones & Burbank.....	Mar. 3, 1914	500	10 00	.....	.....
Jones & Burbank.....	Mar. 3, 1914	510	83	.....	.....
Jones & Burbank.....	Mar. 3, 1914	685	4 90	.....	.....
Geo. S. Burbank.....	Mar. 3, 1914	858	3 00	.....	.....
Mills & Ronik.....	Mar. 4, 1914	Several	16 25	.....	.....
Wm. J. Mills.....	Mar. 4, 1914	314	5 00	.....	.....
Wm. J. Mills.....	Mar. 4, 1914	Several	15 00	.....	.....
Wm. J. Mills.....	Mar. 4, 1914	4	25	.....	.....
Wm. J. Mills.....	Mar. 4, 1914	321	10 09	.....	.....
Wm. J. Mills.....	Mar. 4, 1914	Several	73 50	.....	.....
Wm. J. Mills.....	Mar. 4, 1914	8	15	.....	.....
Loundes, Mills & Ockers.....	Mar. 4, 1914	15	25	.....	.....
Loundes & Mills.....	Mar. 4, 1914	93	6 10	.....	.....
Loundes & Mills.....	Mar. 4, 1914	106	10 15	.....	.....
Loundes & Mills.....	Mar. 4, 1914	79	29 90	.....	.....
Loundes, Mills & Thorne.....	Mar. 4, 1914	16	2 65	.....	.....
Loundes, Mills & Thorne.....	Mar. 4, 1914	2	1 00	.....	.....
Loundes, Mills & Thorne.....	Mar. 4, 1914	1	1 10	.....	.....
Loundes, Mills & Thorne.....	Mar. 4, 1914	18	5 55	.....	.....
Greenport Oyster Co.....	Mar. 4, 1914	Several	15 00	3 00	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	430	85	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	278	1 23	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	428	1 48	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	159	3 08	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	494	1 28	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	118	1 30	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	434	33	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	266	75	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	485	2 55	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	437	1 73	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	508	1 50	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	3	1 28	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	160	2 78	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	195	2 13	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	161	1 70	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	193	2 98	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	282	2 38	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	270	2 20	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	280	1 00	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	276	5 70	.....	.....

TAXES, PENALTY AND INTEREST COLLECTED — (Continued)

NAME	Date	Lot	Tax	Penalty	Interest
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	674	\$0 70	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	162	4 38	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	484	85	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	743	15	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	168	1 65	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	170	1 50	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	863	4 70	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	864	6 35	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	877	1 55	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	126	8 40	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	312	39 85	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	313	31 50	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	974	25	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	20	1 35	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	19	70	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	3	95	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	9	2 35	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	146	1 05	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	200	1 80	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	391	50	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	392	40	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	535	1 05	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	488	1 70	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	316	14 25	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	982	11 45	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	1,017	18 43	.....	.....
Azel F. Merrell.....	Mar. 4, 1914	993	22 35	.....	.....
Merrell & Bayles.....	Mar. 4, 1914	3	1 40	.....	.....
Merrell & Bayles.....	Mar. 4, 1914	5	4 75	.....	.....
Merrell & Burbank.....	Mar. 4, 1914	933	11 10	.....	.....
Merrell & Burbank.....	Mar. 4, 1914	928	6 25	.....	.....
Roscoe Bishop.....	Mar. 5, 1914	9	9 67	\$1 93	.....
R. C. Du Boise.....	Mar. 6, 1914	71	1 55	.....	.....
Alfred Du Boise.....	Mar. 6, 1914	72	73	.....	.....
Alfred Du Boise.....	Mar. 6, 1914	415	58	.....	.....
J. & B. K. Simonson.....	Mar. 11, 1914	51	35	.....	.....
J. & B. K. Simonson.....	Mar. 11, 1914	49	45	.....	.....
Wm. Joline.....	Mar. 12, 1914	70	2 63	.....	.....
Sterling Oyster Co.....	Mar. 18, 1914	Several	52 50	.....	.....
Sterling Oyster Co.....	Mar. 18, 1914	Several	8 55	.....	.....
Almer Decker.....	Mar. 25, 1914	18	13	03	.....
Almer Decker.....	Mar. 25, 1914	52	20	04	.....
Almer Decker.....	Mar. 25, 1914	724	80	16	.....
Almer Decker.....	Mar. 25, 1914	725	95	19	.....
J. & B. K. Simonson.....	Mar. 25, 1914	51	35	.....	.....
J. & B. K. Simonson.....	Mar. 25, 1914	49	45	.....	.....
Geo. H. Valentine.....	Mar. 26, 1914	981	2 85	57	.....
Bell, Fordham & Bell.....	Mar. 26, 1914	89	3 20	64	*
Bell, Fordham & Bell.....	Mar. 26, 1914	89	3 20	64	†
Floyd Abrams.....	Mar. 28, 1914	398	30	.....	.....
Abram Martineau.....	Mar. 30, 1914	8	30	.....	.....
Abram Martineau.....	Mar. 30, 1914	385	1 05	.....	.....
Abram Martineau.....	Mar. 30, 1914	228	2 25	.....	.....
Abram Martineau.....	Mar. 30, 1914	377	1 00	.....	.....
Abram Martineau.....	Mar. 30, 1914	506	2 24	.....	.....
Abram Martineau.....	Mar. 30, 1914	230	5 70	.....	.....
Abram Martineau.....	Mar. 30, 1914	865	2 75	.....	.....
Weber & Degenhardt.....	Mar. 31, 1914	317	5 50	1 10	.....
Thomas L. Jobs.....	Mar. 31, 1914	579	35	.....	.....
Thomas L. Jobs.....	Mar. 31, 1914	573	30	.....	.....
Thomas L. Jobs.....	Mar. 31, 1914	581	2 53	.....	.....
Thomas L. Jobs.....	Mar. 31, 1914	548	88	.....	.....
Thomas L. Jobs.....	Mar. 31, 1914	550	1 33	.....	.....
Thomas L. Jobs.....	Mar. 31, 1914	840	40	.....	.....
R. C. Du Boise.....	April 1, 1914	71	.....	31	.....
John Marshall.....	April 1, 1914	649	95	19	.....
John Marshall.....	April 1, 1914	651	90	18	.....
John Marshall.....	April 1, 1914	661	47	09	.....
John Marshall.....	April 1, 1914	671	1 24	24	.....
John Marshall.....	April 1, 1914	744	1 00	20	.....
John Marshall.....	April 1, 1914	746	30	06	.....
John Marshall.....	April 1, 1914	750	70	14	.....
Mesereau & Lewis.....	April 3, 1914	669	63	12	.....

* Tax (1912). † Tax (1913).

TAXES, PENALTY AND INTEREST COLLECTED — (Continued)

NAME	Date	Lot	Tax	Penalty	Interest
W. John McGrory	April 4, 1914	285	\$10 30		
Geo. H. Mott	April 13, 1914	403	10		
Geo. H. Mott	April 13, 1914	408	2 29		
Geo. H. Mott	April 13, 1914	424	60		
Geo. H. Mott	April 13, 1914	430	5 40		
Geo. H. Mott	April 13, 1914	507	85		
Chas. Covens	April 14, 1914	Section D	3 95		\$0 05
Lewis Bros.	April 14, 1914		5 15		
Lewis Bros.	April 14, 1914		300	21 05	
Wm. M. Remsen	April 14, 1914		472	7 40	\$1 48
Thomas Hassett, Jr.	April 14, 1914		999	50 60	
Thomas Hassett, Jr.	April 14, 1914	1023	12 60		
F. C. & H. A. Glasier	April 14, 1914	246	55		
F. C. & H. A. Glasier	April 14, 1914	237	4 15		10
E. M. Gunn	April 14, 1914	96	1 30		
Henry Borwegen	April 14, 1914	310	4 25		
Henry Borwegen	April 14, 1914	50	40		
Henry Borwegen	April 14, 1914	48	70		
W. A. Wynnant	April 14, 1914	266	1 60		
R. W. La Forge	April 14, 1914	212	38	07	
R. W. La Forge	April 14, 1914	143	25	05	
R. W. La Forge	April 14, 1914	961	25	05	
W. W. La Forge	April 14, 1914	142	88	17	
W. W. La Forge	April 14, 1914	123	85	16	
W. W. La Forge	April 14, 1914	592	40	08	
W. W. La Forge	April 14, 1914	596	97	19	
W. W. La Forge	April 14, 1914	594	37	07	
W. W. La Forge	April 14, 1914	872	20	04	
R. W. & W. W. La Forge	April 14, 1914	281	1 40	28	
Charles L. Pearsall	April 14, 1914	414	95	19	
Charles L. Pearsall	April 14, 1914	421	3 90	78	
W. D. Ruddock	April 15, 1914	239	1 50	30	
Jacob Brady	April 16, 1914	219	6 99		
A. H. Haack	April 16, 1914	108	1 05		
A. H. Haack	April 16, 1914	7	55		
A. H. Haack	April 16, 1914	123	45		
A. W. Androvette	April 17, 1914	449	60	12	
S. D. Abrams, Jr.	April 17, 1914	435	75	15	
S. D. Abrams, Jr.	April 17, 1914	384	65	13	
John H. Tilley	April 17, 1914	326	7 60	1 52	
Henry W. Davis	April 18, 1914	313	2 65	53	*69
Henry W. Davis	April 18, 1914	506	1 40	28	*
Henry W. Davis	April 18, 1914	329	1 85	37	*
Fred. Lundy	April 18, 1914	252	2 60	52	†24
J. H. Schmeelk, No. 2	April 18, 1914	11	90	18	
J. H. Schmeelk, No. 2	April 18, 1914	21	95	19	
J. H. Schmeelk, No. 2	April 18, 1914	632	20	04	
Theodore Sprague	April 20, 1914	429	1 80	36	
Theodore Sprague	April 20, 1914	396	35	07	
Webb Sprague	April 20, 1914	425	75	15	
Webb Sprague	April 20, 1914	422	70	14	
Webb Sprague	April 20, 1914	426	75	15	
Stephen Collins	April 20, 1914	255	1 60		15
Stephen Collins	April 20, 1914	234	1 80		
Stephen Collins	April 20, 1914	265	50		
W. H. Watts	April 23, 1914	445	70	14	
Fred J. Lancaster	April 23, 1914	584	90	18	
Charles Weber	April 24, 1914	105	7 25	1 45	
Charles Weber	April 24, 1914	10	15	03	
Charles Weber	April 24, 1914	14	40	08	
R. R. Mott	April 24, 1914	6	35	07	
Wynant Huffmire	April 24, 1914	355	1 80	36	
Wynant Huffmire	April 24, 1914	495	75	15	
Wynant Huffmire	April 24, 1914	562	1 40	28	
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	April 24, 1914	624	50		
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	April 24, 1914	136	60		
Wansor & Whaley	April 27, 1914	84	4 55	90	
Alfred Jones	April 27, 1914	92	6 25	1 24	
Henry Van Name	April 27, 1914	56	1 40		
Mrs. Charles Zeigler	April 27, 1914	414†	54		
Mrs. Charles Zeigler	April 27, 1914	416	58		
Mrs. Charles Zeigler	April 27, 1914	422	73		
Thomas F. Colon	April 27, 1914	448	23		

* Tax (1912). † Tax (1911).

TAXES, PENALTY AND INTEREST COLLECTED — (Continued)

NAME	Date	Lot	Tax	Penalty	Interest
David W. Van Name.....	April 27, 1914	55	\$1 30	\$0 26	.....
David W. Van Name.....	April 27, 1914	597	32	06	.....
Suwassett Oyster Co.....	April 28, 1914	101	41 85	.....	.....
Suwassett Oyster Co.....	April 28, 1914	100	26 00	.....	.....
Suwassett Oyster Co.....	April 28, 1914	102	50 00	.....	.....
Suwassett Oyster Co.....	April 28, 1914	72	24 80	.....	.....
James A. Cochrane.....	April 28, 1914	986	18 75	.....	.....
Charles Gateson.....	April 29, 1914	597	3 40	.....	.....
A. C. Sohfeld.....	April 29, 1914	46	17	03	.....
A. C. Sohfeld.....	April 29, 1914	24	20	04	.....
Willett E. Raynor.....	April 30, 1914	561	2 00	40	.....
Willett E. Raynor.....	April 30, 1914	260	70	14	.....
Willett E. Raynor.....	April 30, 1914	257	1 20	24	.....
Willett E. Raynor.....	April 30, 1914	261	50	10	\$0 45
William Cooley.....	April 30, 1914	277	1 33	27	.....
F. T. Boerum.....	April 30, 1914	27	63	13	.....
Alfred Cannon.....	April 30, 1914	454	20	04	.....
Grace L. Ryder.....	April 30, 1914	119	20	04	.....
Benjamin Ryder.....	April 30, 1914	97	45	09	.....
Benjamin Ryder.....	April 30, 1914	93	45	09	.....
Benjamin Ryder.....	April 30, 1914	126	15	03	.....
Daniel Green.....	April 30, 1914	798	15	03	.....
Daniel Green.....	April 30, 1914	800	65	13	.....
J. A. Bailey.....	May 1, 1914	603	8 30	1 66	19
C. B. Price.....	May 2, 1914	710	50	.....	.....
C. B. Price.....	May 2, 1914	711	13	.....	.....
C. B. Price.....	May 2, 1914	738	75	.....	.....
C. B. Price.....	May 2, 1914	48	85	.....	.....
J. J. Ferry.....	May 4, 1914	277	4 00	80	.....
J. J. Ferry.....	May 4, 1914	278	1 00	20	.....
J. J. Ferry.....	May 4, 1914	279	4 85	97	.....
J. J. Ferry.....	May 4, 1914	280	90	18	.....
J. J. Ferry.....	May 4, 1914	281	1 30	26	.....
O. & M. G. Bartow.....	May 5, 1914	10-L	4 38	14	.....
Sherman Decker.....	May 5, 1914	116	39	.....	.....
Sherman Decker.....	May 5, 1914	22	13	.....	.....
Sherman Decker.....	May 5, 1914	465	1 28	.....	.....
Sherman Decker.....	May 5, 1914	466	1 00	.....	.....
Sherman Decker.....	May 5, 1914	668	1 10	.....	.....
Sherman Decker.....	May 5, 1914	681	83	.....	.....
Sherman Decker.....	May 5, 1914	687	1 50	.....	.....
Sherman Decker.....	May 5, 1914	778	88	.....	.....
Sherman Decker.....	May 5, 1914	780	2 53	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	573	2 75	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	581	1 40	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	580	2 85	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	577	95	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	273	2 20	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	225	1 30	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	232	1 00	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	276	75	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	485	5 80	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	36	1 35	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	37	75	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 5, 1914	398	1 20	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 5, 1914	99	40	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	62	1 30	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	35	2 00	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	337	1 65	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	76	45	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	147	3 15	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	192	30	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	107	1 20	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	351	2 00	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 7, 1914	191	3 40	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	532	3 50	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	106	35	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	38	85	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	109	1 65	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	308	1 60	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	209	10	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.....	May 6, 1914	142	1 25	.....	.....

TAXES, PENALTY AND INTEREST COLLECTED — (*Concluded*)

NAME	Date	Lot	Tax	Penalty	Interest
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	328	\$1 35	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	193	80	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	172	6 80	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	176	95	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	174	1 25	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	486	70	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	78	1 10	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	141	1 50	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	148	80	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	493	70	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	633	3 30	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	145	1 30	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	489	3 15	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	58	60	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	220	1 05	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	226	45	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	335	1 65	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	623	1 25	.....	.....
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	59	1 50	.....	\$1 10
Mattituck Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	Several	70 00	.....	.....
Mattituck Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	Several	30 00	.....	.....
Mattituck Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	Several	15 00	.....	.....
Mattituck Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	Several	4 35	.....	.....
Mattituck Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	Several	11 25	.....	.....
Mattituck Oyster Co.	May 6, 1914	Several	8 75	.....	.....
E. M. Post	May 23, 1914	526	1 00	\$0 20	.....
E. M. Post	May 23, 1914	520	1 63	32	.....
E. M. Post	May 23, 1914	516	1 87	37	.....
E. M. Post	May 23, 1914	514	78	15	.....
John Journeay	June 1, 1914	88	63	13	01
M. H. Sickman	June 4, 1914	599	1 80	36	*
M. H. Sickman	June 4, 1914	599	1 80	36	†72
Samuel F. Smith	June 4, 1914	440	65	05	13
J. F. & S. E. Smith	June 4, 1914	385	75	15	10
Thomas Pearsall	June 4, 1914	549	65	13	.....
Thomas Pearsall	June 4, 1914	621	80	16	.....
Thomas Pearsall	June 4, 1914	419	85	16	.....
Thomas Pearsall	June 4, 1914	448	45	09	.....
Thomas Pearsall	June 4, 1914	423	1 15	23	36
Fred Denz	June 5, 1914	320	2 15	.....	10
Geo. H. Manee	June 8, 1914	542	33	07	02
James A. Cochrane	June 8, 1914	997	27 10	.....	.....
James A. Cochrane	June 8, 1914	992	12 50	.....	.....
Geo. Rhinehart	June 8, 1914	432	.....	46	.....
John Wittaker	June 10, 1914	231	1 10	22	.....
Wm. J. Campbell	June 10, 1914	510	1 55	31	.....
Mary E. Behneke	June 10, 1914	167	1 45	.....	.....
Henry W. Behneke	June 10, 1914	31	65	.....	.....
John H. Abrams	June 10, 1914	294	95	19	.....
John H. Abrams	June 10, 1914	295	35	07	.....
Christian Hoobs	June 10, 1914	619	90	.....	.....
J. Frank Smith	June 11, 1914	441	25	05	02
Glenwood Oyster Co.	June 16, 1914	Several	60 00	.....	.....
Glenwood Oyster Co.	June 16, 1914	120	3 95	.....	.....
Glenwood Oyster Co.	June 16, 1914	109	7 35	.....	.....
Glenwood Oyster Co.	June 16, 1914	80	39 85	.....	.....
Glenwood Oyster Co.	June 16, 1914	609	3 15	.....	.....
Rudolph Merrell	June 16, 1914	311	27 00	.....	.....
Elmer Price	June 22, 1914	260	75	15	.....
Elmer Price	June 22, 1914	250	38	07	.....
Elmer Price	June 22, 1914	244	20	04	.....
Elmer Price	June 22, 1914	712	35	07	05
Purity Blue Point Oyster Co.	July 8, 1914	Several	60 00	12 00	.....
Henry Von Twistern	July 14, 1914	555	30	06	.....
Henry Von Twistern	July 14, 1914	12	60	12	06
M. T. Merrell	Sept. 3, 1914	395	1 30	26	.....
M. T. Merrell	Sept. 3, 1914	397	1 20	24	24
Totals .....	.....	.....	\$7,670 04	\$123 40	\$11 57

* Tax (1911). † Tax (1912).

LOBSTER LICENSES ISSUED DURING FISCAL YEAR, OCTOBER 1,
1913, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

Date	NAME	Address	No.	Amount
Jan. 26	F. D. Buddington	Noank, Conn.	1	\$20 00
Feb. 16	Joseph Perry	Groton, Conn.	2	15 00
18	Anton De Costa	Groton, Conn.	3	15 00
Mar. 9	W. H. Smith	Stonington, Conn.	4	15 00
9	Edgar A. Main	Noank, Conn.	5	20 00
10	W. B. Chapman	Groton, Conn.	6	15 00
10	John F. Mather, Jr.	Groton, Conn.	7	15 00
10	John H. Chapman	Groton, Conn.	8	20 00
16	Frank Smith	Noank, Conn.	9	15 00
16	John Smith	Noank, Conn.	10	15 00
20	Charles R. Hill	Groton, Conn.	11	20 00
28	Manual Perry	Stonington, Conn.	12	20 00
31	George Denison	Mystic, Conn.	13	20 00
April 3	Ralph C. Clifford	Mystic, Conn.	14	15 00
6	Manual Lewis	Stonington, Conn.	15	20 00
10	Ira Latham	Stonington, Conn.	16	20 00
10	Allen Ashby	Noank, Conn.	17	20 00
10	Manuel Hudricks	Stonington, Conn.	18	15 00
10	Anton Hudricks	Stonington, Conn.	19	15 00
10	Roswell Lamb	Noank, Conn.	20	15 00
18	Edgar C. Buddington	Groton, Conn.	21	20 00
18	William L. Palmer	Noank, Conn.	22	20 00
18	Anton Bawa	Stonington, Conn.	23	20 00
21	Joseph Sistare	Noank, Conn.	24	20 00
23	Louis B. Waterman	New London, Conn.	25	20 00
23	Judson R. Perkins	Groton, Conn.	26	20 00
25	S. B. Wilcox	Noank, Conn.	27	20 00
25	A. E. Noyes	Mystic, Conn.	28	20 00
27	E. D. Woodmanssee	Noank, Conn.	29	15 00
29	A. V. Morgan	Noank, Conn.	30	20 00
May 30	L. E. Peterson	Noank, Conn.	31	15 00
4	Joseph Paul	Stonington, Conn.	32	15 00
6	F. W. Morgan	Noank, Conn.	33	20 00
7	Manuel Pont	Stonington, Conn.	34	15 00
9	Frank C. Joseph	Stonington, Conn.	35	20 00
9	O. W. Beebe	Noank, Conn.	36	20 00
9	Wm. R. Carpenter	Noank, Conn.	37	20 00
11	J. P. Ebbetts	Noank, Conn.	38	20 00
13	E. F. Davis	Noank, Conn.	39	20 00
13	Wm. F. Holliday	Mystic, Conn.	40	20 00
13	Manuel Joseph	Stonington, Conn.	41	15 00
13	John Lamb	Noank, Conn.	42	15 00
13	Joseph Eeckelston	Mystic, Conn.	43	20 00
18	Joe Bell	New London, Conn.	44	15 00
25	S. C. Fowler	Noank, Conn.	45	15 00
25	Frank Bragg	Stonington, Conn.	46	15 00
June 26	Wm. P. Latham	Noank, Conn.	47	20 00
2	S. M. Coles	Noank, Conn.	48	20 00
2	W. H. Wilcox	Noank, Conn.	49	15 00
3	Geo. S. Main	Noank, Conn.	50	15 00
4	F. N. Ashby	Noank, Conn.	51	35 00
10	Manuel Perry	New London, Conn.	52	20 00
15	Eugene Bogue	Mystic, Conn.	53	20 00
15	Frank E. Perry	New London, Conn.	54	20 00
16	John Daball	Noank, Conn.	55	20 00
16	Wm. Edgar	Stonington, Conn.	56	15 00
17	M. Pont	Stonington, Conn.	57	20 00
18	F. D. Ward	Noank, Conn.	58	20 00
19	Ira and Chas. Edwards	Waterford, Conn.	59	20 00
19	Chas. Edwards	Waterford, Conn.	60	35 00
19	Chas. H. Mitchell	West Mystic, Conn.	61	20 00
25	Joe Pascheo	Stonington, Conn.	62	20 00
26	John Henry	Stonington, Conn.	63	20 00
27	Herman Fisher	Noank, Conn.	64	15 00
27	Manuel Maderi	Stonington, Conn.	65	20 00
27	Cornelius Fowler	Noank, Conn.	66	15 00
July 30	W. H. Corbin	New Britain, Conn.	67	15 00
3	Joseph Silva	New London, Conn.	68	15 00
3	R. B. Palmer	Noank, Conn.	69	15 00
3	James MacGregor	Mystic, Conn.	70	20 00
20	C. J. Christensen	Noank, Conn.	71	20 00

LOBSTER LICENSES ISSUED DURING FISCAL YEAR — *Concluded*

Date	NAME	Address	No.	Amount
July 29	Harry Boesen	Noank, Conn.	72	\$15 00
30	Chas. Lewis	West Mystic, Conn.	73	15 00
31	Chas. Beebe	New London, Conn.	74	15 00
	Total			\$1,345 00

FISHING LICENSES ISSUED DURING FISCAL YEAR, OCTOBER 1,
1913, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

Date	NAME	Address	No.	Kind	Amount
Oct. 15	Emanuel Perry	Stonington, Conn.	51	Food fish.	\$5 00
Jan. 31	B. W. Latham	New London, Conn.	1	Food fish.	5 00
Mar. 9	Edgar A. Main	Noank, Conn.	2	Food fish.	5 00
10	Earl C. Foster	Noank, Conn.	3	Food fish.	5 00
20	Charles R. Hill	Groton, Conn.	4	Food fish.	5 00
28	Chas. F. Noyes	Mystic, Conn.	5	Food fish.	5 00
28	Frank W. Fitch	Noank, Conn.	6	Food fish.	5 00
April 6	Mannuel Lewis	Stonington, Conn.	7	Food fish.	5 00
16	Geo. W. Wilcox	Mystic, Conn.	8	Food fish.	5 00
May 12	Amadee Poirier	Montauk, L. I.	9	Food fish.	5 00
12	Chas. H. Joyce	Montauk, L. I.	10	Food fish.	5 00
12	Wilfred Pitts	Montauk, L. I.	11	Food fish.	5 00
12	Chas. Perry	Montauk, L. I.	12	Food fish.	5 00
12	Benjamin Pitts	Montauk, L. I.	13	Food fish.	5 00
12	Albert A. Martell	Montauk, L. I.	14	Food fish.	5 00
13	John A. Eckerson	Closter, N. J.	15	Food fish.	5 00
29	Elias Pitts	Greenport, L. I.	16	Food fish.	5 00
29	Products Mfg. Co.	New York city.	17	Menhaden.	50 00
29	Products Mfg. Co.	New York city.	18	Menhaden.	50 00
29	A. E. Noyes	Mystic, Conn.	19	Food fish.	5 00
June 13	O. W. Hendrickson	Noank, Conn.	20	Food fish.	5 00
15	Eliza D. Clark	Stonington, Conn.	21	Food fish.	5 00
24	Atlantic Phosphate & Oil Corp.	New York city.	22	Menhaden.	25 00
24	Atlantic Phosphate & Oil Corp.	New York city.	23	Menhaden.	50 00
24	Atlantic Phosphate & Oil Corp.	New York city.	24	Menhaden.	50 00
24	Atlantic Phosphate & Oil Corp.	New York city.	25	Menhaden.	50 00
24	Atlantic Phosphate & Oil Corp.	New York city.	26	Menhaden.	50 00
24	Atlantic Phosphate & Oil Corp.	New York city.	27	Menhaden.	50 00
24	Atlantic Phosphate & Oil Corp.	New York city.	28	Menhaden.	50 00
24	Atlantic Phosphate & Oil Corp.	New York city.	29	Menhaden.	50 00
24	Atlantic Phosphate & Oil Corp.	New York city.	30	Menhaden.	50 00
24	Atlantic Phosphate & Oil Corp.	New York city.	31	Menhaden.	50 00
24	Atlantic Phosphate & Oil Corp.	New York city.	32	Menhaden.	50 00
29	Paul Pitts	Greenport, L. I.	33	Food fish.	5 00
29	H. F. Loveland	Saybrook, Conn.	34	Food fish.	5 00
29	T. A. Buckridge	Essex, Conn.	35	Food fish.	5 00
29	Fred Ostman	Stonington, Conn.	36	Food fish.	5 00
29	Sterling Fullerton	Elsworth, Conn.	37	Food fish.	5 00
30	Chas. Knudsen	Montauk, L. I.	38	Food fish.	5 00
July 3	Peter Pelipas	Montauk, L. I.	39	Food fish.	5 00
7	Gus Peterson	Fort Pond, N. Y.	40	Food fish.	5 00
7	Swan & Finch Co.	New York city.	41	Menhaden.	50 00
7	Swan & Finch Co.	New York city.	42	Menhaden.	50 00
7	Swan & Finch Co.	New York city.	43	Menhaden.	50 00
8	James Miller	Seabright, N. J.	44	Food fish.	5 00
11	Manuel Clay	Stonington, Conn.	45	Food fish.	5 00
13	John J. Hines	Perth Amboy, N. J.	46	Food fish.	5 00
13	John J. Hines	Perth Amboy, N. J.	47	Menhaden.	25 00
16	Joe K. Silva	Mystic, Conn.	48	Food fish.	5 00
27	John Ostman	Stonington, Conn.	49	Food fish.	5 00
Aug. 13	F. N. Ashby	Noank, Conn.	50	Food fish.	5 00
	Total				\$980 00

CERTIFIED COPIES OF LEASES, OCTOBER 1, 1913, TO SEPTEMBER
30, 1914

Name	Date	Amount
Russell S. Wolfe.....	June 4, 1914	\$30 00
N. S. Ackerly.....	June 18, 1914	3 00
Total.....		<u>\$33 00</u>

RECORDING FEES, OCTOBER 1, 1913, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

Name	Date	Amount
S. Y. Bayles.....	Oct. 9, 1913	\$0 25
New York Oyster Co.....	Oct. 21, 1913	25
New York Oyster Co.....	Oct. 23, 1913	3 00
Wm. J. Mills.....	Oct. 24, 1913	1 00
New York Oyster Co.....	Nov. 7, 1913	1 00
Thomas Hassett, Jr.....	Nov. 7, 1913	1 00
New York Oyster Co.....	Nov. 7, 1913	5 00
New York Oyster Co.....	Nov. 22, 1913	75
David Johnson.....	Nov. 24, 1913	1 00
Eugene D. McCarthy.....	Dec. 1, 1913	25
Eugene D. McCarthy.....	Dec. 3, 1913	25
John C. Allen.....	Dec. 9, 1913	1 00
New York Oyster Co.....	Dec. 12, 1913	50
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Dec. 12, 1913	25
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.....	Dec. 12, 1913	2 00
E. H. Mackey.....	Dec. 15, 1913	1 00
S. Y. Bayles.....	Dec. 18, 1913	1 00
John M. Benner.....	Dec. 19, 1913	3 00
Clarence DeHart.....	Dec. 20, 1913	25
New York Oyster Co.....	Dec. 27, 1913	4 00
New York Oyster Co.....	Jan. 23, 1914	1 00
Frederick Denz.....	Jan. 24, 1914	1 00
Greenport Oyster Co.....	Feb. 9, 1914	1 00
New York Oyster Co.....	Feb. 13, 1914	2 00
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	Feb. 25, 1914	1 00
Clarence DeHart.....	Feb. 26, 1914	2 00
New York Oyster Co.....	Mar. 24, 1914	4 00
Edwin H. Lewis.....	Mar. 24, 1914	25
Geo. H. Valentine.....	Mar. 26, 1914	1 00
Bell, Fordham & Bell.....	Mar. 26, 1914	1 00
John M. Benner.....	Mar. 28, 1914	2 00
Lewis Bros.....	Mar. 28, 1914	1 00
Chas. Schopp.....	Mar. 30, 1914	1 50
New York Oyster Co.....	April 10, 1914	50
William Ruddock.....	April 15, 1914	1 00
New York Oyster Co.....	April 20, 1914	25
E. D. McCarthy.....	April 20, 1914	1 00
Wynant Huffmire.....	April 24, 1914	2 00
Rebecca Huffmire.....	April 24, 1914	5 00
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.....	April 20, 1914	1 25
Croel B. Price.....	May 2, 1914	2 00
Eugene D. McCarthy.....	May 8, 1914	1 00
Geo. H. Lewis.....	May 12, 1914	1 00
New York Oyster Co.....	May 21, 1914	1 00
F. W. Lewis.....	June 12, 1914	2 00
Wm. C. Porth.....	June 13, 1914	2 00

RECORDING FEES — (*Continued*)

Name	Date	Lease No.	Amount
Azel F. Merrell.....	June 16, 1914		\$1 00
Rudolph Merrell.....	June 16, 1914		1 00
Edwin H. Lewis.....	June 16, 1914		1 00
F. F. Downs.....	June 27, 1914		1 00
James A. Cochrane.....	July 13, 1914		2 00
Mills, Loundes, et al.....	July 20, 1914		15 00
Mills, Loundes, et al.....	July 27, 1914		4 00
S. Y. Bayles.....	July 28, 1914		25
New York Oyster Co.....	July 29, 1914		75
Fred Ronik.....	Aug. 1, 1914		25
E. Otis Hovey.....	Aug. 10, 1914		2 00
S. Y. Bayles.....	Aug. 10, 1914		11 00
Mills, Loundes, et al.....	Aug. 13, 1914		1 00
S. Y. Bayles.....	Aug. 13, 1914		25
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Aug. 17, 1914		55 00
New York Oyster Co.....	Aug. 28, 1914		1 00
New York Oyster Co.....	Sept. 4, 1914		25
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.....	Sept. 8, 1914		25
Clarence DeHart.....	Sept. 9, 1914		25
Jesse G. Wynant.....	Sept. 14, 1914		1 00
Total.....			<u>\$163 75</u>

MISCELLANEOUS

Name	Date	Service	Amount
Thomas Hassett, Jr.....	Dec. 11, 1913	Re-location survey....	\$7 35
Mansfield & Sons.....	Jan. 23, 1914	Blue print.....	1 00
Stevens Oyster Co.....	Jan. 24, 1914	Blue print.....	1 00
New York Oyster Co.....	Jan. 24, 1914	Blue print.....	8 00
Sealshipt Oyster System.....	Mar. 5, 1914	Blue print.....	1 00
Theodore Kopf.....	Mar. 10, 1914	Blue print.....	50
Theodore Kopf.....	Mar. 17, 1914	Blue print.....	1 00
Lancraft Bros., Inc.....	Mar. 19, 1914	Blue print.....	2 00
Nicholas Klippel.....	Mar. 24, 1914	Blue print.....	1 00
James A. Cochrane.....	April 18, 1914	Blue print.....	1 00
Henry C. Rowe.....	April 18, 1914	Blue print.....	1 00
New York Oyster Co.....	April 22, 1914	Blue print.....	1 00
Wm. C. Porth.....	April 22, 1914	Blue print.....	2 00
Radel Oyster Co.....	April 23, 1914	Blue print.....	6 00
Wm. C. Porth.....	April 22, 1914	Re-location survey....	10 10
E. P. Bushnell.....	May 13, 1914	Blue print.....	1 00
Alex. Frazer Co.....	June 17, 1914	Blue print.....	2 00
Lewis Bros.....	Sept. 8, 1914	Blue print.....	1 00
Andrew Radel Oyster Co.....	Sept. 23, 1914	Blue print.....	1 00
Total.....			<u>\$48 95</u>

LEASES EXECUTED AND NUMBER OF ACRES LEASED FROM OCTOBER
1, 1913, TO OCTOBER 1, 1914

Lease No.	Lot No.	Location	Acres	Name
1468.	12	Hudson river	3.7	New York Oyster Co.
1469.	13	Hudson river	46.6	New York Oyster Co.
1470.	7	Hudson river	2.4	New York Oyster Co.
1471.	9	Hudson river	2.7	New York Oyster Co.
1472.	1024	Raritan bay	4.3	New York Oyster Co.
1473.	Several	Long Island sound	60.0	Greenport Oyster Co.
1474.	1023	Raritan bay	50.4	Thomas Hassett, Jr.
1475.	E-1	East river	63.3	New York Oyster Co.
1476.	1026	Raritan bay	71.7	S. Y. Bayles.
1477.	201	Raritan bay	10.6	New York Oyster Co.
1478.	1027	Raritan bay	81.2	New York Oyster Co.
1479.	1025	Raritan bay	124.6	New York Oyster Co.
1480.	836	Raritan bay	4.3	New York Oyster Co.
1481.	1028	Raritan bay	466.0	New York Oyster Co.
1482.	989B-990B	Raritan bay	100.0	Geo. M. Still, Inc.
1483.	989A	Raritan bay	150.0	Clarence DeHart.
1484.	990A	Raritan bay	50.0	Clarence DeHart.
1485.	928-928A	Raritan bay	72.7	New York Oyster Co.
1486.	1029	Raritan bay	30.4	New York Oyster Co.
1487.	163	Raritan bay	12.8	New York Oyster Co.
1488.	664	Raritan bay	1.2	New York Oyster Co.
1489.	1030	Raritan bay	207.5	New York Oyster Co.
1491.	1031	Lower New York bay	1,163.7	Eugene D. McCarthy.
1492.	328	Long Island sound	26.2	Edwin H. Lewis.
1493.	14	Hudson river	545.0	New York Oyster Co.
1494.	1033	Raritan bay	1.1	Charles Schopp.
1495.	1032	Raritan bay	1.2	Charles Schopp.
1496.	16	Hudson river	55.9	New York Oyster Co.
1497.	17	Hudson river	165.5	New York Oyster Co.
1498.	18	Hudson river	36.2	New York Oyster Co.
1499.	15	Hudson river	169.4	New York Oyster Co.
Total			3,780.6	

STATEMENT OF OYSTER GROUNDS HELD UNDER LEASE OR
FRANCHISE

	Acres	Tax
Schedule "A"	13,437.00	\$3,359 48
Schedule "B"	2,296.60	574 16
Schedule "C"	15,912.05	3,978 70
Total	31,645.65	\$7,912 34

SCHEDULE "A"

NAME	Lot No.	Location	Acres	Lease granted	Lease expires	Rate of rental	Annual rental	Annual tax
N. S. Ackerly & Son Co.	984	Raritan bay	150.0	Jan. 11, 1911	Jan. 11, 1926	\$2.00	\$390.00	\$27.50
N. S. Ackerly & Son Co.	985	Raritan bay	100.0	July 29, 1911	July 29, 1926	2.00	200.00	25.80
Andrevette & Thompson	980	Raritan bay	23.2	Sept. 21, 1910	Sept. 21, 1925	2.00	46.40	5.80
Andrevette & Thompson	979	Raritan bay	20.0	Sept. 21, 1910	Sept. 21, 1925	2.00	40.00	5.00
Andrevette & Thompson	900	Raritan bay	9.0	Mar. 10, 1909	Mar. 10, 1934	2.00	18.00	2.25
John C. Allen	90	Long Island sound	5.8	April 10, 1900	April 10, 1915	2.5	1.45	1.45
John C. Allen	123	Long Island sound	5.8	June 14, 1904	June 14, 1919	2.5	1.45	1.45
Daniel Burbank	890	Raritan bay	19.8	Jan. 9, 1909	Jan. 9, 1923	2.00	39.60	4.95
John M. Bell	269	East Chester bay	9.6	April 10, 1906	April 10, 1921	2.5	2.40	2.40
John M. Bell	268	Long Island sound	6.8	Nov. 12, 1901	Nov. 12, 1916	2.5	1.70	1.70
Bayles & Thorn	95	Long Island sound	24.6	April 23, 1900	April 23, 1950	2.5	6.15	6.15
Bayles & Thorn	321	Long Island sound	62.8	April 23, 1900	April 23, 1950	2.5	15.70	15.70
Bayles & Thorn	321	Long Island sound	43.8	June 14, 1904	June 14, 1919	2.5	10.95	10.95
Bayles & Bumstead	Several	Long Island sound	28.6	Dec. 1, 1910	Dec. 1, 1925	2.00	57.20	7.15
John M. Benner	112	Long Island sound	180.2	Aug. 13, 1901	Aug. 13, 1916	2.5	45.05	45.05
John M. Benner	115	Long Island sound	30.4	July 8, 1902	July 8, 1917	2.5	7.60	7.60
John M. Benner	116	Long Island sound	95.4	July 8, 1902	July 8, 1917	2.5	23.85	23.85
John M. Benner	116	Long Island sound	17.6	Feb. 11, 1902	Feb. 11, 1917	2.5	4.40	4.40
John M. Benner	111	Long Island sound	65.4	Jan. 14, 1902	Jan. 14, 1917	2.5	16.35	16.35
John M. Benner	110	Long Island sound	54.0	July 8, 1905	July 8, 1920	2.5	13.50	13.50
John M. Benner	125	Long Island sound	216.2	May 9, 1905	May 9, 1920	2.5	6.45	6.45
John M. Benner	124	Long Island sound	118.2	Sept. 8, 1903	Sept. 8, 1918	2.5	54.05	54.05
John M. Benner	113	Long Island sound	242.4	Nov. 12, 1901	Nov. 12, 1916	2.5	29.55	29.55
John M. Benner	Several	Long Island sound	164.4	Dec. 12, 1905	Dec. 12, 1920	2.5	60.60	60.60
John M. Benner	Several	Long Island sound	180.0	Dec. 12, 1905	Dec. 12, 1920	2.5	41.10	41.10
John M. Benner	83	Long Island sound	77.0	April 10, 1906	April 10, 1921	2.5	45.00	45.00
John M. Benner	69	Long Island sound	9.1	July 8, 1902	July 8, 1917	2.5	19.25	19.25
John M. Benner	72	Long Island sound	122.2	Oct. 27, 1908	Oct. 27, 1923	2.5	2.35	2.35
John M. Benner	Several	Long Island sound	420.0	April 27, 1909	April 27, 1924	2.00	244.40	30.55
John M. Benner	Several	Long Island sound	150.0	Sept. 29, 1909	Sept. 29, 1924	2.00	840.00	105.00
John M. Benner	Several	Long Island sound	342.6	Sept. 29, 1909	Sept. 29, 1924	2.00	300.00	37.50
John M. Benner	996	Raritan bay	93.0	Nov. 2, 1911	Nov. 2, 1926	2.00	685.20	85.65
John M. Benner	1013	Raritan bay	101.6	June 5, 1913	June 5, 1928	2.00	186.00	23.25
John M. Benner	1015	Raritan bay	220.0	May 10, 1913	May 10, 1928	2.00	203.20	25.40
John M. Benner	998	Raritan bay	100.0	June 13, 1911	June 13, 1926	2.00	440.00	55.00
John M. Benner	988	Raritan bay	150.0	Mar. 14, 1911	Mar. 14, 1926	2.00	200.00	25.00
John M. Benner	991	Raritan bay	150.0	May 9, 1911	May 9, 1926	2.00	300.00	37.50
Jacob Brady	249	East Chester bay	27.6	April 10, 1906	April 10, 1921	2.5	300.00	37.50

SCHEDULE "A"—(Continued)

NAME	Lot No.	Location	Acres	Lease granted	Lease expires	Rate of rental	Annual rental	Annual tax
Oswald T. Bergen.....	272	Long Island sound.....	11.2	Mar. 11, 1902	Mar. 11, 1917	\$0.25	\$2.80	\$2.80
Bell, Fordham & Bell.....	89	Long Island sound.....	12.8	June 9, 1900	June 9, 1915	.25	3.20	3.20
S. Y. Bayles.....	105	Long Island sound.....	29.0	June 11, 1901	June 11, 1916	.25	7.25	7.25
S. Y. Bayles.....	1026	Raritan bay.....	71.7	Dec. 9, 1913	Dec. 9, 1928	2.00	143.40	17.93
Bayles & Still.....	1000	Raritan bay.....	50.0	May 9, 1911	May 9, 1926	2.00	100.00	12.50
D. B. Colon.....	950	Raritan bay.....	4.8	May 14, 1901	May 14, 1916	.50	2.40	2.40
E. F. Colon.....	951	Raritan bay.....	9.2	April 14, 1903	April 4, 1918	.25	2.30	2.30
E. F. Colon.....	952	Raritan bay.....	1.6	May 12, 1903	May 12, 1918	.25	.40	.40
Stephen Collins.....	255	Long Island sound.....	6.4	April 8, 1902	April 8, 1917	.25	1.00	1.00
Stephen Collins.....	255	Long Island sound.....	7.2	April 8, 1902	April 8, 1917	.25	1.80	1.80
Stephen Collins.....	234	Long Island sound.....	2.0	April 8, 1902	April 8, 1917	.25	.50	.50
Bernard Collins.....	264	Long Island sound.....	1.6	April 8, 1902	April 8, 1917	.25	.40	.40
Bernard Collins.....	233	Long Island sound.....	2.8	April 8, 1902	April 8, 1917	.25	.70	.70
Crocker & Allon.....	Sec. G-43	Long Island sound.....	15.5	April 23, 1900	April 23, 1950	.25	3.88	3.88
Charles Cowens.....	997	Raritan bay.....	108.4	Nov. 2, 1911	Nov. 2, 1926	.25	3.95	3.95
James A. Cochrane.....	986	Raritan bay.....	75.0	Nov. 2, 1911	Nov. 2, 1926	.25	216.80	27.10
James A. Cochrane.....	992	Raritan bay.....	50.0	Nov. 2, 1911	Nov. 2, 1926	.25	150.00	18.75
Dennis Dougherty.....	286	East Chester bay.....	5.8	Nov. 2, 1911	Nov. 2, 1926	.25	1.45	1.45
Dennis Dougherty.....	288	East Chester bay.....	10.6	April 10, 1906	April 10, 1921	.25	2.65	2.65
F. F. Downs.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	60.0	July 12, 1910	July 12, 1925	2.00	120.00	15.00
F. F. Downs.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	47.0	July 9, 1912	July 9, 1927	2.00	91.00	11.75
Fred. Denz.....	320	Long Island sound.....	8.6	Dec. 1, 1912	Dec. 1, 1925	2.00	17.20	2.15
Frazer & Houghwout.....	1007	Raritan bay.....	30.0	Nov. 20, 1912	Nov. 20, 1927	2.00	50.00	5.50
Frazer & Houghwout.....	1010	Raritan bay.....	10.0	Dec. 10, 1912	Dec. 10, 1927	2.00	60.00	7.50
Alex. C. Frazer.....	939	Raritan bay.....	5	July 8, 1902	July 8, 1917	.50	25	2.50
Alex. C. Frazer.....	1012	Raritan bay.....	185.1	Jan. 14, 1913	Jan. 14, 1928	2.00	370.20	46.28
A. L. Field.....	308	Long Island sound.....	4.4	Jan. 8, 1909	Jan. 8, 1924	.25	8.80	1.10
Alex. Frazer Co.....	994	Raritan bay.....	82.2	Jan. 25, 1911	Jan. 25, 1926	2.00	164.40	20.65
Alex. Frazer Co.....	1005	Raritan bay.....	30.0	Oct. 28, 1912	Oct. 28, 1927	2.00	60.00	7.50
Alex. Frazer Co.....	1011	Raritan bay.....	152.1	Dec. 10, 1912	Dec. 10, 1927	2.00	304.20	38.03
W. R. Fordham.....	263	Pelham bay.....	1.4	May 13, 1903	May 13, 1917	.25	.35	.35
W. R. Fordham.....	262	Pelham bay.....	6.4	May 13, 1903	May 13, 1917	.25	1.00	1.00
W. R. Fordham.....	261	Pelham bay.....	6.2	May 13, 1903	May 13, 1917	.25	1.55	1.55
John O. Fordham.....	229	Pelham bay.....	18.2	April 8, 1902	April 8, 1917	.25	4.55	4.55
John O. Fordham.....	232	Pelham bay.....	11.2	Dec. 10, 1902	Dec. 10, 1917	.25	2.80	2.80
John O. Fordham.....	285	Pelham bay.....	4.6	Dec. 11, 1902	Dec. 11, 1915	.25	1.15	1.15
John O. Fordham.....	231	Pelham bay.....	5.8	June 10, 1902	June 10, 1917	.25	1.45	1.45
John O. Fordham.....	236	Pelham bay.....	13.0	Mar. 26, 1909	Mar. 26, 1924	.25	3.35	3.35

John O. Fordham.....	97-1.	Long Island sound.....	66.2	July 25, 1900	July 25, 1915	16 55
John I. Ferry.....	277	East Chester bay.....	16.0	April 10, 1906	April 10, 1921	4 00
John I. Ferry.....	278	East Chester bay.....	4.0	April 10, 1906	April 10, 1921	1 00
John I. Ferry.....	279	East Chester bay.....	19.4	April 10, 1906	April 10, 1921	4 85
John I. Ferry.....	280	East Chester bay.....	3.6	April 10, 1906	April 10, 1921	90
John I. Ferry.....	281	East Chester bay.....	5.2	April 10, 1906	April 10, 1921	1 30
Glenwood Oyster Co.	120-1.	Long Island sound.....	15.8	Dec. 10, 1901	Dec. 10, 1916	3 95
Glenwood Oyster Co.	109-1.	Long Island sound.....	29.4	Dec. 10, 1901	Dec. 10, 1916	7 35
Glenwood Oyster Co.	80-1.	Long Island sound.....	159.4	Mar. 13, 1901	Mar. 13, 1915	39 85
E. M. Gunn.....	96	Long Island sound.....	5.2	June 19, 1900	June 19, 1915	1 30
Howard Gould.....	117	Long Island sound.....	106.0	Aug. 12, 1902	Aug. 12, 1917	26 50
Howard Gould.....	118	Long Island sound.....	11.7	Aug. 12, 1902	Aug. 12, 1917	6 40
J. B. Glasier.....	248	Long Island sound.....	25.6	Aug. 12, 1902	Aug. 12, 1917	45
F. C. & H. A. Glasier	246	Long Island sound.....	1.8	Mar. 11, 1902	Mar. 11, 1917	55
F. C. & H. A. Glasier	237	Pelham bay.....	2.2	May 13, 1902	May 13, 1917	4 15
Jesse V. Golden.....	17	Hempstead harbor.....	16.6	May 13, 1902	May 13, 1917	4 15
Greenport Oyster Co.	Several	Hempstead harbor.....	2.2	Dec. 14, 1910	Dec. 14, 1925	00
W. H. Houghwout.....	899	Long Island sound.....	60.0	Oct. 14, 1913	Oct. 14, 1928	120 00
W. H. Houghwout.....	978	Raritan bay.....	4.2	April 12, 1909	April 12, 1934	8 40
O. & H. Housman.....	324	Long Island sound.....	5.0	Sept. 21, 1910	Sept. 21, 1925	1 05
Thomas Hassett, Jr.	999	Raritan bay.....	100.0	July 29, 1911	July 29, 1926	25 00
Thomas Hassett, Jr.	1023	Raritan bay.....	202.4	July 9, 1912	July 9, 1927	404 80
Alfred Jones.....	92	Raritan bay.....	50.4	Oct. 14, 1913	Oct. 14, 1928	120 00
Lucius C. Jones.....	104-1.	Long Island sound.....	25.0	April 10, 1900	April 10, 1950	6 25
Adolph Johnson.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	25.2	Nov. 13, 1900	Nov. 13, 1915	6 30
R. W. LaForge.....	961	Long Island sound.....	88.7	April 10, 1906	April 10, 1921	22 18
W. H. Lockwood.....	945	Raritan bay.....	1.0	Dec. 10, 1901	Dec. 10, 1916	9 85
W. H. Lockwood.....	920	Raritan bay.....	39.4	May 12, 1903	May 12, 1918	25
W. H. Lockwood.....	944	Raritan bay.....	7.2	July 15, 1913	July 15, 1928	1 80
W. H. Lockwood.....	927	Raritan bay.....	36.0	Dec. 9, 1902	Dec. 9, 1917	9 00
C. V. LeViness.....	238	Raritan bay.....	155.2	Dec. 9, 1902	Dec. 9, 1917	25
C. V. LeViness.....	230	Long Island sound.....	3.6	Mar. 13, 1900	Mar. 13, 1915	38 80
Lewis Bros.....	299	East Chester bay.....	2.0	Feb. 11, 1902	Feb. 11, 1917	90
Louides & Mills.....	300	Long Island sound.....	20.6	April 10, 1906	April 10, 1921	50
Louides & Mills.....	106	Long Island sound.....	2.0	Sept. 11, 1900	Sept. 11, 1915	5 15
Louides & Mills.....	79	Long Island sound.....	84.2	Sept. 11, 1900	Sept. 11, 1915	21 05
Fred Lundy.....	322	Long Island sound.....	24.4	April 23, 1900	April 23, 1950	6 10
Louides, Mills & Thorn.....	16	Long Island sound.....	40.6	Nov. 12, 1901	Nov. 12, 1916	10 15
Louides, Mills & Thorn.....	2	Long Island sound.....	119.6	July 9, 1927	July 9, 1927	239 20
Louides, Mills & Thorn.....	1	Hempstead harbor.....	21.0	Nov. 23, 1925	Nov. 23, 1925	2 00
Louides, Mills & Thorn.....	18	Hempstead harbor.....	10.6	Dec. 14, 1910	Dec. 14, 1925	2 00
Louides, Mills & Thorn.....	13	Hempstead harbor.....	4.0	Dec. 14, 1910	Dec. 14, 1925	8 00
Lars Larson.....	11	Hempstead harbor.....	4.4	Dec. 14, 1910	Dec. 14, 1925	1 10
Cornelius Leary.....	12	Hempstead harbor.....	22.2	Dec. 14, 1910	Dec. 14, 1925	1 00
Louides, Mills & Ockers.....	15	Hempstead harbor.....	2.0	Dec. 14, 1910	Dec. 14, 1925	4 40
Azel F. Merrell.....	126	Hempstead harbor.....	1.2	Dec. 14, 1910	Dec. 14, 1925	2 00
Azel F. Merrell.....	312	Hempstead harbor.....	2.2	Dec. 14, 1910	Dec. 14, 1925	2 00
Azel F. Merrell.....	312	Long Island sound.....	33.6	July 13, 1909	July 13, 1924	67 20
Azel F. Merrell.....	312	Long Island sound.....	159.4	July 13, 1909	July 13, 1924	318 80

SCHEDULE "A"—(Continued)

NAME	Lot No.	Location	Acres	Lease granted	Lease expires	Rate of rental	Annual rental	Annual tax
Azel F. Merrell.....	313	Long Island sound.....	126.0	July 13, 1909	July 13, 1924	\$2.00	\$259.00	\$31.50
Azel F. Merrell.....	974	Raritan bay.....	126.0	Jan. 6, 1909	Jan. 6, 1924	2.00	5.00	25.00
Azel F. Merrell.....	316	Long Island sound.....	57.0	Jan. 11, 1910	Jan. 11, 1925	2.00	111.00	14.25
Azel F. Merrell.....	982	Raritan bay.....	45.8	Nov. 28, 1913	Nov. 28, 1925	2.00	91.60	11.45
Azel F. Merrell.....	1017	Raritan bay.....	73.7	July 8, 1913	July 8, 1928	2.00	147.40	18.43
Azel F. Merrell.....	993	Raritan bay.....	89.4	July 8, 1913	July 8, 1928	2.00	178.80	22.33
Lucretia B. Morey.....	940	Raritan bay.....	1.7	July 8, 1903	July 8, 1917	2.00	95.43	4.43
John I. Merrell.....	1004	Raritan bay.....	21.4	Oct. 9, 1912	Oct. 9, 1927	2.00	42.80	5.35
John I. Merrell.....	1014	Raritan bay.....	14.5	May 13, 1913	May 13, 1928	2.00	29.00	3.63
John I. Merrell.....	6	Hudson river.....	4.5	July 15, 1913	July 15, 1928	2.00	9.00	1.13
John I. Merrell.....	919	Raritan bay.....	1.4	Aug. 12, 1913	Aug. 12, 1928	2.00	28.00	3.69
Henry S. Marshall.....	701	Raritan bay.....	3.0	Dec. 8, 1903	Dec. 8, 1918	2.00	75.75	7.75
Henry S. Marshall.....	704	Raritan bay.....	3.0	Dec. 8, 1903	Dec. 8, 1918	2.00	75.75	7.75
Henry S. Marshall.....	1016	Raritan bay.....	9.2	July 3, 1912	July 3, 1927	2.00	4.40	5.55
Rudolph Merrell.....	311	Long Island sound.....	108.0	July 13, 1909	July 13, 1924	2.00	216.00	27.00
E. H. Mackey, Jr.....	Sec. C-93	Long Island sound.....	97.0	April 23, 1909	April 23, 1924	2.00	216.00	27.00
E. H. Mackey, Jr.....	90	Long Island sound.....	34.0	April 10, 1909	April 10, 1915	2.00	8.50	6.75
Benjamin Merritt.....	301	Long Island sound.....	8	Mar. 11, 1902	Mar. 11, 1917	2.00	20.20	8.50
Benjamin Merritt.....	302	Long Island sound.....	1.0	Mar. 11, 1902	Mar. 11, 1917	2.00	25.25	20.20
Benjamin Merritt.....	303	Long Island sound.....	1.4	Mar. 11, 1902	Mar. 11, 1917	2.00	25.25	25.25
Benjamin Merritt.....	325-A	Long Island sound.....	1.3	June 13, 1911	June 13, 1926	2.00	2.60	3.33
E. H. Mackey.....	Sec. E-93	Long Island sound.....	14.1	April 23, 1909	April 23, 1924	2.00	3.53	3.53
William J. Mills.....	314	Long Island sound.....	20.0	Sept. 13, 1909	Sept. 13, 1924	2.00	40.00	5.00
William J. Mills.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	60.0	Sept. 13, 1909	Sept. 13, 1924	2.00	120.00	15.00
William J. Mills.....	4	Long Island sound.....	1.0	May 9, 1911	May 9, 1926	2.00	2.00	2.25
William J. Mills.....	321	Hempstead harbor.....	40.0	Sept. 3, 1911	Sept. 3, 1926	2.00	80.00	10.00
William J. Mills.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	294.0	July 3, 1910	July 3, 1925	2.00	588.00	73.50
William J. Mills.....	114-L	Hempstead harbor.....	9	June 14, 1910	June 14, 1925	2.00	1.20	1.15
Matinecock Oyster Co.....	81-L	Long Island sound.....	24.2	Dec. 10, 1916	Dec. 10, 1916	2.00	6.05	6.05
Matinecock Oyster Co.....	81-L	Long Island sound.....	38.4	Dec. 10, 1916	Dec. 10, 1916	2.00	9.60	9.60
Matinecock Oyster Co.....	Sec. A-73	Long Island sound.....	200.0	Oct. 7, 1908	Oct. 7, 1923	2.00	400.00	50.00
Mills & Ronik.....	Plot A	Long Island sound.....	65.0	April 17, 1909	April 17, 1924	2.00	16.25	16.25
Matinecock Oyster Co.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	120.0	April 27, 1909	April 27, 1924	2.00	560.00	70.00
Matinecock Oyster Co.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	280.0	April 27, 1909	April 27, 1924	2.00	240.00	30.00
Matinecock Oyster Co.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	00.0	Sept. 23, 1909	Sept. 23, 1924	2.00	120.00	15.00
Matinecock Oyster Co.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	47.4	Sept. 23, 1909	Sept. 23, 1924	2.00	34.80	4.35
Matinecock Oyster Co.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	42.0	Nov. 10, 1909	Nov. 10, 1924	2.00	90.00	11.25
Matinecock Oyster Co.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	35.0	Nov. 11, 1910	Nov. 11, 1925	2.00	70.00	8.75

SCHEDULE "A"—(Continued)

NAME	Lot No.	Location	Acres	Lease granted	Lease expires	Rate of rental	Annual rental	Annual tax
New York Oyster Co	E-1	East river	63.3	Oct. 14, 1913	Oct. 14, 1928	\$2 00	\$126 60	\$15 83
New York Oyster Co	11	Hudson river	12.2	July 8, 1913	July 8, 1928	2 00	24 40	3 05
New York Oyster Co	8	Hudson river	4.1	July 8, 1913	July 8, 1928	2 00	8 20	1 03
New York Oyster Co	10	Hudson river	2.1	July 8, 1913	July 8, 1928	2 00	4 40	60
New York Oyster Co	7	Hudson river	2.4	July 12, 1913	July 12, 1928	2 00	4 40	55
Charles Olsen	9	Hempstead harbor	2.2	Dec. 14, 1910	Dec. 14, 1925	2 00	3 12	3 12
Polworth & Elsworth	931	Raritan bay	12.5	Mar. 10, 1901	Mar. 10, 1916	25	3 12	55
Polworth & Elsworth	934	Raritan bay	9.2	Dec. 10, 1901	Dec. 10, 1916	25	2 30	55
Polworth & Elsworth	935	Raritan bay	9.2	Dec. 10, 1901	Dec. 10, 1916	25	2 30	55
Polworth & Elsworth	971	Raritan bay	54.0	Dec. 8, 1903	Dec. 8, 1918	25	13 50	13 50
Polworth & Elsworth	965	Raritan bay	18.0	Dec. 8, 1903	Dec. 8, 1918	25	13 50	13 50
Polworth & Elsworth	915	Raritan bay	11.4	Oct. 14, 1912	Oct. 14, 1927	2 00	22 60	2 85
John Price, Jr.	244	Raritan bay	45.8	Oct. 14, 1912	Oct. 14, 1927	2 00	91 60	11 45
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.	Several	East Chester bay	24.8	April 10, 1906	April 10, 1921	25	6 20	6 20
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.	Several	Long Island sound	150.0	May 10, 1914	May 10, 1919	25	37 50	37 50
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.	Several	Long Island sound	62.5	June 14, 1904	June 14, 1919	25	15 63	15 63
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.	Several	Long Island sound	98.2	May 4, 1904	May 4, 1919	25	24 55	24 55
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.	107	Long Island sound	116.6	Feb. 11, 1902	Feb. 11, 1917	25	29 15	29 15
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.	108	Long Island sound	25.0	May 13, 1902	May 13, 1917	25	6 25	6 25
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.	127-L	Long Island sound	17.6	Jan. 9, 1906	Jan. 9, 1921	25	4 40	4 40
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.	315	Long Island sound	35.6	Jan. 9, 1910	Jan. 9, 1925	25	71 20	8 90
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.	977	Raritan bay	144.0	June 6, 1910	June 6, 1925	00	288 00	36 00
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.	1019	Raritan bay	46.3	May 10, 1913	May 10, 1928	00	92 60	11 58
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.	1018	Raritan bay	75.5	May 10, 1913	May 10, 1928	00	151 00	18 87
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.	1020	Raritan bay	91.8	May 10, 1913	May 10, 1928	00	183 60	22 95
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.	973	Raritan bay	32.0	Feb. 13, 1906	Feb. 13, 1921	00	8 00	8 00
Elmer I. Palmer	953	Raritan bay	4.6	Jan. 12, 1906	Jan. 12, 1919	25	1 15	1 15
Elmer I. Palmer	895	Raritan bay	32.8	April 10, 1906	April 10, 1921	25	8 20	8 22
Elmer I. Palmer	897	Raritan bay	15.0	April 10, 1906	April 10, 1921	25	3 75	3 75
Elmer I. Palmer	895	Raritan bay	62.5	Sept. 13, 1904	Sept. 13, 1919	25	15 63	15 63
Elmer I. Palmer	895	Long Island sound	62.5	Nov. 10, 1909	Nov. 10, 1924	25	1 50	1 50
William Ruddick	Sec. D	Long Island sound	6.0	Oct. 13, 1911	Oct. 13, 1926	2 00	6 00	1 75
George W. Robinson	230	Raritan bay	3.0	Oct. 13, 1911	Oct. 13, 1926	2 00	1 35	1 35
George M. Still, Inc.	946	Raritan bay	5.4	Sept. 8, 1903	Sept. 8, 1918	25	1 35	1 35
George M. Still, Inc.	947	Raritan bay	1.4	Sept. 8, 1903	Sept. 8, 1918	25	13 60	1 70
George M. Still, Inc.	849	Raritan bay	6.8	Aug. 1, 1910	Aug. 1, 1935	2 00	59 40	7 43
George M. Still, Inc.	1021	Raritan bay	29.7	June 10, 1913	June 10, 1928	2 00	100 00	12 40
E. J. Still	1008	Raritan bay	58.0	Dec. 10, 1912	Dec. 10, 1927	2 00	22 17	22 18
Seaship Oyster System	Several	Long Island sound	88.7	April 10, 1906	April 10, 1921	25	63 90	63 90
Seaship Oyster System	Several	Long Island sound	255.6	Dec. 12, 1905	Dec. 12, 1920	25	63 90	63 90

929	Baritan bay	43.6	April 11, 1899	April 11, 1914	25	10 90-
930	Baritan bay	26.4	Nov. 10, 1903	Nov. 10, 1918	25	9 10-
931	Baritan bay	3.6	April 13, 1909	April 13, 1924	2 00	7 20
932	Long Island sound	60.0	July 13, 1909	July 13, 1924	2 00	120 00
933	Long Island sound	65.0	July 13, 1909	July 13, 1924	2 00	130 00
934	Baritan bay	42.6	May 11, 1912	May 11, 1927	2 00	85 20
935	Baritan bay	58.2	Jan. 11, 1913	Jan. 11, 1928	2 00	116 40
936	Baritan bay	5.0	Nov. 28, 1910	Nov. 28, 1925	2 00	14 55
937	Baritan bay	6.0	Nov. 28, 1910	Nov. 28, 1925	2 00	10 00
938	Baritan bay	6.2	Nov. 28, 1910	Nov. 28, 1925	2 00	12 60
939	Baritan bay	4.2	Nov. 28, 1910	Nov. 28, 1925	2 00	8 40
940	Baritan bay	4.3	Nov. 28, 1910	Nov. 28, 1925	2 00	8 60
941	Baritan bay	104.4	July 25, 1911	July 25, 1926	2 00	208 80
942	Long Island sound	8.0	April 23, 1900	April 23, 1950	25	2 00
943	Long Island sound	25.0	April 23, 1900	April 23, 1950	25	6 25
944	Long Island sound	16.8	April 23, 1900	April 23, 1950	25	4 20
945	Baritan bay	12.8	Dec. 9, 1902	Dec. 9, 1917	25	3 20
946	Long Island sound	18.2	April 10, 1900	April 10, 1950	25	4 55
947	Long Island sound	1.4	April 12, 1904	April 12, 1919	25	1 10
948	Long Island sound	1.4	June 14, 1904	June 14, 1919	25	1 35
949	Long Island sound	5.9	Dec. 14, 1910	Dec. 14, 1925	2 00	10 40
950	Long Island sound	47.3	Oct. 11, 1904	Oct. 11, 1919	25	11 83
951	Long Island sound	30.4	Nov. 20, 1911	Nov. 20, 1926	2 00	60 80
952	Baritan bay	11.4	Nov. 20, 1911	Nov. 20, 1926	2 00	7 60
953	Long Island sound	20.6	Sept. 21, 1910	Sept. 21, 1925	2 00	28 85
954	Long Island sound	4.2	Nov. 10, 1910	Nov. 10, 1925	2 00	5 15
955	Long Island sound	29.0	July 9, 1912	July 9, 1927	2 00	1 05
956	Long Island sound	29.0	June 11, 1901	June 11, 1916	2 00	7 25
957	Long Island sound	1.6	Dec. 14, 1910	Dec. 14, 1925	2 00	1 20
958	Hempstead harbor	7.4	Dec. 14, 1910	Dec. 14, 1925	2 00	3 20
959	Hempstead harbor	7.4	Dec. 14, 1910	Dec. 14, 1925	2 00	1 85
960	East Chester bay	9.0	June 12, 1906	June 12, 1921	25	2 25
961	East Chester bay	9.0	June 12, 1906	June 12, 1921	25	2 25
962	Long Island sound	18.2	Sept. 9, 1893	Sept. 9, 1913	25	4 55
963	Long Island sound	20.2	Sept. 9, 1893	Sept. 9, 1913	25	5 05
964	Long Island sound	22.0	April 23, 1900	April 23, 1950	25	5 50
965	Hempstead harbor	22.0	Dec. 14, 1910	Dec. 14, 1925	2 00	44 00
966	East Chester bay	2.0	Aug. 26, 1912	Aug. 26, 1927	2 00	4 00
Total						\$3,350 45

SCHEDULE "B"

NAME	Lot	Location	Acres	Surrendered to city of New York	Annual Tax
John H. Abrams.....	294	Jamaica bay.....	3.8	Oct. 1, 1912.....	\$0 95
John H. Abrams.....	295	Jamaica bay.....	1.4	Oct. 1, 1912.....	35
Wm. H. Abrams.....	280	Jamaica bay.....	1.4	Oct. 1, 1912.....	35
Wm. H. Abrams.....	244	Jamaica bay.....	1.4	Oct. 1, 1912.....	35
Wm. H. Abrams.....	240	Jamaica bay.....	4	Oct. 1, 1912.....	10
Gustave A. Albright.....	399	Jamaica bay.....	1.4	Oct. 1, 1912.....	35
Gustave A. Albright.....	395	Jamaica bay.....	2.0	Oct. 1, 1912.....	50
Emma W. Abrams.....	268	Jamaica bay.....	2.0	Oct. 1, 1912.....	50
Emma W. Abrams.....	267	Jamaica bay.....	2.2	Oct. 1, 1912.....	55
Major G. Abrams.....	628	Jamaica bay.....	.6	Oct. 1, 1912.....	15
S. D. Abrams, Jr.....	435	Jamaica bay.....	3.0	Oct. 1, 1912.....	75
S. D. Abrams, Jr.....	384	Jamaica bay.....	2.6	Oct. 1, 1912.....	65
Floyd Abrams.....	398	Jamaica bay.....	1.2	Oct. 1, 1912.....	30
Amberman & Bedell.....	505	Jamaica bay.....	6.2	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 55
E. E. Abrams.....	29	Jamaica bay.....	2.6	Oct. 1, 1912.....	65
E. E. Abrams.....	28	Jamaica bay.....	2.6	Oct. 1, 1912.....	65
Henry Borwegan.....	310	Jamaica bay.....	17.0	Oct. 1, 1912.....	4 25
Henry Borwegan.....	50	Jamaica bay.....	1.6	Oct. 1, 1912.....	40
Henry Borwegan.....	48	Jamaica bay.....	2.8	Oct. 1, 1912.....	70
James A. Bailey.....	603	Jamaica bay.....	33.2	Oct. 1, 1912.....	8 30
C. Josephine Biggs.....	149	Jamaica bay.....	1.6	Oct. 1, 1912.....	40
C. Josephine Biggs.....	144	Jamaica bay.....	3.0	Oct. 1, 1912.....	75
C. Josephine Biggs.....	524	Jamaica bay.....	4.0	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 00
C. Josephine Biggs.....	150	Jamaica bay.....	7.2	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 80
C. Josephine Biggs.....	151	Jamaica bay.....	.6	Oct. 1, 1912.....	15
Richard Biggs, Sr.....	627	Jamaica bay.....	3.2	Oct. 1, 1912.....	80
John D. Bush.....	95	Jamaica bay.....	1.2	Oct. 1, 1912.....	30
H. W. Behncke.....	31	Jamaica bay.....	2.6	Oct. 1, 1912.....	65
Mary W. Behncke.....	167	Jamaica bay.....	5.8	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 45
William C. Baldwin.....	199	Jamaica bay.....	5.4	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 35
J. G. H. Bedell.....	455	Jamaica bay.....	5.4	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 35
Nathaniel Carman.....	492	Jamaica bay.....	5.8	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 45
Nathaniel Carman.....	116	Jamaica bay.....	.6	Oct. 1, 1912.....	15
Nathaniel Carman.....	115	Jamaica bay.....	2.4	Oct. 1, 1912.....	60
Wm. J. Campbell.....	510	Jamaica bay.....	6.2	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 55
J. O. Carlson.....	605	Jamaica bay.....	8.8	Oct. 1, 1912.....	2 20
Geo. A. Carman.....	118	Jamaica bay.....	3.4	Oct. 1, 1912.....	85
Geo. A. Carman.....	218	Jamaica bay.....	4.2	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 05
Warren Cornell.....	453	Jamaica bay.....	8.6	Oct. 1, 1912.....	2 15
Warren Cornell.....	449	Jamaica bay.....	2.0	Oct. 1, 1912.....	50
Warren Cornell.....	372	Jamaica bay.....	5.0	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 25
Henry Cornell.....	409	Jamaica bay.....	4.4	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 10
Hiram Cadmus.....	461	Jamaica bay.....	5.4	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 35
Cornell & Palmer.....	369	Jamaica bay.....	12.0	Oct. 1, 1912.....	3 00
Charles Churchill.....	181	Jamaica bay.....	5.8	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 45
Wm. H. Dickens.....	250	Jamaica bay.....	2.8	Oct. 1, 1912.....	70
George Dickens.....	43	Jamaica bay.....	3.2	Oct. 1, 1912.....	80
Henry W. Davis.....	343	Jamaica bay.....	10.6	Oct. 1, 1912.....	2 65
Henry W. Davis.....	506	Jamaica bay.....	5.6	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 40
Henry W. Davis.....	329	Jamaica bay.....	7.4	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 85
Elizabeth Denice.....	258	Jamaica bay.....	5.4	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 35
Elizabeth Denice.....	259	Jamaica bay.....	3.6	Oct. 1, 1912.....	90
Wm. Henry Dickens.....	61	Jamaica bay.....	7.8	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 95
Wm. Henry Dickens.....	213	Jamaica bay.....	5.0	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 25
Geo. W. Doughty.....	386	Jamaica bay.....	1.8	Oct. 1, 1912.....	45
Geo. W. Doughty.....	415	Jamaica bay.....	4.4	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 10
Geo. W. Doughty.....	443	Jamaica bay.....	4.8	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 20
Geo. W. Doughty.....	383	Jamaica bay.....	5.0	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 25
Geo. W. Doughty.....	377	Jamaica bay.....	2.0	Oct. 1, 1912.....	50
Chas. E. Denton.....	153	Jamaica bay.....	2.2	Oct. 1, 1912.....	55
Chas. E. Denton.....	152	Jamaica bay.....	3.2	Oct. 1, 1912.....	80
Wm. B. Dooley.....	457	Jamaica bay.....	2.0	Oct. 1, 1912.....	50
Wm. B. Dooley.....	463	Jamaica bay.....	4.0	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 00
Edward Dooley.....	459	Jamaica bay.....	6.6	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 65
Jacob Frederick.....	566	Jamaica bay.....	22.2	Oct. 1, 1912.....	5 55
W. S. Ford.....	179	Jamaica bay.....	4.4	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 10
John Frederick.....	458	Jamaica bay.....	7.6	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 90
Glenwood Oyster Co.....	609	Jamaica bay.....	12.6	Oct. 1, 1912.....	3 15
Charles Gateson.....	597	Jamaica bay.....	13.6	Oct. 1, 1912.....	3 40
Joseph B. Geffen.....	4	Jamaica bay.....	1.4	Oct. 1, 1912.....	35
Joseph B. Geffen.....	5	Jamaica bay.....	1.5	Oct. 1, 1912.....	38
Albert Geffen.....	557	Jamaica bay.....	.8	Oct. 1, 1912.....	20
Albert Geffen.....	2	Jamaica bay.....	1.0	Oct. 1, 1912.....	25
Haviland & Odell.....	368	Jamaica bay.....	4.6	Oct. 1, 1912.....	1 15

SCHEDULE "B" — (Continued)

NAME	Lot	Location	Acres	Surrendered to city of New York	Annual Tax
Haviland & Odell.....	465	Jamaica bay.....	3.6	Oct. 1, 1912....	\$0 90
A. H. Haack.....	108	Jamaica bay.....	4.2	Oct. 1, 1912....	1 05
A. H. Haack.....	7	Jamaica bay.....	2.2	Oct. 1, 1912....	55
A. H. Haack.....	12½	Jamaica bay.....	1.8	Oct. 1, 1912....	45
John Hanson.....	34	Jamaica bay.....	2.8	Oct. 1, 1912....	70
John Hanson.....	69	Jamaica bay.....	20.2	Oct. 1, 1912....	5 05
John Hanson.....	71	Jamaica bay.....	2.8	Oct. 1, 1912....	70
E. Otis Hovey.....	600	Jamaica bay.....	42.8	Oct. 1, 1912....	10 70
E. Otis Hovey.....	587	Jamaica bay.....	11.0	Oct. 1, 1912....	2 75
E. Otis Hovey.....	617	Jamaica bay.....	5.6	Oct. 1, 1912....	1 40
E. Otis Hovey.....	198	Jamaica bay.....	41.6	Oct. 1, 1912....	10 40
E. Otis Hovey.....	227	Jamaica bay.....	3.0	Oct. 1, 1912....	75
E. Otis Hovey.....	301	Jamaica bay.....	14.8	Oct. 1, 1912....	3 70
E. Otis Hovey.....	618	Jamaica bay.....	17.0	Oct. 1, 1912....	4 25
Christian Hoobs.....	619	Jamaica bay.....	3.6	Oct. 1, 1912....	90
Daniel F. Huffmire.....	264	Jamaica bay.....	1.6	Oct. 1, 1912....	40
L. L. Huffmire.....	262	Jamaica bay.....	12.4	Oct. 1, 1912....	3 10
L. L. Huffmire.....	265	Jamaica bay.....	1.4	Oct. 1, 1912....	35
L. L. Huffmire.....	263	Jamaica bay.....	5.4	Oct. 1, 1912....	1 35
Wynant Huffmire.....	355	Jamaica bay.....	7.2	Oct. 1, 1912....	1 80
Wynant Huffmire.....	495	Jamaica bay.....	3.0	Oct. 1, 1912....	75
Wynant Huffmire.....	562	Jamaica bay.....	5.6	Oct. 1, 1912....	1 40
William J. Hewlett.....	539	Jamaica bay.....	8.4	Oct. 1, 1912....	2 10
Jarvis Hicks.....	629	Jamaica bay.....	.4	Oct. 1, 1912....	10
Jarvis Hicks.....	630	Jamaica bay.....	1.2	Oct. 1, 1912....	30
William Peter Housman.....	42	Jamaica bay.....	1.2	Oct. 1, 1912....	30
William Peter Housman.....	24	Jamaica bay.....	1.8	Oct. 1, 1912....	45
Arthur Johnson.....	558	Jamaica bay.....	4.0	Oct. 1, 1912....	1 00
David Jones.....	17	Jamaica bay.....	3.8	Oct. 1, 1912....	95
Richard Johnson.....	91	Jamaica bay.....	3.2	Oct. 1, 1912....	80
Richard Johnson.....	92	Jamaica bay.....	1.8	Oct. 1, 1912....	45
Mary Johnson.....	96	Jamaica bay.....	3.0	Oct. 1, 1912....	75
Jane Johnson.....	132	Jamaica bay.....	5.0	Oct. 1, 1912....	1 25
George H. Johnson.....	94	Jamaica bay.....	1.8	Oct. 1, 1912....	45
Harry C. Johnson.....	620	Jamaica bay.....	1.6	Oct. 1, 1912....	40
Harry C. Johnson.....	439	Jamaica bay.....	3.0	Oct. 1, 1912....	75
Harry C. Johnson.....	361	Jamaica bay.....	2.0	Oct. 1, 1912....	50
Harry C. Johnson.....	431	Jamaica bay.....	2.0	Oct. 1, 1912....	50
Ludwig Klee.....	208	Jamaica bay.....	.4	Oct. 1, 1912....	10
Ludwig Klee.....	70	Jamaica bay.....	1.6	Oct. 1, 1912....	40
Ludwig Klee.....	554	Jamaica bay.....	8.6	Oct. 1, 1912....	2 15
Ludwig Klee.....	63	Jamaica bay.....	6.2	Oct. 1, 1912....	1 55
R. L. & Ludwig Klee, Jr.....	307	Jamaica bay.....	10.2	Oct. 1, 1912....	2 55
W. H. Lockwood.....	925	Jamaica bay.....	3.8	Oct. 1, 1912....	95
Fred J. Lancaster.....	584	Jamaica bay.....	3.6	Oct. 1, 1912....	90
Azel F. Merrell.....	20	Jamaica bay.....	5.4	Oct. 1, 1912....	1 35
Azel F. Merrell.....	19	Jamaica bay.....	2.8	Oct. 1, 1912....	70
Azel F. Merrell.....	3	Jamaica bay.....	3.8	Oct. 1, 1912....	95
Azel F. Merrell.....	9	Jamaica bay.....	9.4	Oct. 1, 1912....	2 35
Azel F. Merrell.....	146	Jamaica bay.....	4.2	Oct. 1, 1912....	1 05
Azel F. Merrell.....	200	Jamaica bay.....	7.2	Oct. 1, 1912....	1 80
Azel F. Merrell.....	391	Jamaica bay.....	2.0	Oct. 1, 1912....	50
Azel F. Merrell.....	392	Jamaica bay.....	1.6	Oct. 1, 1912....	40
Azel F. Merrell.....	535	Jamaica bay.....	4.2	Oct. 1, 1912....	1 05
Azel F. Merrell.....	488	Jamaica bay.....	6.8	Oct. 1, 1912....	1 70
George H. Mott.....	403	Jamaica bay.....	.4	Oct. 1, 1912....	10
George H. Mott.....	408	Jamaica bay.....	8.8	Oct. 1, 1912....	2 20
George H. Mott.....	424	Jamaica bay.....	2.4	Oct. 1, 1912....	60
George H. Mott.....	430	Jamaica bay.....	21.6	Oct. 1, 1912....	5 40
George H. Mott.....	507	Jamaica bay.....	3.4	Oct. 1, 1912....	85
William H. Morrison.....	551	Jamaica bay.....	1.2	Oct. 1, 1912....	30
William H. Morrison.....	159	Jamaica bay.....	5.6	Oct. 1, 1912....	1 40
William H. Morrison.....	345A	Jamaica bay.....	3.4	Oct. 1, 1912....	85
Peter Miller.....	1	Jamaica bay.....	3.8	Oct. 1, 1912....	95
Peter Miller.....	16	Jamaica bay.....	4.8	Oct. 1, 1912....	1 20
Ferdinand Moller.....	87	Jamaica bay.....	2.0	Oct. 1, 1912....	50
Ferdinand Moller.....	86	Jamaica bay.....	1.8	Oct. 1, 1912....	45
Ferdinand Moller.....	72	Jamaica bay.....	2.4	Oct. 1, 1912....	60
Ferdinand Moller.....	530	Jamaica bay.....	3.4	Oct. 1, 1912....	85
Ferdinand Moller.....	297	Jamaica bay.....	2.0	Oct. 1, 1912....	50
Ferdinand Moller.....	296	Jamaica bay.....	2.4	Oct. 1, 1912....	60
Ferdinand Moller.....	6	Jamaica bay.....	2.6	Oct. 1, 1912....	65
George S. Monroe.....	474	Jamaica bay.....	14.0	Oct. 1, 1912....	3 50

SCHEDULE "B" — (Continued)

NAME	Lot	Location	Acres	Surrendered to city of New York	Annual Tax
Monroe & Remsen	464	Jamaica bay	6.0	Oct. 1, 1912	\$1 50
John H. McCrodden	517	Jamaica bay	4.6	Oct. 1, 1912	1 15
James H. McCrodden	22	Jamaica bay	4.0	Oct. 1, 1912	1 00
Clara McCrodden	23	Jamaica bay	2.6	Oct. 1, 1912	.65
Charles McCrodden	606	Jamaica bay	9.0	Oct. 1, 1912	2 25
New York Oyster Co.	478	Jamaica bay	2.8	Oct. 1, 1912	.70
William Oelrichs	67	Jamaica bay	3.8	Oct. 1, 1912	.95
William Oelrichs	65	Jamaica bay	2.0	Oct. 1, 1912	.50
William Oelrichs	302	Jamaica bay	10.2	Oct. 1, 1912	2 55
Anna Oelrichs	66	Jamaica bay	5.2	Oct. 1, 1912	1 30
Charles L. Pearsall	414	Jamaica bay	3.8	Oct. 1, 1912	.95
Charles L. Pearsall	421	Jamaica bay	15.6	Oct. 1, 1912	3 90
Carl Peers	308	Jamaica bay	7.6	Oct. 1, 1912	1 90
Carl Peers	133	Jamaica bay	3.8	Oct. 1, 1912	.95
Carl Peers	215	Jamaica bay	2.8	Oct. 1, 1912	.70
Thomas Pearsall	540	Jamaica bay	2.6	Oct. 1, 1912	.65
Thomas Pearsall	621	Jamaica bay	3.2	Oct. 1, 1912	.80
Thomas Pearsall	419	Jamaica bay	3.4	Oct. 1, 1912	.85
Thomas Pearsall	448	Jamaica bay	1.8	Oct. 1, 1912	.45
Thomas Pearsall	423	Jamaica bay	4.6	Oct. 1, 1912	1 15
John F. Quigley	8	Jamaica bay	3.6	Oct. 1, 1912	.90
Daniel Rowland	143	Jamaica bay	4.0	Oct. 1, 1912	1 00
Daniel Rowland	346	Jamaica bay	3.4	Oct. 1, 1912	.85
Daniel Rowland	345	Jamaica bay	5.6	Oct. 1, 1912	1 40
Daniel Rowland	503	Jamaica bay	3.6	Oct. 1, 1912	.90
Willett E. Raynor	561	Jamaica bay	8.0	Oct. 1, 1912	2 00
Willett E. Raynor	260	Jamaica bay	2.8	Oct. 1, 1912	.70
Willett E. Raynor	257	Jamaica bay	4.8	Oct. 1, 1912	1 20
Willett E. Raynor	261	Jamaica bay	2.0	Oct. 1, 1912	.50
Benjamin Ryder	97	Jamaica bay	1.8	Oct. 1, 1912	.45
Benjamin Ryder	93	Jamaica bay	1.8	Oct. 1, 1912	.45
Benjamin Ryder	126	Jamaica bay	.6	Oct. 1, 1912	.15
Grace L. Ryder	119	Jamaica bay	.6	Oct. 1, 1912	.20
William R. Rhinehart	635	Jamaica bay	2.8	Oct. 1, 1912	.70
William R. Rhinehart	636	Jamaica bay	3.2	Oct. 1, 1912	.80
George Rhinehart	432	Jamaica bay	9.2	Oct. 1, 1912	2 30
William M. Remsen	472	Jamaica bay	29.6	Oct. 1, 1912	7 40
Thomas Remsen	473	Jamaica bay	8.0	Oct. 1, 1912	2 00
Rockaway Oyster Co.	516	Jamaica bay	7.2	Oct. 1, 1912	1 50
Rockaway Oyster Co.	480	Jamaica bay	3.4	Oct. 1, 1912	.85
Rockaway Oyster Co.	481	Jamaica bay	3.2	Oct. 1, 1912	.80
Rockaway Oyster Co.	219	Jamaica bay	6.8	Oct. 1, 1912	1 70
Rockaway Oyster Co.	224	Jamaica bay	2.0	Oct. 1, 1912	.50
Rockaway Oyster Co.	282	Jamaica bay	7.6	Oct. 1, 1912	1 90
Rockaway Oyster Co.	84	Jamaica bay	3.0	Oct. 1, 1912	.75
Rockaway Oyster Co.	332	Jamaica bay	5.8	Oct. 1, 1912	1 45
Rockaway Oyster Co.	85	Jamaica bay	1.8	Oct. 1, 1912	.45
Rockaway Oyster Co.	80	Jamaica bay	4.4	Oct. 1, 1912	1 10
Rockaway Oyster Co.	79	Jamaica bay	1.8	Oct. 1, 1912	.45
Rockaway Oyster Co.	158	Jamaica bay	6.6	Oct. 1, 1912	1 65
Rockaway Oyster Co.	622	Jamaica bay	11.6	Oct. 1, 1912	2 90
Rockaway Oyster Co.	135	Jamaica bay	4.2	Oct. 1, 1912	1 05
Rockaway Oyster Co.	229	Jamaica bay	10.4	Oct. 1, 1912	2 60
Rockaway Oyster Co.	82	Jamaica bay	5.8	Oct. 1, 1912	1 45
Rockaway Oyster Co.	83	Jamaica bay	5.0	Oct. 1, 1912	1 25
Rockaway Oyster Co.	136	Jamaica bay	4.0	Oct. 1, 1912	1 00
H. W. Rohde	75	Jamaica bay	4.0	Oct. 1, 1912	1 00
H. W. Rohde	74	Jamaica bay	3.2	Oct. 1, 1912	.80
H. W. Rohde	230	Jamaica bay	5.8	Oct. 1, 1912	1 45
Sealshipt Oyster System	542	Jamaica bay	2.8	Oct. 1, 1912	.70
Sealshipt Oyster System	64	Jamaica bay	1.0	Oct. 1, 1912	.25
Sealshipt Oyster System	209	Jamaica bay	12.6	Oct. 1, 1912	3 15
Sealshipt Oyster System	68	Jamaica bay	2.0	Oct. 1, 1912	.50
Sealshipt Oyster System	207	Jamaica bay	14.2	Oct. 1, 1912	3 55
Sealshipt Oyster System	327	Jamaica bay	11.6	Oct. 1, 1912	2 90
Julia Sofield	140	Jamaica bay	27.0	Oct. 1, 1912	6 75
Julia Sofield	170	Jamaica bay	4.4	Oct. 1, 1912	1 10
Ella Sofield	90	Jamaica bay	22.6	Oct. 1, 1912	5 65
C. S. Sofield	522	Jamaica bay	25.6	Oct. 1, 1912	6 40
C. S. Sofield	536	Jamaica bay	1.4	Oct. 1, 1912	.35
C. S. Sofield	556	Jamaica bay	15.2	Oct. 1, 1912	3 80
C. S. Sofield	526	Jamaica bay	20.0	Oct. 1, 1912	5 00
C. S. Sofield	523	Jamaica bay	1.4	Oct. 1, 1912	.35
C. S. Sofield	110	Jamaica bay	5.2	Oct. 1, 1912	1 30
C. S. Sofield	171	Jamaica bay	2.4	Oct. 1, 1912	.60

SCHEDULE "B" — (Continued)

NAME	Lot	Location	Acres	Surrendered to city of New York	Annual Tax
C. S. Soffield	469	Jamaica bay	12.0	Oct. 1, 1912	\$3 00
Ezra Sprague	375	Jamaica bay	1.2	Oct. 1, 1912	30
Ezra Sprague	433A	Jamaica bay	1.6	Oct. 1, 1912	40
Ezra Sprague	433B	Jamaica bay	1.6	Oct. 1, 1912	40
Ezra Sprague	434	Jamaica bay	2.4	Oct. 1, 1912	60
Ezra & Theodore Sprague	451	Jamaica bay	5.2	Oct. 1, 1912	1 30
Ezra & Theodore Sprague	450	Jamaica bay	5.8	Oct. 1, 1912	1 45
Ezra & Theodore Sprague	366	Jamaica bay	1.2	Oct. 1, 1912	30
Ezra & Theodore Sprague	454	Jamaica bay	9.0	Oct. 1, 1912	2 25
Theodore Sprague	429	Jamaica bay	7.2	Oct. 1, 1912	1 80
Theodore Sprague	396	Jamaica bay	1.4	Oct. 1, 1912	35
Valentine Smith	365	Jamaica bay	2.0	Oct. 1, 1912	50
Valentine Smith	362	Jamaica bay	3.6	Oct. 1, 1912	90
George S. Smith	397	Jamaica bay	.8	Oct. 1, 1912	20
J. Frank Smith	441	Jamaica bay	1.0	Oct. 1, 1912	25
Samuel E. Smith	440	Jamaica bay	2.6	Oct. 1, 1912	65
J. F. & S. E. Smith	385	Jamaica bay	3.0	Oct. 1, 1912	75
Webb Sprague	425	Jamaica bay	3.0	Oct. 1, 1912	75
Webb Sprague	422	Jamaica bay	2.8	Oct. 1, 1912	70
Webb Sprague	426	Jamaica bay	3.0	Oct. 1, 1912	75
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	573	Jamaica bay	11.0	Oct. 1, 1912	2 75
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	581	Jamaica bay	5.6	Oct. 1, 1912	1 40
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	580	Jamaica bay	11.4	Oct. 1, 1912	2 85
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	577	Jamaica bay	3.8	Oct. 1, 1912	95
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	273	Jamaica bay	8.8	Oct. 1, 1912	2 20
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	225	Jamaica bay	5.2	Oct. 1, 1912	1 30
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	232	Jamaica bay	4.0	Oct. 1, 1912	1 00
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	276	Jamaica bay	3.0	Oct. 1, 1912	75
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	485	Jamaica bay	23.2	Oct. 1, 1912	5 80
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	36	Jamaica bay	5.4	Oct. 1, 1912	1 35
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	37	Jamaica bay	3.0	Oct. 1, 1912	75
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	39	Jamaica bay	4.8	Oct. 1, 1912	1 20
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	99	Jamaica bay	1.6	Oct. 1, 1912	40
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	62	Jamaica bay	5.2	Oct. 1, 1912	1 30
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	35	Jamaica bay	8.0	Oct. 1, 1912	2 00
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	337	Jamaica bay	6.6	Oct. 1, 1912	1 65
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	76	Jamaica bay	1.8	Oct. 1, 1912	45
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	147	Jamaica bay	12.6	Oct. 1, 1912	3 15
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	192	Jamaica bay	1.2	Oct. 1, 1912	30
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	107	Jamaica bay	4.8	Oct. 1, 1912	1 20
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	351	Jamaica bay	8.0	Oct. 1, 1912	2 00
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	191	Jamaica bay	1.6	Oct. 1, 1912	40
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	532	Jamaica bay	14.0	Oct. 1, 1912	3 50
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	106	Jamaica bay	1.4	Oct. 1, 1912	35
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	38	Jamaica bay	3.4	Oct. 1, 1912	85
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	109	Jamaica bay	6.6	Oct. 1, 1912	1 65
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	624	Jamaica bay	2.0	Oct. 1, 1912	50
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	208	Jamaica bay	6.4	Oct. 1, 1912	1 60
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	209	Jamaica bay	.4	Oct. 1, 1912	10
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	142	Jamaica bay	5.0	Oct. 1, 1912	1 25
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	328	Jamaica bay	5.4	Oct. 1, 1912	1 35
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	130	Jamaica bay	2.4	Oct. 1, 1912	60
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	193	Jamaica bay	3.2	Oct. 1, 1912	80
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	172	Jamaica bay	27.2	Oct. 1, 1912	6 80
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	176	Jamaica bay	3.8	Oct. 1, 1912	95
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	174	Jamaica bay	5.0	Oct. 1, 1912	1 25
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	486	Jamaica bay	2.8	Oct. 1, 1912	70
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	75	Jamaica bay	4.4	Oct. 1, 1912	1 10
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	141	Jamaica bay	6.0	Oct. 1, 1912	1 50
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	148	Jamaica bay	3.2	Oct. 1, 1912	80
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	493	Jamaica bay	2.8	Oct. 1, 1912	70
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	533	Jamaica bay	13.2	Oct. 1, 1912	3 30
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	145	Jamaica bay	5.2	Oct. 1, 1912	1 30
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	489	Jamaica bay	12.6	Oct. 1, 1912	3 15
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	58	Jamaica bay	2.4	Oct. 1, 1912	60
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	220	Jamaica bay	4.2	Oct. 1, 1912	1 05
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	226	Jamaica bay	1.8	Oct. 1, 1912	45
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	335	Jamaica bay	6.6	Oct. 1, 1912	1 65
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	623	Jamaica bay	5.0	Oct. 1, 1912	1 25
H. W. Schmeelk Oyster Co.	59	Jamaica bay	6.0	Oct. 1, 1912	1 50
J. H. Schmeelk, No. 1	45	Jamaica bay	3.6	Oct. 1, 1912	1 00
J. H. Schmeelk, No. 1	49	Jamaica bay	4.0	Oct. 1, 1912	1 00
J. H. Schmeelk, No. 2	11	Jamaica bay	3.6	Oct. 1, 1912	90

SCHEDULE "B" — (Continued)

NAME	Lot	Location	Acres	Surrendered to city of New York	Amount Tax
J. H. Schmeelk, No. 2	21	Jamaica bay	3.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	\$0 55
J. H. Schmeelk, No. 2	632	Jamaica bay	.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	20
J. H. Schmeelk, No. 3	14	Jamaica bay	4.0	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 00
J. H. Schmeelk, No. 3	13	Jamaica bay	3.0	Oct. 1, 1912...	75
J. H. Schmeelk, No. 3	18	Jamaica bay	4.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 05
George T. Soper	413	Jamaica bay	7.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 80
George T. Soper	614	Jamaica bay	12.4	Oct. 1, 1912...	3 10
George T. Soper	420	Jamaica bay	6.4	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 60
George T. Soper	611	Jamaica bay	4.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 20
George T. Soper	437	Jamaica bay	5.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 45
Sofield & Frazer	154	Jamaica bay	1.6	Oct. 1, 1912...	40
Sofield & Frazer	156	Jamaica bay	.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	20
Sofield & Frazer	169	Jamaica bay	3.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	80
Sofield & Frazer	168	Jamaica bay	3.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	80
Sprague & Doughty	444	Jamaica bay	1.7	Oct. 1, 1912...	43
Sprague & Doughty	381	Jamaica bay	3.4	Oct. 1, 1912...	85
Sprague & Doughty	447	Jamaica bay	3.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	80
Sprague & Doughty	382	Jamaica bay	2.4	Oct. 1, 1912...	60
Sprague & Doughty	387	Jamaica bay	13.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	3 45
Sprague & Doughty	418	Jamaica bay	3.0	Oct. 1, 1912...	75
Sprague & Doughty	442	Jamaica bay	5.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 30
Sprague & Doughty	380	Jamaica bay	.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	20
Sprague & Doughty	379	Jamaica bay	1.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	45
Smith Sprague	394	Jamaica bay	1.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	45
Smith Sprague	390	Jamaica bay	4.0	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 00
Smith Sprague	570	Jamaica bay	5.0	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 25
Smith Sprague	417	Jamaica bay	1.6	Oct. 1, 1912...	40
Smith Sprague	416	Jamaica bay	2.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	55
Smith Sprague	393	Jamaica bay	1.6	Oct. 1, 1912...	40
Smith Sprague	438	Jamaica bay	3.0	Oct. 1, 1912...	75
Smith Sprague	388	Jamaica bay	3.6	Oct. 1, 1912...	90
Herman M. Schmeelk	411	Jamaica bay	29.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	7 45
Herman M. Schmeelk	412	Jamaica bay	13.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	3 45
Herman M. Schmeelk	468	Jamaica bay	5.4	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 35
Herman M. Schmeelk	509	Jamaica bay	80.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	20 20
Herman M. Schmeelk	541	Jamaica bay	26.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	6 70
W. Elsworth Sprague	405	Jamaica bay	9.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	2 30
W. Elsworth Sprague	406	Jamaica bay	7.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 80
W. Elsworth Sprague	470	Jamaica bay	33.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	8 30
W. R. Schenck	501	Jamaica bay	25.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	6 45
M. H. Sickman	599	Jamaica bay	7.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 80
William M. Schmeelk	15	Jamaica bay	3.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	80
William M. Schmeelk	316	Jamaica bay	8.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	2 20
H. Schlattenberg	238	Jamaica bay	4.0	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 00
William T. Schmeelk	98	Jamaica bay	9.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	2 30
George A. Schmeelk	210	Jamaica bay	10.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	2 70
George A. Schmeelk	281	Jamaica bay	2.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	55
George A. Schmeelk	103	Jamaica bay	2.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	55
William F. Schmeelk	30	Jamaica bay	2.4	Oct. 1, 1912...	60
William H. Sollars	596	Jamaica bay	7.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 80
Erastus W. Seaman	178	Jamaica bay	3.6	Oct. 1, 1912...	90
J. H. & J. H. (Jr.) Vreeland	521	Jamaica bay	5.0	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 25
J. H. & J. H. (Jr.) Vreeland	607	Jamaica bay	10.0	Oct. 1, 1912...	2 50
J. H. & J. H. (Jr.) Vreeland	185	Jamaica bay	12.0	Oct. 1, 1912...	3 00
J. H. & J. H. (Jr.) Vreeland	633	Jamaica bay	5.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 45
Peter William Von Ahnen	500	Jamaica bay	2.4	Oct. 1, 1912...	60
Peter William Von Ahnen	204	Jamaica bay	1.0	Oct. 1, 1912...	25
Peter William Von Ahnen	32	Jamaica bay	10.6	Oct. 1, 1912...	2 65
Peter William Von Ahnen	205	Jamaica bay	8.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	2 05
Peter William Von Ahnen	41	Jamaica bay	6.4	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 60
Peter William Von Ahnen	304	Jamaica bay	11.4	Oct. 1, 1912...	2 85
Richard Van Houten	525	Jamaica bay	14.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	3 70
Henry Von Twistern	555	Jamaica bay	1.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	30
Henry Von Twistern	12	Jamaica bay	2.4	Oct. 1, 1912...	60
C. P. Vreeland	608	Jamaica bay	4.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 05
Annie Von Ahnen	40	Jamaica bay	4.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 20
W. R. Wilson	518	Jamaica bay	12.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	3 20
W. R. Wilson	520	Jamaica bay	36.0	Oct. 1, 1912...	9 00
Henry Warren	544	Jamaica bay	9.4	Oct. 1, 1912...	2 35
H. L. C. Wenk	567	Jamaica bay	9.6	Oct. 1, 1912...	2 40
H. L. C. Wenk	568	Jamaica bay	10.0	Oct. 1, 1912...	2 50
H. L. C. Wenk	569	Jamaica bay	3.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	80
Edward Weber	183	Jamaica bay	3.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	80

SCHEDULE "B" — (*Continued*)

NAME	Lot	Location	Acres	Surrendered to city of New York	Amount Tax
Edward Weber.....	44	Jamaica bay.....	2.0	Oct. 1, 1912...	\$0 50
Edward Weber.....	10	Jamaica bay.....	4.4	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 10
Edward Weber.....	47	Jamaica bay.....	5.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 45
W. A. Wynant.....	266	Jamaica bay.....	6.4	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 60
Victor White.....	162	Jamaica bay.....	4.4	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 10
John Wittaker.....	231	Jamaica bay.....	4.4	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 10
J. E. Watts.....	460	Jamaica bay.....	5.2	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 30
Elizabeth Watts.....	456	Jamaica bay.....	6.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	1 70
W. H. Watts.....	445	Jamaica bay.....	2.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	70
Wofield & Mesereau.....	100	Jamaica bay.....	2.0	Oct. 1, 1912...	50
Wofield & Mesereau.....	582	Jamaica bay.....	3.6	Oct. 1, 1912...	90
Wofield & Mesereau.....	101	Jamaica bay.....	2.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	70
Wofield & Mesereau.....	195	Jamaica bay.....	2.0	Oct. 1, 1912...	50
Wofield & Mesereau.....	285	Jamaica bay.....	2.8	Oct. 1, 1912...	70
Wofield & Mesereau.....	102	Jamaica bay.....	1.4	Oct. 1, 1912...	35
Total.....	.....	.....	2,296.6	.....	\$574 16

SCHEDULE "C"

NAME	Lot	Location	Acres	Franchise granted	Annual tax
N. Acklerly & Son Co.	85	Long Island sound	51.2	Mar. 27, 1900	\$12.80
N. Acklerly & Son Co.	87	Long Island sound	60.6	Mar. 27, 1900	15.15
N. Acklerly & Son Co.	86	Long Island sound	109.2	Mar. 27, 1900	27.30
N. Acklerly & Son Co.	Several	Long Island sound	16.2	April 18, 1900	4.05
N. Acklerly & Son Co.	Several	Long Island sound	88.9	Sept. 4, 1888	22.23
N. Acklerly & Son Co.	Several	Long Island sound	30.0	Dec. 11, 1888	7.50
N. Acklerly & Son Co.	Several	Long Island sound	30.0	Mar. 18, 1891	7.50
N. Acklerly & Son Co.	Several	Long Island sound	40.0	Jan. 27, 1891	10.00
N. Acklerly & Son Co.	Several	Long Island sound	40.0	Dec. 11, 1888	10.00
N. Acklerly & Son Co.	16	Long Island sound	21.0	Nov. 7, 1888	5.25
N. Acklerly & Son Co.	480	Raritan bay	4.6	Feb. 11, 1890	1.15
N. Acklerly	14	Long Island sound	172.2	July 6, 1888	43.05
N. Acklerly	Several	Long Island sound	60.0	Jan. 12, 1889	15.00
N. LeRoy Acklerly	Section C	Smithtown bay	46.8	Feb. 10, 1891	11.70
H. Davis Acklerly	Several	Long Island sound	130.0	Mar. 18, 1891	32.50
H. Davis Acklerly	16	Long Island sound	56.0	Nov. 7, 1888	14.00
H. Davis Acklerly	17	Long Island sound	193.6	Nov. 7, 1888	48.40
Androvette & Thompson	392	Raritan bay	11.0	July 9, 1899	2.75
Androvette & Thompson	148	Raritan bay	3.6	Aug. 13, 1889	2.90
Androvette & Thompson	339	Raritan bay	8.3	Jan. 14, 1890	2.07
Androvette & Thompson	337	Raritan bay	4.0	Jan. 14, 1890	1.00
Androvette & Thompson	568	Raritan bay	2.1	Feb. 11, 1890	1.53
Androvette & Thompson	236	Raritan bay	31.9	Oct. 14, 1890	7.98
Androvette & Thompson	789	Raritan bay	10.2	July 14, 1891	2.55
Androvette & Thompson	807	Raritan bay	2.6	July 14, 1891	65
Androvette & Thompson	570	Raritan bay	2.6	Mar. 11, 1890	65
Herbert Androvette	178	Raritan bay	2.4	May 14, 1889	60
A. W. Androvette	449	Raritan bay	2.4	May 14, 1889	60
Andrew Anderson	424	Raritan bay	2.8	Mar. 11, 1890	70
Bedell & Lang	114	Raritan bay	10.5	May 14, 1889	2.63
Elmer T. Butler	553	Raritan bay	2.3	Feb. 11, 1890	57
Elmer T. Butler	388	Raritan bay	2.4	Mar. 11, 1890	60
Elmer T. Butler	392	Raritan bay	20.5	July 9, 1889	5.13
Elmer T. Butler	31	Raritan bay	27.2	Nov. 7, 1888	15
Elmer T. Butler	78	Raritan bay	2.2	April 2, 1888	6.80
Elmer T. Butler	283	Raritan bay	2.2	Mar. 11, 1890	55
Elmer T. Butler	871	Raritan bay	2.6	Feb. 14, 1893	65
Elmer T. Butler	839	Raritan bay	4.2	Feb. 14, 1893	1.05
L. W. Bedell	225	Raritan bay	1.6	Feb. 4, 1888	1.40

1. W. Bedell.....	213	Raritan bay.....	1. 6	Feb. 17, 1888	40
1. W. Bedell.....	219	Raritan bay.....	3. 0	Feb. 4, 1888	75
1. W. Bedell.....	206	Raritan bay.....	4. 8	May 14, 1889	1 20
1. W. Bedell.....	204	Raritan bay.....	11. 5	May 14, 1888	2 88
1. W. Bedell.....	221	Raritan bay.....	4. 8	May 14, 1889	1 20
1. W. Bedell.....	223	Raritan bay.....	3. 6	May 14, 1889	90
1. W. Bedell.....	115	Raritan bay.....	8. 4	Feb. 6, 1888	2 10
Chas. Bedell.....	767	Raritan bay.....	3. 3	Aug. 7, 1891	83
Chas. Bedell.....	183	Raritan bay.....	2. 0	Mar. 11, 1890	50
Chas. Bedell.....	770	Raritan bay.....	1. 4	Jan. 12, 1892	35
Chas. Bedell.....	821	Raritan bay.....	1. 8	Aug. 7, 1891	45
Chas. Bedell.....	820	Raritan bay.....	3. 2	Aug. 7, 1891	80
B. F. & H. E. Bush.....	481	Raritan bay.....	47. 0	Jan. 14, 1890	11 75
B. F. & H. E. Bush.....	456	Raritan bay.....	1. 6	Jan. 14, 1890	40
B. F. & H. E. Bush.....	468	Raritan bay.....	5. 3	Jan. 14, 1890	1 33
B. F. & H. E. Bush.....	467	Raritan bay.....	4. 15	Jan. 14, 1890	1 04
B. F. & H. E. Bush.....	861	Raritan bay.....	25. 2	Feb. 12, 1891	6 30
Wm. P. Burbank.....	509	Raritan bay.....	3. 9	Feb. 11, 1890	98
F. T. Boerum.....	27	Raritan bay.....	2. 5	Jan. 8, 1889	63
Roscoe Bishop.....	9	Little Neck bay.....	38. 7	Nov. 7, 1888	9 67
Jos. M. Belford.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	120 0	Mar. 18, 1891	30 00
Jos. M. Belford.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	60 0	Mar. 18, 1891	15 00
Jos. M. Belford.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	70 0	Jan. 12, 1892	17 50
O. & M. G. Bartow.....	10	Long Island sound.....	17. 5	Nov. 7, 1888	4 38
Jacob Bumstead.....	66	Long Island sound.....	18. 0	July 9, 1889	4 50
W. D. Bush.....	11	Long Island sound.....	2. 5	Nov. 7, 1888	63
W. D. Bush.....	457	Raritan bay.....	3. 7	Jan. 14, 1890	92
Daniel Burbank.....	382	Raritan bay.....	16. 8	Mar. 11, 1890	4 20
Daniel Burbank.....	380	Raritan bay.....	12. 0	Nov. 12, 1889	3 00
Daniel Burbank.....	386	Raritan bay.....	5. 3	May 12, 1889	1 33
Daniel Burbank.....	862	Raritan bay.....	24. 6	Aug. 9, 1892	6 15
Daniel Burbank.....	696	Raritan bay.....	19. 9	Mar. 12, 1891	4 97
Daniel Burbank.....	288	Raritan bay.....	15. 4	May 14, 1889	3 85
Wm. Buchanan.....	42	Raritan bay.....	4. 7	Nov. 7, 1888	1 18
Wm. Buchanan.....	690	Raritan bay.....	2. 5	Mar. 12, 1891	63
Geo. S. Burbank.....	858	Raritan bay.....	12. 0	June 8, 1892	3 00
Adeline Bedell.....	185	Raritan bay.....	1. 2	May 14, 1889	30
John M. Benner.....	2	Long Island sound.....	67. 2	Jan. 8, 1889	16 80
John M. Benner.....	55	Long Island sound.....	14. 0	May 14, 1889	3 50
John M. Benner.....	8	Long Island sound.....	75. 3	Oct. 7, 1888	18 83
John M. Benner.....	51	Long Island sound.....	8. 8	Nov. 7, 1888	2 20
John M. Benner.....	68	Long Island sound.....	28. 2	May 14, 1889	7 25
John M. Benner.....	50	Long Island sound.....	8. 8	Nov. 7, 1888	2 20
John M. Benner.....	49	Long Island sound.....	8. 8	Nov. 7, 1888	2 20
John M. Benner.....	67	Long Island sound.....	12. 3	July 6, 1890	3 07
John M. Benner.....	42	Long Island sound.....	8. 8	Nov. 7, 1888	2 20
John M. Benner.....	43	Long Island sound.....	8. 8	Nov. 7, 1888	2 20

SCHEDULE "C"—(Continued)

NAME	Lot	Location	Acres	Franchise granted	Annual tax
John M. Benner	44	Long Island sound	8.8	Nov. 7, 1888	\$2 20
John M. Benner	45	Long Island sound	8.8	Nov. 7, 1888	2 20
John M. Benner	46	Long Island sound	8.8	Nov. 7, 1888	2 20
John M. Benner	47	Long Island sound	8.8	Nov. 7, 1888	2 20
John M. Benner	48	Long Island sound	8.8	Nov. 7, 1888	2 20
John M. Benner	238	Raritan bay	15.0	Aug. 12, 1890	3 05
Peter Cannon	733	Raritan bay	2	May 12, 1891	75
Alfred Cannon	454	Raritan bay	8	May 6, 1890	20
Thomas Colon	448	Raritan bay	9	Feb. 11, 1890	23
D. B. Colon	418½	Raritan bay	1.1	July 14, 1891	43
J. W. Cole	469	Raritan bay	1.7	Jan. 14, 1890	28
J. W. Cole	507	Raritan bay	4.9	Feb. 11, 1890	1 22
Wm. Cooley	277	Raritan bay	5.3	Mar. 11, 1890	1 33
F. K. Conant	Several	Little Neck Bay	7.5	Feb. 12, 1889	1 88
F. K. Conant	45	Little Neck bay	5.0	Jan. 8, 1889	1 25
A. M. Cannon	735	Raritan bay	7	Mar. 5, 1888	18
Geo. E. Call	41	Raritan bay	2.2	May 12, 1891	55
B. W. Carl	Several	Long Island sound	74.9	Nov. 7, 1888	18 73
B. W. Carl	Several	Long Island sound	90.0	Jan. 12, 1889	22 50
Geo. W. Clauney	Several	Long Island sound	120.0	Mar. 18, 1881	30 00
C. V. Decker	851	Long Island sound	100.0	Sept. 6, 1899	25 00
C. V. Decker	853	Raritan bay	7.8	Feb. 11, 1892	1 95
C. V. Decker	50	Raritan bay	7.2	Feb. 11, 1892	1 80
C. V. Decker	444	Raritan bay	1.2	Mar. 5, 1888	30
C. V. Decker	870	Raritan bay	6.3	Feb. 11, 1890	1 58
C. V. Decker	876	Raritan bay	3.6	Feb. 14, 1893	90
C. V. Decker	25	Raritan bay	38.4	Feb. 14, 1893	9 60
C. C. & C. M. Decker	666	Raritan bay	9	April 2, 1888	2 23
C. C. & C. M. Decker	670	Raritan bay	1.4	May 6, 1890	35
Henry De Hart	1	Raritan bay	4.7	May 6, 1890	1 18
Henry De Hart	429	Raritan bay	7.8	June 4, 1888	1 95
Henry De Hart	427	Raritan bay	38.8	May 14, 1889	9 70
Henry De Hart	419	Raritan bay	16.0	May 14, 1889	4 00
Henry De Hart	421	Raritan bay	16.1	May 6, 1890	4 03
Henry De Hart	866	Raritan bay	7.1	May 6, 1890	1 78
Sherman Decker	116	Raritan bay	12.6	Dec. 29, 1892	3 15
Sherman Decker	22	Raritan bay	1.65	Mar. 11, 1890	39
Sherman Decker	465	Raritan bay	5.1	April 2, 1888	13
Sherman Decker	465	Raritan bay	5.1	Feb. 11, 1890	1 28

Sherman Decker.....	466	Raritan bay.....	4.0	Feb. 11, 1890	1 40
Sherman Decker.....	668	Raritan bay.....	4.0	May 6, 1890	1 10
Sherman Decker.....	681	Raritan bay.....	3.3	June 10, 1890	1 83
Sherman Decker.....	687	Raritan bay.....	6.0	Mar. 18, 1891	1 50
Sherman Decker.....	778	Raritan bay.....	3.5	July 14, 1891	1 88
Sherman Decker.....	780	Raritan bay.....	10.1	July 14, 1891	2 53
T. F. & S. De Hart.....	17	Raritan bay.....	9	June 13, 1888	23
T. F. & S. De Hart.....	10	Raritan bay.....	9	Feb. 6, 1888	25
T. F. & S. De Hart.....	14	Raritan bay.....	1.5	Feb. 6, 1888	38
T. F. & S. De Hart.....	149	Raritan bay.....	8.0	Mar. 11, 1890	2 60
T. F. & S. De Hart.....	145	Raritan bay.....	14.6	Mar. 11, 1890	3 65
Alfred Du Bois.....	72	Raritan bay.....	2.9	Feb. 6, 1888	73
Alfred Du Bois.....	415	Raritan bay.....	2.3	Mar. 11, 1890	58
R. C. Du Bois.....	71	Raritan bay.....	6.2	Mar. 5, 1888	1 55
Oscar L. Decker.....	37	Raritan bay.....	1.7	April 2, 1888	43
Almer Decker.....	18	Raritan bay.....	1.5	Mar. 5, 1888	13
Almer Decker.....	52	Raritan bay.....	8	Mar. 5, 1888	20
Almer Decker.....	724	Raritan bay.....	3.2	Feb. 10, 1891	80
Almer Decker.....	725	Raritan bay.....	3.8	May 12, 1891	95
De Hart & Housman.....	335	Raritan bay.....	1.3	Mar. 11, 1890	33
C. M. Decker.....	734	Raritan bay.....	1.5	April 12, 1892	38
F. C. Decker.....	127	Raritan bay.....	2.5	April 2, 1888	63
F. C. Decker.....	128	Raritan bay.....	2.8	Mar. 11, 1890	70
F. C. Decker.....	567	Raritan bay.....	4.0	Feb. 11, 1890	1 00
David Decker.....	686	Raritan bay.....	6.6	Mar. 12, 1891	1 65
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	623	Raritan bay.....	3.9	Mar. 11, 1890	1 97
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	621	Raritan bay.....	6.6	Mar. 11, 1890	1 05
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	299	Raritan bay.....	4.2	May 14, 1889	95
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	617	Raritan bay.....	11.7	Mar. 11, 1890	2 92
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	645	Raritan bay.....	5.8	Feb. 11, 1890	1 45
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	632	Raritan bay.....	24.7	Mar. 11, 1890	6 17
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	619	Raritan bay.....	11.8	Feb. 11, 1890	2 95
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	497	Raritan bay.....	12.9	Oct. 14, 1890	85
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	495	Raritan bay.....	6.1	Oct. 14, 1890	3 23
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	496	Raritan bay.....	4.4	Oct. 14, 1890	1 52
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	443	Raritan bay.....	10.0	May 6, 1890	1 10
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	441	Raritan bay.....	67.9	Aug. 13, 1889	16 97
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	148	Raritan bay.....	10.0	Aug. 12, 1890	2 50
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	197	Raritan bay.....	6.7	Aug. 12, 1891	1 67
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	701	Raritan bay.....	4.9	Mar. 11, 1890	1 23
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	665	Raritan bay.....	1.5	June 17, 1891	38
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	742	Raritan bay.....	17.7	Feb. 11, 1892	4 42
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	855	Raritan bay.....	5.6	May 12, 1891	1 40
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	648	Raritan bay.....	11.9	Mar. 11, 1890	2 98
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	650	Raritan bay.....	1.8	Mar. 5, 1888	45
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	124	Raritan bay.....	3.4	Jan. 13, 1891	85

SCHEDULE "C" — (Continued)

NAME	Lot	Location	Acres	Franchise granted	Annual tax
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	360	Raritan bay	6.5	Mar. 11, 1890	\$1 63
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	362	Raritan bay	1.1	Mar. 11, 1890	28
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	786	Raritan bay	1.8	July 14, 1895	45
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	305	Raritan bay	1.2	May 14, 1889	30
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	680	Raritan bay	1.3	June 10, 1890	33
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	501	Raritan bay	3.1	Feb. 11, 1890	2 15
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	758	Raritan bay	8.6	July 14, 1891	78
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	809	Raritan bay	1.4	July 14, 1891	35
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	810	Raritan bay	1.4	July 14, 1891	35
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	202	Raritan bay	4.6	May 14, 1889	1 15
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	367	Raritan bay	4.3	May 14, 1889	1 08
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	505	Raritan bay	6.1	Sept. 30, 1892	1 52
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	172	Raritan bay	10.0	Mar. 11, 1890	2 50
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	487	Raritan bay	21.2	Mar. 11, 1890	5 30
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	692	Raritan bay	17.0	Jan. 12, 1892	4 25
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	87	Raritan bay	2.7	Feb. 6, 1888	68
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	785	Raritan bay	37.8	July 14, 1891	9 45
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	556	Raritan bay	2.0	Feb. 11, 1890	50
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	234	Raritan bay	2.0	May 11, 1890	50
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	602	Raritan bay	1.7	Mar. 11, 1890	43
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	631	Raritan bay	1.5	Feb. 11, 1890	38
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	208	Raritan bay	1.6	Mar. 11, 1890	40
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	625	Raritan bay	2.6	Feb. 11, 1890	65
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	633	Raritan bay	3.0	Feb. 11, 1890	50
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	260	Raritan bay	3.4	Nov. 12, 1889	85
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	629	Raritan bay	1.4	Feb. 11, 1890	35
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	273	Raritan bay	2.8	May 14, 1889	70
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	618	Raritan bay	1.7	Mar. 11, 1890	43
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	346	Raritan bay	11.7	June 10, 1889	2 93
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	559	Raritan bay	5.4	Mar. 11, 1890	1 78
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	524	Raritan bay	3.1	Feb. 11, 1890	35
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	182	Raritan bay	2.4	May 14, 1889	60
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	532	Raritan bay	2.15	Feb. 11, 1890	54
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	181	Raritan bay	2.8	May 14, 1889	70
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	634	Raritan bay	2.5	Mar. 11, 1890	63
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	636	Raritan bay	6.8	Mar. 11, 1890	1 70
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	638	Raritan bay	5.3	Mar. 11, 1890	1 32
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	165	Raritan bay	28.2	May 14, 1889	7 05
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	194	Raritan bay	6.0	Mar. 11, 1890	1 50

J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	630	Raritan bay	1.7	Mar. 11, 1890	43
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	365	Raritan bay	7.7	Jan. 14, 1890	1 93
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	373	Raritan bay	4.6	May 14, 1889	1 15
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	363	Raritan bay	8.0	May 14, 1889	2 00
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	371	Raritan bay	5.1	May 14, 1889	1 28
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	369	Raritan bay	14.6	May 14, 1889	3 65
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	254	Raritan bay	11.1	Mar. 11, 1890	2 78
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	637	Raritan bay	1.7	Feb. 11, 1890	43
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	842	Raritan bay	8.2	Feb. 11, 1892	2 05
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	831	Raritan bay	3.2	Aug. 7, 1891	80
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	166	Raritan bay	5.9	Feb. 14, 1893	1 48
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	249	Raritan bay	5.0	Feb. 14, 1889	1 25
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	301	Raritan bay	3.6	Feb. 14, 1889	1 90
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	307	Raritan bay	5.6	Feb. 11, 1890	1 40
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	788	Raritan bay	1.8	May 14, 1891	45
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	105	Raritan bay	5.0	Jan. 4, 1888	1 25
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	313	Raritan bay	14.1	May 6, 1890	3 52
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	293	Raritan bay	2.8	May 14, 1889	70
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	26	Raritan bay	1.0	Nov. 7, 1888	25
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	142-A	Raritan bay	22.1	May 6, 1890	5 52
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	132	Raritan bay	12.6	Feb. 6, 1888	3 15
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	303	Raritan bay	2.2	Mar. 11, 1890	55
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	393	Raritan bay	3.4	Mar. 11, 1890	85
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	782	Raritan bay	1.8	July 14, 1891	45
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	517	Raritan bay	5.2	Feb. 11, 1890	1 30
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	811	Raritan bay	4.8	July 14, 1891	1 20
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	439	Raritan bay	4.0	May 14, 1889	1 00
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	554	Raritan bay	6.1	Feb. 11, 1890	1 52
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	215	Raritan bay	12.7	Mar. 11, 1890	3 19
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	775	Raritan bay	2.4	July 14, 1891	60
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	81	Raritan bay	1.3	Aug. 6, 1888	32
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	80	Raritan bay	2.4	Feb. 6, 1888	60
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	86	Raritan bay	4.3	Mar. 5, 1888	1 08
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	79	Raritan bay	1.3	Mar. 5, 1888	33
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	455-A	Raritan bay	.9	Mar. 11, 1889	23
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	285	Raritan bay	7.8	Aug. 13, 1889	45
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	84	Raritan bay	1.4	Nov. 7, 1888	1 95
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	85	Raritan bay	5.6	Nov. 7, 1888	25
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	295	Raritan bay	1.8	May 14, 1890	1 40
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	673	Raritan bay	1.6	Feb. 11, 1890	45
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	169	Raritan bay	7.8	May 14, 1889	40
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	111	Raritan bay	1.3	Nov. 12, 1889	1 95
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	82	Raritan bay	4.1	Nov. 7, 1888	33
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	297	Raritan bay	3.8	May 6, 1890	1 02
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	639	Raritan bay	1.1	Feb. 11, 1890	1 45
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	667	Raritan bay	1.1	June 10, 1890	85
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	672	Raritan bay	1.6	July 14, 1891	28
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	755	Raritan bay	1.6	July 14, 1891	40

SCHEDULE "C"—(Continued)

NAME	Lot	Location	Acres	Franchise granted	Annual tax
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	643	Raritan bay	6.8	Feb. 11, 1890	\$1 70
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	600	Raritan bay	3.8	Mar. 11, 1890	95
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	729	Raritan bay	1.6	Mar. 18, 1891	40
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	83	Raritan bay	2.8	Feb. 6, 1888	70
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	787	Raritan bay	10.0	July 14, 1891	2 50
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	647	Raritan bay	4.7	Feb. 11, 1890	1 18
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	730	Raritan bay	2.4	Mar. 18, 1891	60
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	641	Raritan bay	4.2	Feb. 11, 1890	1 05
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	575	Raritan bay	9.6	Feb. 11, 1890	2
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	364	Raritan bay	1.0	Mar. 11, 1890	25
J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	784	Raritan bay	1.6	Mar. 11, 1890	40
Elsworth & Polworth	376	Raritan bay	5.4	May 14, 1889	1 35
J. H. Elsworth	130	Raritan bay	7.2	Feb. 6, 1888	1 80
J. W. C. Englebrecht	599	Raritan bay	4.6	Mar. 11, 1890	1 15
J. W. C. Englebrecht	589	Raritan bay	3.7	Mar. 11, 1890	93
J. W. C. Englebrecht	591	Raritan bay	2.4	Mar. 11, 1890	60
Forrester & Hoag	347	Raritan bay	5.9	Aug. 13, 1889	1 48
Forrester & Hoag	353	Raritan bay	1.8	May 14, 1889	45
Forrester & Hoag	801	Raritan bay	10.2	July 14, 1891	55
Forrester & Hoag	669	Raritan bay	3.6	Jan. 12, 1892	90
Forrester & Hoag	874	Raritan bay	2.55	Mar. 11, 1890	64
Forrester & Hoag	873	Raritan bay	1.4	Feb. 14, 1893	35
Forrester & Hoag	361	Raritan bay	3.6	Feb. 14, 1893	90
Geo. E. Forrester	515	Raritan bay	1.6	Aug. 13, 1889	40
Geo. E. Forrester	517	Raritan bay	4.2	Aug. 13, 1889	1 05
Geo. E. Forrester	517	Raritan bay	1.2	Feb. 11, 1890	30
Frazer & Houghwout	176	Raritan bay	2.6	Feb. 11, 1890	65
Frazer & Houghwout	218	Raritan bay	14.8	May 14, 1889	3 70
Frazer & Houghwout	783	Raritan bay	7.0	Oct. 14, 1890	1 75
Frazer & Houghwout	504	Raritan bay	40.0	July 14, 1891	10 00
Alexander C. Frazer	21	Raritan bay	9.5	Aug. 9, 1892	2 38
A. L. Field	70	Long Island sound	.7	Jan. 4, 1888	18
H. Fletcher Fordham	74	Long Island sound	11.8	Sept. 8, 1891	2 95
H. Fletcher Fordham	73	Long Island sound	69.0	Sept. 30, 1892	17 25
Daniel Green	798	Long Island sound	69.0	Sept. 30, 1892	17 25
Daniel Green	800	Raritan bay	.6	July 14, 1891	15
Daniel Green	800	Raritan bay	2.6	July 14, 1891	65
Glenwood Oyster Co.	Several	Long Island sound	240.0	Dec. 8, 1891	60 00
L. G. Griffing	13	Long Island sound	83.6	July 6, 1888	20 90

John S. Hong	875	Raritan bay	8	Feb. 14, 1893	20
Haviland & Odell	384	Raritan bay	7.5	July 9, 1889	1 86
Haviland & Odell	5-6-7	Little Neck bay	7.5	Jan. 8, 1889	1 88
Haviland & Odell	8	Little Neck bay	7.5	Jan. 8, 1889	63
W. H. Houghwout	15	Little Neck bay	2.5	Jan. 8, 1889	63
W. H. Houghwout	487	Raritan bay	6.5	Jan. 14, 1890	1 55
W. H. Houghwout	512	Raritan bay	2.5	Mar. 11, 1890	63
Thomas W. Holbert	694	Raritan bay	42	Jan. 27, 1891	10 55
Thomas W. Holbert	695	Raritan bay	1.8	Mar. 11, 1890	15
Thomas W. Holbert	697	Raritan bay	7.5	Mar. 11, 1890	1 83
Gold F. Jennings	728-A	Raritan bay	2.4	Mar. 11, 1890	60
Theodore Johnson	731	Raritan bay	.9	Dec. 8, 1891	23
Theodore Johnson	425	Raritan bay	.8	Dec. 8, 1891	20
Theodore Johnson	426	Raritan bay	.7	Mar. 11, 1890	18
Theodore Johnson	428	Raritan bay	.5	Feb. 12, 1889	13
Theodore Johnson	36	Raritan bay	.6	Nov. 8, 1888	35
Nelson Jacklin	774	Raritan bay	1.4	Feb. 11, 1890	35
Nelson Jacklin	770	Raritan bay	1.0	Feb. 11, 1890	25
Nelson Jacklin	536	Raritan bay	2.0	Feb. 11, 1890	50
Nelson Jacklin	538	Raritan bay	3.9	Feb. 11, 1890	98
Nelson Jacklin	528	Raritan bay	2.0	Feb. 11, 1890	50
Nelson Jacklin	162	Raritan bay	1.0	Mar. 11, 1890	25
John Journey	188	Raritan bay	2.5	Nov. 6, 1888	63
Wm. Joline	70	Raritan bay	10.5	Nov. 6, 1888	2
David Joline	9	Raritan bay	1.3	Mar. 5, 1888	33
David Joline	320	Raritan bay	3.6	Mar. 11, 1890	90
David Joline	302	Raritan bay	4.9	Mar. 11, 1890	1 23
Frank Joline	300	Raritan bay	4.1	May 11, 1889	1 03
A. S. Joline	59	Raritan bay	4.1	Aug. 30, 1892	1 03
A. S. Joline	675	Raritan bay	5.2	Aug. 30, 1892	1 30
A. S. Joline	715	Raritan bay	10.0	Aug. 30, 1892	2 50
A. S. Joline	58	Raritan bay	11.4	Feb. 6, 1888	85
A. S. Joline	340	Raritan bay	1.6	Nov. 12, 1889	10
A. S. Joline	342	Raritan bay	6.3	Mar. 11, 1890	1 58
A. S. Joline	435	Raritan bay	5.3	Oct. 14, 1890	1 23
A. S. Joline	200	Raritan bay	1	April 1, 1890	75
Heirs of B. Joline	505	Raritan bay	1.7	Feb. 11, 1890	58
Henderson Journey	507	Raritan bay	2.7	Feb. 11, 1890	67
Henderson Journey	502	Raritan bay	14.4	Mar. 11, 1890	3 60
Jones & Burbank	500	Raritan bay	3.2	Mar. 11, 1890	10 00
Jones & Burbank	510	Raritan bay	19.6	Mar. 12, 1891	83
Jones & Burbank	695	Raritan bay	1	Feb. 11, 1890	4 00
Thomas L. Jones	570	Raritan bay	1.2	Feb. 11, 1890	35
Thomas L. Jones	573	Raritan bay	10.1	Feb. 11, 1890	2 53
Thomas L. Jones	581	Raritan bay	3.5	Feb. 11, 1890	30
Thomas L. Jones	548	Raritan bay	2.5	Feb. 11, 1890	2 53
Thomas L. Jones	550	Raritan bay	3	Feb. 11, 1890	1 33
Thomas L. Jones	840	Raritan bay	1.6	Aug. 9, 1892	40

SCHEDULE "C"—(Continued)

NAME	Lot	Location	Acres	Franchise granted	Annual tax
David Johnson	167	Raritan bay	2.0	May 14, 1889	\$0 50
David Johnson	262	Raritan bay	1.8	May 14, 1890	45
David Johnson	606	Raritan bay	2.2	Mar. 11, 1890	55
David Johnson	608	Raritan bay	2.6	Mar. 11, 1890	65
S. C. D. A. & M. L. Joline	857	Raritan bay	1.8	Feb. 11, 1892	45
Joline Bros.	60	Raritan bay	4.8	Feb. 11, 1890	1 20
Joline Bros.	343	Raritan bay	4.1	Oct. 14, 1890	1 02
Joseph L. Kerrigan	15	Long Island sound	197.8	Aug. 6, 1888	49 45
Joseph B. Kaiser	62	Raritan bay	2.6	Mar. 5, 1888	65
Joseph B. Kaiser	61	Raritan bay	2.9	Nov. 7, 1888	73
Joseph B. Kaiser	689	Raritan bay	5.3	Jan. 13, 1891	1 33
Clarence Dissenden	172	Raritan bay	5.0	Mar. 11, 1890	1 25
Elsworth B. Lewis	191	Raritan bay	1.5	May 14, 1889	13
Elsworth B. Lewis	175	Raritan bay	1.5	May 14, 1889	38
Elsworth B. Lewis	189	Raritan bay	1.2	May 14, 1889	30
Elsworth B. Lewis	177	Raritan bay	1.6	May 14, 1889	40
Elsworth B. Lewis	181	Raritan bay	5.0	Aug. 12, 1890	1 25
Elsworth B. Lewis	682	Raritan bay	8	Aug. 12, 1890	20
R. W. & W. W. La Forge	281	Raritan bay	5.6	May 14, 1889	1 40
R. W. La Forge	212	Raritan bay	1.5	May 14, 1890	38
R. W. La Forge	143	Raritan bay	1.0	Feb. 14, 1893	25
W. W. La Forge	142-B	Raritan bay	3.5	Mar. 11, 1890	88
W. W. La Forge	123	Raritan bay	3.4	Aug. 9, 1892	85
W. W. La Forge	592	Raritan bay	1.6	Mar. 11, 1890	40
W. W. La Forge	596	Raritan bay	3.9	Mar. 11, 1890	97
W. W. La Forge	594	Raritan bay	1.5	Mar. 11, 1890	37
W. W. La Forge	872	Raritan bay	8	Feb. 14, 1893	20
La Forge & Thompson	4224	Raritan bay	2.9	July 14, 1891	73
J. E. La Forge	358	Raritan bay	3.0	May 14, 1889	75
J. E. La Forge	366	Raritan bay	2.1	May 14, 1889	53
Abram Latourrette	433	Raritan bay	13.0	May 14, 1889	3 25
Antoinette S. Lamb	32	Long Island sound	79.4	April 7, 1888	19 85
F. W. Lewis	13	Long Island sound	61.2	Nov. 7, 1888	15 30
Azel F. Merrell	430	Raritan bay	3.4	Mar. 11, 1890	85
Azel F. Merrell	278	Raritan bay	4.9	Mar. 11, 1890	1 23
Azel F. Merrell	428	Raritan bay	5.9	Mar. 11, 1890	1 48
Azel F. Merrell	159	Raritan bay	12.3	Mar. 11, 1890	3 08
Azel F. Merrell	494	Raritan bay	5.1	Oct. 14, 1890	1 28

Azel F. Merrell	118	Raritan bay	5, 2	Feb. 6, 1888	1 30
Azel F. Merrell	434	Raritan bay	1 3	Mar. 11, 1890	1 33
Azel F. Merrell	266	Raritan bay	3 0	Mar. 11, 1890	75
Azel F. Merrell	485	Raritan bay	10, 2	Jan. 14, 1890	2 53
Azel F. Merrell	437	Raritan bay	2 9	May 14, 1890	73
Azel F. Merrell	508	Raritan bay	6 0	Sept. 30, 1892	1 50
Azel F. Merrell	3	Raritan bay	5 1	Mar. 11, 1890	1 28
Azel F. Merrell	160	Raritan bay	11 1	Mar. 11, 1890	2 78
Azel F. Merrell	195	Raritan bay	8 5	May 14, 1889	2 13
Azel F. Merrell	161	Raritan bay	11 9	May 14, 1889	1 70
Azel F. Merrell	193	Raritan bay	6 8	May 14, 1889	2 98
Azel F. Merrell	282	Raritan bay	9 5	May 14, 1889	2 38
Azel F. Merrell	270	Raritan bay	8 8	May 14, 1889	2 32
Azel F. Merrell	280	Raritan bay	4 0	May 14, 1889	2 30
Azel F. Merrell	276	Raritan bay	2 8	June 10, 1890	1 00
Azel F. Merrell	674	Raritan bay	17 8	May 14, 1889	5 70
Azel F. Merrell	162	Raritan bay	2 8	Mar. 11, 1890	70
Azel F. Merrell	484	Raritan bay	3 4	Jan. 14, 1890	38
Azel F. Merrell	743	Raritan bay	6	Feb. 11, 1892	85
Azel F. Merrell	168	Raritan bay	6 6	May 14, 1889	15
Azel F. Merrell	170	Raritan bay	6 0	May 14, 1889	1 50
Azel F. Merrell	863	Raritan bay	18 8	Feb. 14, 1893	4 70
Azel F. Merrell	864	Raritan bay	25 4	Dec. 29, 1892	6 35
Azel F. Merrell	877	Raritan bay	6 2	Feb. 14, 1893	1 55
Abram Martineau	8	Raritan bay	1 2	Nov. 8, 1888	1 30
Abram Martineau	385	Raritan bay	4 2	May 14, 1889	1 05
Abram Martineau	228	Raritan bay	9 0	July 9, 1889	2 25
Abram Martineau	377	Raritan bay	4 0	Mar. 11, 1890	1 00
Abram Martineau	506	Raritan bay	8 95	Mar. 11, 1890	2 24
Abram Martineau	230	Raritan bay	22 8	Dec. 29, 1892	5 70
Abram Martineau	865	Raritan bay	11 0	Dec. 29, 1892	2 75
E. P. Manee	63	Raritan bay	5 5	Jan. 4, 1888	1 38
George Marshall	231	Raritan bay	4 0	July 9, 1889	1 00
Marcellus T. Merrell	267	Raritan bay	6 8	Mar. 11, 1890	1 70
Marcellus T. Merrell	395	Raritan bay	5 2	July 9, 1889	1 30
Marcellus T. Merrell	397	Raritan bay	4 8	Mar. 11, 1890	1 20
John I. Merrell	460	Raritan bay	2 4	Feb. 11, 1890	1 60
John I. Merrell	475	Raritan bay	7 5	Feb. 11, 1890	1 13
John I. Merrell	476	Raritan bay	4 3	Feb. 11, 1890	1 88
John I. Merrell	352	Raritan bay	12 0	May 14, 1889	1 28
John I. Merrell	232	Raritan bay	12 5	Oct. 14, 1890	1 08
John I. Merrell	477	Raritan bay	13 2	Feb. 11, 1890	3 00
John I. Merrell	478	Raritan bay	5 5	Mar. 11, 1890	3 13
John I. Merrell	446	Raritan bay	8 6	Mar. 12, 1891	3 30
John I. Merrell	833	Raritan bay	13	Mar. 11, 1890	1 30
John I. Merrell	524	Raritan bay	8 6	Mar. 11, 1890	2 15
John I. Merrell	258	Raritan bay	13 8	Mar. 12, 1889	3 45

SCHEDULE "C"—(Continued)

NAME	Lot	Location	Acres	Franchise granted	Annual tax
John I. Merrell	504	Raritan bay	9.5	Aug. 9, 1892	\$2 37
Thomas S. Merrell	527	Raritan bay	5.1	Mar. 11, 1890	1 28
Thomas S. Merrell	525	Raritan bay	4.1	Mar. 11, 1890	1 03
Thomas S. Merrell	523	Raritan bay	9	Mar. 11, 1890	2 23
Thomas S. Merrell	525	Raritan bay	5.4	Mar. 11, 1890	1 35
Thomas S. Merrell	525	Raritan bay	3.7	Mar. 11, 1890	1 93
Thomas S. Merrell	844	Raritan bay	3.0	Feb. 11, 1892	75
Thomas S. Merrell	693	Raritan bay	2.0	Mar. 12, 1891	90
Thomas S. Merrell	222	Raritan bay	1.8	Oct. 4, 1890	3 70
Thomas S. Merrell	148	Raritan bay	16.8	Aug. 13, 1889	1 20
John D. Merrell	599	Raritan bay	16.8	Mar. 11, 1890	4 03
Henry S. Marshall	869	Raritan bay	7.8	Feb. 14, 1893	45
John Marshall	653	Raritan bay	3.8	Mar. 11, 1890	1 97
John Marshall	649	Raritan bay	3.8	Mar. 11, 1890	95
John Marshall	651	Raritan bay	3.8	Mar. 11, 1890	90
John Marshall	671	Raritan bay	4.9	Mar. 11, 1890	47
John Marshall	744	Raritan bay	4.35	Mar. 11, 1890	1 24
John Marshall	746	Raritan bay	1.0	July 14, 1891	1 00
John Marshall	750	Raritan bay	1.9	July 14, 1891	30
Lillie Merrell	677	Raritan bay	2.8	July 14, 1891	70
Mersereau & Lewis	669	Raritan bay	2.55	June 10, 1890	50
Wilbur N. Manee	156	Raritan bay	2.1	Mar. 11, 1890	63
Wilbur N. Manee	76	Raritan bay	2.1	Sept. 5, 1888	53
Wilbur N. Manee	452	Raritan bay	2.3	Mar. 5, 1888	53
J. J. Manee	658	Raritan bay	2.3	Feb. 11, 1890	58
J. J. Manee	64	Raritan bay	4	Mar. 11, 1890	10
Abram & Wm. Manee	806	Raritan bay	3.0	Mar. 11, 1890	1 00
Abram & Wm. Manee	814	Raritan bay	3.4	July 14, 1891	85
Abram & Wm. Manee	816	Raritan bay	3.6	July 14, 1891	1 65
Abram & Wm. Manee	819	Raritan bay	3.0	July 14, 1891	75
Abram & Wm. Manee	832	Raritan bay	1.4	July 4, 1891	1 10
Abram Manee	461	Raritan bay	2.1	Aug. 7, 1891	28
Abram Manee	808	Raritan bay	2.0	May 12, 1891	50
Abram Manee	815	Raritan bay	4.8	July 14, 1891	1 10
Abram Manee	817	Raritan bay	2.8	July 14, 1891	1 20
Marshall & Bedell	772	Raritan bay	2.3	Jan. 4, 1891	50
George H. Manee	542	Raritan bay	1.3	Feb. 11, 1890	33

New York Oyster Co.	467	Raritan bay	4.15	Jan. 14, 1890	1 03
New York Oyster Co.	622	Raritan bay	16.9	Mar. 11, 1890	4 23
New York Oyster Co.	565	Raritan bay	2.5	Mar. 11, 1890	63
New York Oyster Co.	549	Raritan bay	2.6	Mar. 11, 1890	65
New York Oyster Co.	604	Raritan bay	1.4	Mar. 11, 1890	35
George Newbury	635	Raritan bay	1.2	Feb. 11, 1890	30
D. O. Noe & Son	27	Raritan bay	1.4	Oct. 14, 1890	35
D. O. Noe & Son	32	Raritan bay	7	Oct. 14, 1890	17
D. O. Noe & Son	43	Raritan bay	3.0	Oct. 14, 1890	75
D. O. Noe & Son	151	Raritan bay	7	Oct. 14, 1890	17
D. O. Noe & Son	150	Raritan bay	7	Oct. 14, 1890	17
D. O. Noe & Son	23	Raritan bay	7	Oct. 14, 1890	18
D. O. Noe & Son	503	Raritan bay	8	Nov. 7, 1889	20
D. O. Noe & Son	805	Raritan bay	8.1	Feb. 11, 1890	2 03
D. O. Noe & Son	5	Raritan bay	9.6	Mar. 12, 1891	2 40
J. E. Noe	33	Raritan bay	5.7	Nov. 7, 1888	1 42
J. E. Noe	713	Raritan bay	9	Mar. 5, 1888	23
New York Fishing Club	67	Raritan bay	2.0	Feb. 10, 1891	50
Northport Oyster Co.	Several	Long Island sound	5.3	June 10, 1890	1 33
Polworth & Elsworth	245	Raritan bay	65.0	Mar. 14, 1893	16 25
Polworth & Elsworth	157	Raritan bay	3.6	May 14, 1889	90
Polworth & Elsworth	243	Raritan bay	8.3	May 14, 1889	2 07
Polworth & Elsworth	247	Raritan bay	7.0	May 14, 1889	1 75
Polworth & Elsworth	233	Raritan bay	6.5	May 14, 1889	1 63
Polworth & Elsworth	436	Raritan bay	11.0	May 14, 1889	2 75
Polworth & Elsworth	511	Raritan bay	4.3	Mar. 11, 1890	1 97
Polworth & Elsworth	513	Raritan bay	13.5	Mar. 11, 1890	3 57
Polworth & Elsworth	438	Raritan bay	2.3	Mar. 11, 1890	38
Polworth & Elsworth	235	Raritan bay	8.0	Mar. 11, 1890	2 00
Polworth & Elsworth	237	Raritan bay	6.4	Mar. 11, 1890	3 60
Polworth & Elsworth	239	Raritan bay	14.4	Mar. 11, 1890	3 60
Polworth & Elsworth	251	Raritan bay	20.5	Mar. 11, 1890	5 12
Polworth & Elsworth	558	Raritan bay	2.6	May 6, 1890	1 38
Polworth & Elsworth	528	Raritan bay	5.5	Feb. 11, 1890	1 38
Polworth & Elsworth	463	Raritan bay	1.1	Mar. 11, 1890	28
Polworth & Elsworth	133	Raritan bay	2.0	Mar. 11, 1890	50
Polworth & Elsworth	372	Raritan bay	1.9	May 6, 1890	48
Polworth & Elsworth	657	Raritan bay	2.0	May 14, 1889	50
Polworth & Elsworth	659	Raritan bay	2.0	May 14, 1889	45
Polworth & Elsworth	603	Raritan bay	4.9	Mar. 11, 1890	1 45
Polworth & Elsworth	134	Raritan bay	2.5	Mar. 11, 1890	1 07
Nils Pederson	110	Raritan bay	4.3	Mar. 7, 1888	1 07
David Price	30	Raritan bay	1.0	Nov. 7, 1888	25
Elmer Price	6	Raritan bay	1.8	Nov. 7, 1888	25
Elmer Price	140-A	Raritan bay	3.3	Nov. 7, 1888	83
Elmer Price	274	Raritan bay	1.8	Nov. 7, 1888	45
Elmer Price	260	Raritan bay	3.0	Nov. 12, 1889	75
Elmer Price	264	Raritan bay	1.2	May 14, 1889	30

SCHEDULE "C"—(Continued)

NAME	Lot	Location	Acres	Franchise granted	Annual tax
Elmer Price.....	208	Raritan bay.....	1.6	Mar. 11, 1890	\$0 40
Elmer Price.....	250	Raritan bay.....	1.5	Mar. 11, 1890	38
Elmer Price.....	244	Raritan bay.....	1.8	Mar. 11, 1890	20
Elmer Price.....	272	Raritan bay.....	2.0	May 6, 1890	50
Elmer Price.....	712	Raritan bay.....	1.4	May 12, 1891	35
John H. Price.....	196	Raritan bay.....	1.1	May 14, 1889	27
John H. Price.....	198	Raritan bay.....	2.0	May 14, 1889	50
E. M. Price.....	326	Raritan bay.....	4.0	Mar. 11, 1890	1 00
E. M. Price.....	520	Raritan bay.....	6.5	Mar. 11, 1890	1 63
E. M. Price.....	516	Raritan bay.....	7.5	Mar. 11, 1890	1 87
E. M. Price.....	514	Raritan bay.....	3.1	Mar. 11, 1890	78
Chas. E. Palmer & Son.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	230.0	Dec. 8, 1899	62 50
Chas. E. Palmer & Son.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	58.0	Dec. 8, 1899	14 50
Chas. E. Palmer & Son.....	671	Raritan bay.....	4.95	Mar. 11, 1890	1 23
Chas. E. Palmer & Son.....	839	Raritan bay.....	64.8	Aug. 9, 1892	16 20
C. E. F. & H. Palmer.....	710	Raritan bay.....	2.0	Feb. 10, 1899	50
Croel B. Price.....	711	Raritan bay.....	.5	Feb. 10, 1899	13
Croel B. Price.....	738	Raritan bay.....	3.0	July 14, 1899	75
Croel B. Price.....	48	Raritan bay.....	3.4	Feb. 6, 1888	85
Price & Merrill.....	4	Raritan bay.....	4.6	April 2, 1888	1 15
Durty Blue Point Oyster Co.,	Several	Long Island sound.....	240.0	Dec. 29, 1892	60 00
Wm. C. Porth.....	329	Raritan bay.....	14.5	Mar. 11, 1890	3 63
Wm. C. Porth.....	328	Raritan bay.....	13.8	July 9, 1889	3 45
Wm. C. Porth.....	325	Raritan bay.....	8.0	July 9, 1889	2 00
Wm. C. Porth.....	319	Raritan bay.....	5.0	May 14, 1889	1 25
Wm. C. Porth.....	333	Raritan bay.....	5.0	May 14, 1889	37
Wm. C. Porth.....	843	Raritan bay.....	4.6	Mar. 11, 1890	1 15
Wm. C. Porth.....	321	Raritan bay.....	3.2	Feb. 11, 1892	80
Wm. C. Porth.....	331	Raritan bay.....	5.2	July 9, 1889	1 30
Wm. C. Porth.....	327	Raritan bay.....	5.0	July 9, 1889	1 25
Wm. C. Porth.....	412	Raritan bay.....	2.5	May 14, 1889	63
Wm. C. Porth.....	779	Raritan bay.....	26.4	July 14, 1891	6 60
Wm. C. Porth.....	408	Raritan bay.....	5.0	Aug. 7, 1891	1 25
Wm. C. Porth.....	781	Raritan bay.....	42.8	Aug. 7, 1891	10 70
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.,.....	12	Long Island sound.....	213.2	Dec. 29, 1892	53 30
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.,.....	13	Long Island sound.....	68.4	Nov. 7, 1888	17 10
Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.,.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	67.0	Dec. 7, 1888	16 75

Radel Oyster Co.	5	Long Island sound.....	171.2	Dec. 11, 1888	12 86
Radel Oyster Co.	7	Long Island sound.....	235.2	Nov. 7, 1888	58 80
Radel Oyster Co.	4	Long Island sound.....	101.3	Jan. 8, 1889	25 33
Radel Oyster Co.	6	Long Island sound.....	146.4	Nov. 7, 1888	36 60
Andrew Radel.....	3	Long Island sound.....	173.5	Nov. 7, 1888	43 38
Andrew Radel.....	75	Long Island sound.....	104.6	Sept. 30, 1892	26 15
Andrew Radel.....	76	Long Island sound.....	104.2	Sept. 30, 1892	26 05
Andrew Radel.....	77	Long Island sound.....	104.0	Sept. 30, 1892	26 00
Andrew Radel.....	78	Long Island sound.....	104.0	Dec. 29, 1892	26 00
Andrew Radel.....	99	Long Island sound.....	104.0	Sept. 11, 1900	26 00
Andrew Radel.....	98	Long Island sound.....	104.0	Sept. 11, 1900	26 00
Frank Rogers.....	36	Long Island sound.....	110.4	Nov. 7, 1888	24 30
Frank Rogers.....	37	Long Island sound.....	98.0	Nov. 7, 1888	34 75
Frank Rogers.....	35	Long Island sound.....	139.0	Nov. 7, 1888	7 45
Frank Rogers.....	103	Smithtown bay.....	29.8	Aug. 13, 1901	1 65
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	284	Raritan bay.....	6.6	May 14, 1889	3
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	171	Raritan bay.....	12.8	May 14, 1889	80
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	824	Raritan bay.....	3.2	Aug. 7, 1891	53
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	660	Raritan bay.....	2.1	Mar. 11, 1890	57
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	521	Raritan bay.....	2.7	June 10, 1890	33
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	442	Raritan bay.....	2.1	Jan. 14, 1890	1
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	411	Raritan bay.....	5.4	Mar. 11, 1890	75
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	805	Raritan bay.....	3.0	Mar. 11, 1890	2
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	401	Raritan bay.....	10.6	July 14, 1891	65
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	253	Raritan bay.....	2.6	May 14, 1889	90
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	823	Raritan bay.....	2.4	Aug. 7, 1891	25
Geo. M. Still, Inc.....	440	Raritan bay.....	1.4	Jan. 14, 1890	93
Thomas Silk.....	613	Raritan bay.....	2.5	Mar. 11, 1890	63
F. T. Sprague.....	409	Raritan bay.....	2.4	Mar. 11, 1890	1 45
F. T. Sprague.....	413	Raritan bay.....	2.4	Mar. 11, 1890	18 70
John S. Sleight.....	715	Raritan bay.....	5.8	Jan. 27, 1891	18 67
R. Lawrence Smith.....	29	Long Island sound.....	74.8	April 2, 1888	19 30
R. Lawrence Smith.....	33	Long Island sound.....	78.7	April 2, 1888	18 30
F. Marshall Smith.....	30	Long Island sound.....	75.6	April 2, 1888	18 30
F. Marshall Smith.....	31	Long Island sound.....	73.2	April 2, 1888	55
E. J. Still.....	69	Raritan bay.....	2.2	Mar. 7, 1888	50
E. J. Still.....	66	Raritan bay.....	2.0	Nov. 7, 1888	50
E. J. Still.....	341	Raritan bay.....	2.2	Oct. 14, 1890	50
E. J. Still.....	68	Raritan bay.....	2.8	Mar. 11, 1890	20
Sterling Oyster Co.	Severl	Long Island sound.....	210.0	Dec. 8, 1891	52 50
Sterling Oyster Co.	Severl	Long Island sound.....	34.2	Jan. 12, 1892	8 55
Sealsht Oyster System.....	9	Smithtown bay.....	106.6	Jan. 6, 1888	26 65
Sealsht Oyster System.....	10	Smithtown bay.....	106.1	April 2, 1888	26 53
Sealsht Oyster System.....	8	Smithtown bay.....	106.4	April 2, 1888	26 60
Sealsht Oyster System.....	7	Smithtown bay.....	107.8	April 2, 1888	26 95
Sealsht Oyster System.....	6	Smithtown bay.....	108.2	April 2, 1888	27 23
Sealsht Oyster System.....	5	Smithtown bay.....	109.5	April 2, 1888	27 38
Sealsht Oyster System.....	4	Smithtown bay.....	110.2	April 2, 1888	27 55

SCHEDULE "C"—(Continued)

NAME	Lot	Location	Acre	Franchise granted	Annual tax
Sealship Oyster System	3	Smithtown bay	105.0	April 1, 1888	\$26.25
Sealship Oyster System	2	Smithtown bay	112.8	April 1, 1888	28.20
Sealship Oyster System	1	Smithtown bay	115.2	April 1, 1888	28.30
Sealship Oyster System	28	Long Island sound	166.2	April 1, 1888	19.05
Sealship Oyster System	27	Long Island sound	166.3	Nov. 7, 1888	48.38
Sealship Oyster System	Section C	Long Island sound	230.0	July 6, 1888	62.50
Sealship Oyster System	Several	Long Island sound	100.0	Jan. 12, 1889	25.00
Sealship Oyster System	Several	Long Island sound	100.0	Nov. 1, 1888	25.00
Sealship Oyster System	20	Long Island sound	248.0	Nov. 1, 1888	62.00
Sealship Oyster System	19	Long Island sound	248.0	Nov. 1, 1888	62.00
Sealship Oyster System	22	Long Island sound	248.0	Nov. 1, 1888	62.00
Sealship Oyster System	21	Long Island sound	248.0	Nov. 1, 1888	62.00
Sealship Oyster System	18	Long Island sound	248.0	Nov. 1, 1888	62.00
Sealship Oyster System	40	Long Island sound	248.0	Nov. 1, 1888	62.00
Sealship Oyster System	26	Long Island sound	248.0	Nov. 1, 1888	62.00
Sealship Oyster System	787	Long Island sound	115.7	Nov. 1, 1888	28.93
Sealship Oyster System	498	Raritan bay	6.6	April 1, 1891	1.57
Sealship Oyster System	259	Raritan bay	6.6	July 14, 1891	1.55
Sealship Oyster System	354	Raritan bay	6.6	Oct. 13, 1891	2.37
Sealship Oyster System	490	Raritan bay	6.6	Aug. 13, 1891	1.63
Sealship Oyster System	463	Raritan bay	6.6	Nov. 12, 1893	2.48
Sealship Oyster System	Several	Raritan bay	6.6	Nov. 14, 1890	2.45
Sealship Oyster System	Several	Long Island sound	150.0	Mar. 26, 1892	37.53
Sealship Oyster System	Several	Long Island sound	250.0	Dec. 26, 1892	62.50
Sealship Oyster System	Several	Long Island sound	250.0	Mar. 14, 1893	62.50
Sealship Oyster System	Several	Long Island sound	250.0	Mar. 7, 1892	62.50
Sealship Oyster System	801	Long Island sound	151.2	Nov. 7, 1897	37.80
Sealship Oyster System	Several	Raritan bay	151.2	Nov. 7, 1897	37.80
Sealship Oyster System	80	Long Island sound	80.0	Nov. 15, 1897	20.00
Sealship Oyster System	Several	Long Island sound	80.0	Nov. 15, 1898	20.00
Sealship Oyster System	Several	Long Island sound	80.0	Nov. 30, 1898	20.00
Sealship Oyster System	Several	Long Island sound	150.0	Dec. 30, 1898	37.50
Sealship Oyster System	Several	Long Island sound	150.0	Nov. 12, 1898	37.50
Sealship Oyster System	Several	Long Island sound	270.0	Nov. 12, 1898	67.50
Sealship Oyster System	88	Long Island sound	128.0	Nov. 12, 1898	17.00
Sealship Oyster System	34	Long Island sound	128.0	Nov. 27, 1900	32.00
C. S. Seifeld	28	Raritan bay	6.6	Jan. 4, 1888	1.57
C. S. Seifeld	101	Raritan bay	167.4	Jan. 1, 1900	41.85
Suwasset Oyster Co.	100	Long Island sound	104.0	Sept. 11, 1900	26.00
Suwasset Oyster Co.	102	Long Island sound	200.0	Nov. 13, 1900	50.00

Suwassee Oyster Co.	72	Long Island sound.	99.2	Sept. 30, 1892	24
A. C. Sohfeld	46	Raritan bay.	7	Mar. 11, 1890	17
A. C. Sohfeld	24	Raritan bay.	8	Mar. 11, 1890	20
John M. Sleight	129	Raritan bay.	1.1	Jan. 4, 1888	28
John M. Sleight	125	Raritan bay.	11.9	Mar. 5, 1888	2
J. & B. K. Simonson	51	Raritan bay.	1.4	Feb. 6, 1888	35
J. & B. K. Simonson	49	Raritan bay.	1.8	Mar. 5, 1888	45
S. B. Sprague	65	Raritan bay.	5.2	Feb. 6, 1888	1
C. O. Sprague	355	Raritan bay.	2.5	May 14, 1889	63
C. O. Sprague	286	Raritan bay.	1.7	May 14, 1889	43
A. W. Sharrett	488	Raritan bay.	4.5	Jan. 14, 1890	1
A. W. Sharrett	506	Raritan bay.	8.95	Mar. 11, 1890	2
A. W. Sharrett	683	Raritan bay.	3.6	Jan. 27, 1891	24
Standard Oyster Co.	656	Raritan bay.	13.2	Mar. 14, 1893	90
Standard Oyster Co.	186	Raritan bay.	5.1	May 14, 1889	3
Standard Oyster Co.	226	Raritan bay.	18.0	Oct. 14, 1890	4
Standard Oyster Co.	240	Raritan bay.	3.2	Oct. 14, 1890	50
Standard Oyster Co.	654	Raritan bay.	8.6	Oct. 14, 1890	80
Standard Oyster Co.	172	Raritan bay.	12.6	Oct. 14, 1890	2
Standard Oyster Co.	216	Raritan bay.	9.3	Oct. 14, 1890	05
Standard Oyster Co.	256	Raritan bay.	25.3	Mar. 11, 1890	3
Standard Oyster Co.	73	Raritan bay.	3.8	Mar. 5, 1888	33
Standard Oyster Co.	53	Raritan bay.	1.70	Mar. 5, 1888	6
Standard Oyster Co.	483	Raritan bay.	2.4	Oct. 14, 1890	32
Standard Oyster Co.	492	Raritan bay.	5.9	Oct. 14, 1890	95
Standard Oyster Co.	499	Raritan bay.	6.6	Feb. 6, 1888	1
Standard Oyster Co.	74	Raritan bay.	5	Nov. 7, 1888	1
Standard Oyster Co.	41	Raritan bay.	4	Feb. 14, 1893	13
Standard Oyster Co.	40	Raritan bay.	5.8	Dec. 8, 1891	10
Standard Oyster Co.	856	Raritan bay.	18.4	May 14, 1889	45
Standard Oyster Co.	174	Raritan bay.	37.6	May 14, 1889	4
Standard Oyster Co.	147	Raritan bay.	9.8	Oct. 14, 1890	60
Standard Oyster Co.	493	Raritan bay.	107.0	Feb. 10, 1891	9
Standard Oyster Co.	676	Raritan bay.	250.0	Sept. 4, 1888	45
Standard Oyster Co.	252	Long Island sound.	20.0	Mar. 11, 1890	41
Standard Oyster Co.	479	Raritan bay.	8.6	June 10, 1890	75
Standard Oyster Co.	860	Raritan bay.	11.2	Dec. 29, 1892	62
Standard Oyster Co.	238	Raritan bay.	29.4	Aug. 12, 1890	50
W. W. Smith	67	Long Island sound.	12.3	July 9, 1899	2
Geo. H. Sharrett	486	Raritan bay.	6.2	Jan. 14, 1890	7
Bertha Sharrett	148	Raritan bay.	4.2	Aug. 13, 1889	3
Steinmire & Fisher	348	Raritan bay.	9.6	May 14, 1889	08
Steinmire & Fisher	342	Raritan bay.	5.0	Nov. 12, 1889	1
David Simonson	822	Raritan bay.	2.8	Aug. 7, 1889	1
David Simonson	825	Raritan bay.	1.4	Aug. 7, 1889	70
George E. Sprague	751	Raritan bay.	1.9	July 14, 1891	35
Charles B. Sprague	749	Raritan bay.	1.9	July 14, 1891	25
					48

SCHEDULE "C"—(Concluded)

NAME	Lot	Location	Acres	Franchise granted	Annual tax
Charles B. Sprague.....	753	Raritan bay.....	1.4	July 14, 1891	\$0 35
Geo. W. Sanbeg.....	522	Raritan bay.....	4.2	Mar. 14, 1890	1 05
Wesley Thompson.....	126	Raritan bay.....	5.8	Feb. 6, 1888	1 45
Wesley Thompson.....	642	Raritan bay.....	3.7	Mar. 11, 1890	93
Wesley Thompson.....	640	Raritan bay.....	2.1	Mar. 11, 1890	52
Wesley Thompson.....	776	Raritan bay.....	4.6	July 14, 1891	1 15
John H. Vanderveer.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	110.0	Oct. 13, 1891	27 50
John H. Vanderveer.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	120.0	Mar. 18, 1891	30 00
Charles H. Vroom.....	56	Long Island sound.....	85.8	Jan. 12, 1892	21 45
Henry Van Name.....	12	Raritan bay.....	5.6	Feb. 6, 1888	1 40
M. & P. M. Van Name.....	12½	Raritan bay.....	6.6	Jan. 4, 1888	1 65
David W. Van Name.....	55	Raritan bay.....	4	Mar. 12, 1889	1 30
John M. Van Name.....	697	Raritan bay.....	5.2	Mar. 11, 1890	1 32
John M. Van Wyck.....	398	Raritan bay.....	1.3	Mar. 12, 1891	32
Christian Walle.....	279	Raritan bay.....	3.2	Mar. 14, 1892	80
Christian Walle.....	394	Raritan bay.....	2.2	May 14, 1889	55
Christian Walle.....	679	Raritan bay.....	2.2	Feb. 11, 1892	55
Christian Walle.....	626	Raritan bay.....	4.7	June 10, 1890	1 18
Christian Walle.....	396	Raritan bay.....	1.5	Mar. 11, 1890	38
George T. Woglom.....	20	Raritan bay.....	1.1	Mar. 11, 1890	28
J. C. Wynaut.....	765	Raritan bay.....	3.7	Nov. 7, 1888	92
Fred Wagner.....	431	Raritan bay.....	8	Feb. 10, 1891	20
G. P. Wright & Son.....	491	Raritan bay.....	3.5	May 14, 1890	88
Abram Woglom.....	769	Raritan bay.....	1.5	Oct. 14, 1890	38
Mrs. Chas. Zeigler.....	414½	Raritan bay.....	1.7	Feb. 11, 1892	42
Mrs. Chas. Zeigler.....	777	Raritan bay.....	1.9	Aug. 7, 1891	47
Mrs. Chas. Zeigler.....	416½	Raritan bay.....	2.15	Nov. 12, 1889	54
Mrs. Chas. Zeigler.....	422	Raritan bay.....	2.3	Nov. 12, 1889	58
Total.....	.....	.....	15,912.05	.....	\$3,978 70

FRANCHISES ASSIGNED TO THE STATE OF NEW YORK DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

Lot	Location	Name	Acres
160.....	Raritan bay.....	David Johnson.....	1.1
134.....	Raritan bay.....	Nils Pederson.....	4.3
733.....	Raritan bay.....	Peter Cannon.....	.2
735.....	Raritan bay.....	Andrew M. Cannon.....	2.2
45.....	Raritan bay.....	Andrew M. Cannon.....	.7
37.....	Raritan bay.....	Oscar I. Decker.....	1.7
815.....	Raritan bay.....	Abram Manee.....	4.8
Total.....			<u>15.0</u>

LEASES ASSIGNED TO THE STATE OF NEW YORK DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

Lot	Location	Name	Acres
Sec. B, 121..	Long Island Sound.....	John C. Allen.....	22.0
990.....	Raritan bay.....	Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.....	100.0
989.....	Raritan bay.....	Pausch Bros. Oyster Co.....	200.0
Sec. A, 121..	Long Island Sound.....	Elbert H. Mackey.....	25.2
1.....	Hudson river.....	New York Oyster Co.....	400.7
239.....	Long Island Sound.....	Wm. Ruddock.....	6.0
311.....	Long Island Sound.....	Rudolph Merrell.....	108.0
316.....	Long Island Sound.....	Azel F. Merrell.....	57.0
Several.....	Long Island Sound.....	Ferdinand F. Downs.....	60.0
Several.....	Long Island Sound.....	Mills & Ronik.....	65.0
3.....	Hempstead Harbor.....	Merrell & Bayles.....	5.6
313.....	Long Island Sound.....	Azel F. Merrell.....	125.0
126.....	Long Island Sound.....	Azel F. Merrell.....	33.6
312.....	Long Island Sound.....	Azel F. Merrell.....	159.4
118.....	Long Island Sound.....	Howard Gould.....	25.6
117.....	Long Island Sound.....	Howard Gould.....	106.0
Total.....			<u>1,596.1</u>

UNPAID TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1913

NAME	Lot	Location	Tax	Penalty
William H. Abrams.....	280	Jamaica bay.....	\$0 35	\$0 07
William H. Abrams.....	244	Jamaica bay.....	35	07
William H. Abrams.....	240	Jamaica bay.....	10	02
Charles Bedell.....	767	Raritan bay.....	83	.....
John M. Bell.....	269	East Chester bay.....	2 40	48
John M. Bell.....	268	Long Island sound.....	1 70	34
Oswald T. Bergen.....	272	Long Island sound.....	2 80	56
C. Josephine Biggs.....	149	Jamaica bay.....	40	.....
C. Josephine Biggs.....	144	Jamaica bay.....	75	.....
C. Josephine Biggs.....	524	Jamaica bay.....	1 00	.....
C. Josephine Biggs.....	150	Jamaica bay.....	1 80	.....
C. Josephine Biggs.....	151	Jamaica bay.....	15	.....
Peter Cannon.....	733	Raritan bay.....	05	01
A. M. Cannon.....	45	Raritan bay.....	18	04
A. M. Cannon.....	735	Raritan bay.....	55	11
Geo. E. Call.....	41	Long Island sound.....	18 73	3 75
Nathaniel Carman.....	492	Jamaica bay.....	1 45	28
Nathaniel Carman.....	116	Jamaica bay.....	15	63
Nathaniel Carman.....	115	Jamaica bay.....	60	12
E. F. Colon.....	951	Raritan bay.....	2 30	.....
E. F. Colon.....	952	Raritan bay.....	40	.....
Bernard Collins.....	264	Long Island sound.....	40	08
Bernard Collins.....	233	East Chester bay.....	70	14
Crocker & Allen.....	93	Long Island sound.....	3 88	78
Oscar L. Decker.....	37	Raritan bay.....	43	09
Dennis Dougherty.....	286	East Chester bay.....	1 45	29
Dennis Dougherty.....	288	East Chester bay.....	2 65	53
Henry W. Davis.....	343	Jamaica bay.....	2 65	53
Henry W. Davis.....	506	Jamaica bay.....	1 40	28
Henry W. Davis.....	329	Jamaica bay.....	1 85	37
W. R. Fordham.....	263	Pelham bay.....	35	07
W. R. Fordham.....	262	Pelham bay.....	1 60	32
W. R. Fordham.....	261	Pelham bay.....	1 55	31
J. O. Fordham.....	229	Pelham bay.....	4 55	.....
J. O. Fordham.....	232	Pelham bay.....	2 80	.....
J. O. Fordham.....	305	Pelham bay.....	1 15	.....
J. O. Fordham.....	231	Pelham bay.....	1 45	.....
J. O. Fordham.....	236	Pelham bay.....	3 25	.....
J. O. Fordham.....	97	Long Island sound.....	16 55	.....
W. S. Ford.....	179	Jamaica bay.....	1 10	.....
J. B. Glasier.....	248	Long Island sound.....	45	.....
Thomas W. Holbert.....	605	Raritan bay.....	45	09
Thomas W. Holbert.....	607	Raritan bay.....	1 83	37
John Hanson.....	34	Jamaica bay.....	70	14
John Hanson.....	69	Jamaica bay.....	5 05	1 01
John Hanson.....	71	Jamaica bay.....	70	14
Daniel F. Huffmire.....	264	Jamaica bay.....	40	08
L. L. Huffmire.....	262	Jamaica bay.....	3 10	62
L. L. Huffmire.....	265	Jamaica bay.....	35	07
L. L. Huffmire.....	263	Jamaica bay.....	1 35	27
O. & H. Housman.....	324	Long Island sound.....	25 00	5 00
Adolph Johnson.....	Several	Long Island sound.....	22 18	.....
Jos. B. Kasier.....	62	Raritan bay.....	65	13
Jos. B. Kasier.....	61	Raritan bay.....	73	15
Jos. B. Kasier.....	689	Raritan bay.....	1 33	27
Antoinette S. Lamb.....	32	Long Island sound.....	19 85	.....
Fred Lundy.....	322	Long Island sound.....	5 25	1 05
Cornelius Leary.....	12	Hempstead harbor.....	55	11
Lucretia B. Morey.....	940	Raritan bay.....	43	09
Monroe & Remsen.....	464	Jamaica bay.....	1 50	30
William H. Morris.....	276	East Chester bay.....	65	13
John H. McCrodden.....	517	Jamaica bay.....	1 15	22
Chas. McCrodden.....	606	Jamaica bay.....	2 25	44
Nils Pederson.....	134	Raritan bay.....	1 07	20
David Price.....	110	Raritan bay.....	25	05
David Price.....	30	Raritan bay.....	45	09
Elmer Price.....	6	Raritan bay.....	25	05
Elmer Price.....	140-A	Raritan bay.....	83	16
Elmer Price.....	274	Raritan bay.....	45	09
Elmer Price.....	264	Raritan bay.....	30	06
Elmer Price.....	268	Raritan bay.....	40	08
Elmer Price.....	272	Raritan bay.....	50	10
Price & Merrell.....	4	Raritan bay.....	1 15	23

UNPAID TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1913 — (Concluded)

NAME	Lot	Location	Tax	Penalty
John Price, Jr.	244	East Chester bay.	\$6 20	.....
Wm. R. Rhinehart	635	Jamaica bay.	70	\$0 14
Wm. R. Rhinehart	636	Jamaica bay.	80	16
Thomas Remsen	473	Jamaica bay.	2 00	40
Rockaway Oyster Co.	516	Jamaica bay.	1 80	36
Rockaway Oyster Co.	480	Jamaica bay.	85	16
Rockaway Oyster Co.	481	Jamaica bay.	80	16
Rockaway Oyster Co.	219	Jamaica bay.	1 70	34
Rockaway Oyster Co.	224	Jamaica bay.	50	10
Rockaway Oyster Co.	282	Jamaica bay.	1 90	38
Rockaway Oyster Co.	84	Jamaica bay.	75	14
Rockaway Oyster Co.	332	Jamaica bay.	1 45	28
Rockaway Oyster Co.	85	Jamaica bay.	45	09
Rockaway Oyster Co.	80	Jamaica bay.	1 10	22
Rockaway Oyster Co.	79	Jamaica bay.	45	09
Rockaway Oyster Co.	158	Jamaica bay.	1 65	32
Rockaway Oyster Co.	622	Jamaica bay.	2 90	58
Rockaway Oyster Co.	135	Jamaica bay.	1 05	20
Rockaway Oyster Co.	229	Jamaica bay.	2 60	52
Rockaway Oyster Co.	82	Jamaica bay.	1 45	28
Rockaway Oyster Co.	83	Jamaica bay.	1 25	24
Rockaway Oyster Co.	136	Jamaica bay.	1 00	20
F. T. Sprague	409	Raritan bay.	63	13
F. T. Sprague	413	Raritan bay.	60	12
John S. Slight	715	Raritan bay.	1 45	28
R. Lawrence Smith	29	Long Island sound.	18 70	3 74
R. Lawrence Smith	33	Long Island sound.	19 67	3 93
E. Marshall Smith	30	Long Island sound.	18 90	3 78
E. Marshall Smith	31	Long Island sound.	18 30	3 66
S. B. Sprague	65	Raritan bay.	1 30	26
David Simonson	822	Raritan bay.	70	14
David Simonson	825	Raritan bay.	35	07
Ezra Sprague	375	Jamaica bay.	30	06
Ezra Sprague	433-A	Jamaica bay.	40	08
Ezra Sprague	433-B	Jamaica bay.	40	08
Ezra Sprague	434	Jamaica bay.	60	12
Ezra & Theodore Sprague	451	Jamaica bay.	1 30	26
Ezra & Theodore Sprague	450	Jamaica bay.	1 45	29
Ezra & Theodore Sprague	366	Jamaica bay.	30	06
Ezra & Theodore Sprague	454	Jamaica bay.	2 25	45
Geo. T. Soper	413	Jamaica bay.	1 80	36
Geo. T. Soper	614	Jamaica bay.	3 10	62
Geo. T. Soper	420	Jamaica bay.	1 60	32
Geo. T. Soper	611	Jamaica bay.	1 20	24
Geo. T. Soper	437	Jamaica bay.	1 45	28
W. T. Schmeelk	98	Jamaica bay.	2 20	46
W. H. Sellers	596	Jamaica bay.	1 80	36
A. K., J. H. & E. S. Tilley	23	Smithtown bay.	11 83	2 37
Richard Van Houten	525	Jamaica bay.	3 70	74
C. P. Vreeland	608	Jamaica bay.	1 05	20
Chas. H. Vroom	Several	Long Island sound.	21 45	.....
Chas. H. Vroom	Several	Long Island sound.	5 15	.....
John M. Van Wyck	398	Raritan bay.	80	16
W. R. Wilson	518	Jamaica bay.	3 20	64
W. R. Wilson	520	Jamaica bay.	9 00	1 80
Dennis F. Ward	290	East Chester bay.	1 85	36
Dennis F. Ward	292	East Chester bay.	2 25	45
Whaley & Thompson	93	Long Island sound.	5 05	1 00
Total	.....	.....	\$387 88	\$54 69

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FISH CULTURIST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FISH CULTURIST

Hon. JAMES J. FOX, *Deputy Commissioner:*

SIR.—The report upon the work of the Bureau of Fish Culture of the Conservation Commission for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1914, is herewith submitted.

The reports from the foremen of the ten hatcheries which were open during the year are included in this account, also the observations made during inspection trips as to the condition of the properties, the methods employed in taking and hatching eggs and feeding the fish, the improvements suggested in the routine of operations and such additional subjects as are related to betterments and increased efficiency in general.

The total number of fish distributed during the year was 566,543,016. This shows a decrease from the yield of 1913 which was due chiefly to natural causes. In 1913 there was an enormous influx of large blue crabs in Shinnecock bay which furnished to the Long Island hatchery a very great number of eggs for development. In 1914 this source of supply was lacking. It is not uncommon to find such variations, due to the migratory habits of the species. The marine work is susceptible of very great extension with increased facilities for collecting eggs. A substantial motor boat, able to go to the Race and Fisher's Island sound for berried lobsters would enable the Commission to swell the output of lobsters to an enormous figure. It would also be a great aid in discovering the spawning grounds of the weakfish, the eggs of which should be hatched in great quantities in order to keep up the supply of a valuable food species.

The number of species propagated and distributed during the year was thirty-nine; but several of these were obtained simply for exhibition purposes and not for stocking waters. The most

important species in point of numbers sent out were shad, frost-fish, whitefish, lake herring, brown trout, rainbow trout, lake trout, brook trout, smelt, maskalonge, small-mouthed black bass, yellow perch, pikeperch, tomcod, flatfish and lobsters. The policy of stocking inland lakes with whitefish and lake herring has been consistently followed because it is believed that these fish will supply a vast amount of cheap and wholesome food for the people, and it will be comparatively easy to take them by angling if all other methods of capture are forbidden. The lake trout is steadily increasing in the large inland lakes; but, on account of the contours of the lake bottoms and other natural causes, it is extremely difficult to collect the eggs in the spawning season. A very good illustration of this is found in Keuka lake, which yields many tons of lake trout for market use and home consumption throughout the fishing season and yet the number of eggs that can be obtained by the use of nets on the spawning ledges of this trout is uniformly small.

The brood trout at nearly all the stations have been liberated in public waters, and the supply of eggs, for the most part, is now obtained by purchase from commercial hatcheries. This promotes economy because the private hatcheries can furnish eggs much cheaper than we can produce them. They have the advantage of being able to market table trout at any time of the year, and the eggs are a by-product. The brown trout have been retained at Caledonia for the reason that private establishments do not propagate this species. The early spawning race of rainbow trout has also been kept at Cold Spring Harbor because of the advantage of earlier distribution of the fry and fingerlings derived from such eggs. Small-mouthed black bass are not wintered over at any of the stations except Linlithgo. It has been demonstrated at Constantia and Ogdensburg that adult fish very near the spawning condition can be taken from outside waters and introduced into the ponds when they are almost ready to deposit their eggs. This circumstance makes it possible to avoid the expense and risk of keeping adult bass through the winter. The bass are so abundant in Oneida lake and in the St. Lawrence river and other streams in the vicinity of Ogdensburg as to make the collection of gravid fish for pond cultivation very easy. Chautauqua lake is another

body of water in which the small-mouthed bass is abundant and thrifty and furnishes an ample brood stock for the ponds when required.

The growth of the small mouthed black bass in a small pond at Constantia, which was well supplied with insects and their larvae, young sunfishes and other natural fish food, was remarkable during the summer of 1914. Late in October 141 bass from four to five inches long were transferred from this pond to the hatchery troughs for distribution. The plump and clean condition of the fish was noteworthy. In company with them were numerous pikeperch to which reference is made in the notes on species. The practice of winter killing all plant and animal life in ponds during the year has worked out very advantageously at Constantia. Ponds treated in that way become richly stocked with insects, crustaceans and worms, and all that is necessary in addition is to provide some small fish for the food of the species under cultivation.

The cost of the fish distributed in 1914 was \$78.46 per million. This includes every expense for the maintenance of the hatcheries and the delivery of the fish to applicants. The fish sent out were valued at about \$188,000 on a basis far below the prices at commercial hatcheries.

The continued and rapid decrease in the shad fishery of the Hudson river has reduced the output of that fish from the Linlithgo station. The total distribution was only 1,403,800, of which 750,000 were fingerlings measuring four or five inches in length. One would suppose that repeated plantings of fingerling shad from that hatchery would soon begin to show results in an increased catch; but the facts are that many of the fingerlings are wrongfully taken in bait minnow nets and the adults are caught before they enter the lower waters of the river. The Hudson, furthermore, is so badly polluted and obstructed by refuse as to make it little fit as a spawning river for the shad.

The rapid increase of the pikeperch in stocked waters has become apparent to everyone who fishes, and especially in the inland lakes and ponds and in the St. Lawrence river and its large tributaries. Notwithstanding the very adhesive nature of the eggs, they are easily separated and hatched in jars during a moderate period of incubation. It has been thought that this

fish is not suitable for rearing in ponds; but evidence to the contrary is at hand, and doubtless experiments in the direction of pond culture for the pikeperch will be extended.

The acclimation of the whitefish in Adirondack lakes and other large lakes of the State has become evident, and it is practicable to take vast numbers of eggs from stocked waters. The little whitefish of Chateaugay lake has been added to the list of species propagated and will undoubtedly be found adapted for continued artificial culture. The fish was recently found in Big Clear lake and the Adirondack hatchery found the young in Big Clear lake in 1913 resulting from a plant made many years ago.

The necessity of protecting our trout stations from pollution by sewage and other causes is becoming more and more apparent every year. The State should have full control of all its supplies of spring water in order that they may be kept uncontaminated. Several trout diseases have been traced to bacteria which thrive only in polluted water. Epidemics have occurred, notably at Caledonia and Bath, which have decimated the trout and which could be entirely avoided by attention to the water supply.

It has been suggested, and it is undoubtedly true, that good results could be obtained in the planting of fish if the Commission should assign this work to its trained employees. Under the present policy of appropriations, however, the method is impossible. It is to be hoped that the funds will be so increased as to warrant not only a greater distribution but also an improved system of planting.

Recommendations for various improvements and repairs at the stations have been made from time to time. The Adirondack hatchery should have ponds or races to replace the decayed wooden races now in use; land should be acquired at Constantia on which to build a boathouse for the proper storage of boats in the service; a new dam at the Oneida hatchery is greatly needed, and a dam should be constructed on the Roeliff Jansen kill to provide a new and improved water supply for the Linlithgo station; the Bath hatchery is greatly in danger of epidemics because of the pollution of the principal spring supplying the rearing races and ponds, and an outlay of \$500 would relieve this constant menace; the field work on Long Island could be enormously

expanded by the purchase of a motor boat and the construction of two inexpensive auxiliary field stations for the collection of eggs of food fish; Caledonia hatchery can be made much more effective by cleaning out the upper waters of Spring creek and by replacing decayed wooden embankments with cement; the station on Chautauqua lake could be much improved by changes in the pumping plant and by acquiring ground suitable for pond construction. State properties which are maintained at a sure profit should be kept up by appropriations to their highest point of efficiency.

A systematic study of the water life of our State should be made without delay and with the utmost thoroughness in detail. If we knew more about the species of fish and related animals and the plant and insect life which are so intimately associated with the growth of fish it would be far easier to increase the supply of edible species. In a general way we know that the State waters contain about 400 species of fish, of which more than one-half live in the ocean. The names of these species and their distribution are matters of record, but few observations have been made upon the spawning seasons and the breeding habits particularly of the smaller fishes which form the bulk of the food of the larger and more valuable forms. Information of this kind is greatly needed, and is received slowly because the number of observers in the field is very limited. New York has not done as much work in the study of the life histories of its fish as some of the other States, and yet the importance of its assets in this direction is out of all proportion to the outlay of effort and money devoted to biological surveys.

No provision has yet been made for the artificial cultivation of oysters and other shellfish in this State. The United States Bureau of Fisheries has made many experiments extending over a long term of years in the development of a system of oyster culture based to some extent upon methods employed in Europe; but the processes have not yet reached a stage at which they can be utilized commercially. The value of the oyster and clam fisheries of New York is so great as to render this subject worthy of early and careful consideration.

HATCHERY EXPENDITURES

Maintenance.....		\$39,773 97
		*7,991 51
		<hr/>
		\$47,765 48
Repairs.	2,347 83	
Collecting eggs	315 41	
Official salaries	4,000 00	
Graded employees	9,180 00	
St. Lawrence hatchery.....	2,036 26	
Warrensburg hatchery	111 16	
		<hr/>
		\$65,756 14
		<hr/>

FISH DISTRIBUTED BY STATE HATCHERIES

Catfish	Rainbow trout
Bullhead	Lake trout
White chub	Brook trout
Flat shiner	Smelt
Pin shiner	Pike
Rosy faced minnow	Pickerel
Horned dace	Maskalonge
Mullet	Strawberry bass
Sucker	Rock bass
Eel	Sunfish
Shad	Silver bass
Frostfish	Small mouthed black bass
Whitefish	Large mouthed black bass
Lake herring (Greenback)	Yellow perch
Lake herring (Lake Erie)	Pikeperch
Tullibee	Tomcod
Land locked salmon	Lawyer
Black spotted trout	Flatfish
Brown trout	Lobster

* This amount (\$7,991.51) was incurred in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1913, but was paid in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914.



FISH CAR ADIRONDACK

Photo. R. E. Gooding



Photo. R. E. Gooding

FISH CAR, AMBRODACK INTERIOR SHOWING REFRIGERATOR



Photo. R. E. Gooding

FISH CAR AMBONDAK — MESSENGERS' QUARTERS AT END

FISH DISTRIBUTED IN 1914 BY STATIONS

ADIRONDACK

Brook trout fry.....	288,500	
Brook trout fingerlings.....	153,500	
		442,000
Lake trout fry*.....	315,000	
Lake trout fingerlings.....	190,000	
		505,000
Brown trout fry.....	4,000	
		4,000
Whitefish fry†		4,600,000
		5,551,000

BATH

Brook trout fry.....	75,000	
Brook trout fingerlings.....	383,500	
		458,500
Lake trout fingerlings*.....	317,000	
		317,000
Brown trout fry‡.....	90,000	
Brown trout fingerlings.....	65,000	
		155,000
Rainbow trout fingerlings‡.....		116,000
		1,046,500

CALEDONIA

Brook trout fry§	68,500	
Brook trout fingerlings.....	93,000	
		161,500
Lake trout fry**.....	170,000	
Lake trout fingerlings.....	402,000	
		572,000

* 350,000 eyed eggs were furnished by Caledonia hatchery.

† The eggs from which these fish were developed were furnished by the Fulton Chain hatchery.

‡ From eggs furnished by Caledonia hatchery.

§ 336,000 eyed eggs received from Cold Spring harbor were poor.

** 700,000 eyed eggs were sent to the Adirondack and Bath hatcheries for development and distribution.

Brown trout fry**†.....	8,000	
Brown trout fingerlings.....	209,000	
Brown trout yearlings.. . . .	100	
	<hr/>	217,100
Rainbow trout fry§.....	122,500	
Rainbow trout fingerlings.....	390,000	
Rainbow trout adults.....	14,858	
	<hr/>	527,358
Lake herring fry¶.....		35,000,000
Maskalonge fry**.....		925,000
Pikeperch fry††.....		4,350,000
	<hr/>	41,752,958
	<hr/>	<hr/>

CHAUTAUQUA

Maskalonge fry§§.....	1,225,000
Lake herring fry.....	16,000,000
	<hr/>
	17,225,000
	<hr/>
	<hr/>

COLD SPRING HARBOR

Brook trout fry||.....	65,000	
Brook trout fingerlings.....	26,500	
Brook trout adults.....	15	
	<hr/>	91,515
Brown trout fry.....	10,000	
Brown trout fingerlings.....	5,000	
	<hr/>	15,000
Rainbow trout fry.....	15,000	
Rainbow trout fingerlings.....	14,000	
Rainbow trout adults.....	50	
	<hr/>	29,050

*† 400,000 eyed eggs were divided between the Bath and Delaware hatcheries for development and distribution.

§ 250,000 eyed eggs were sent to Bath and Delaware stations for development and distribution and 10,000 to Ithaca for development, observation and distribution.

¶ 16,362,000 were sent to Linlithgo for development and distribution.

** The eggs from which these fry were produced were furnished by the Chautauqua hatchery.

†† The eggs which produced these fry were obtained from Oneida hatchery.

§§ 750,000 eyed eggs sent to Caledonia for development and distribution; 600,000 green eggs and 500,000 eyed eggs were sent to the Pennsylvania Commission at Union City in exchange for brook trout eggs and not included in this report.

|| 336,000 eggs were sent to Caledonia and not included in this report.

Black spotted trout fingerlings.....	2,000
Whitefish fry	30,000
Smelt fry	119,000,000
Pikeperch fry†	2,150,000
Tomcod fry	96,200,000
Eels	17,000
Flatfish fry	68,000,000
Lobster fry	23,223,210
	<hr/>
	308,757,775
	<hr/>

DELAWARE

Brook trout fry.....	300,500
Brook trout fingerlings.....	115,000
Brook trout 14 months.....	1,150
Brook trout 2 and 3 years.....	2,460
	<hr/>
	419,110
Brown trout fry*.....	31,000
Brown trout fingerlings.....	102,500
	<hr/>
	133,500
Rainbow trout fry‡.....	70,000
Rainbow trout fingerlings.....	66,000
	<hr/>
	136,000
	<hr/>
	688,610
	<hr/>

FULTON CHAIN

Brook trout fry.....	233,000
Brook trout fingerlings.....	194,500
	<hr/>
	427,500
Lake trout fry.....	45,000
Land locked salmon fingerlings§.....	12,000
Whitefish fry¶	10,372,000
Frostfish fry	322,000
	<hr/>
	11,178,500
	<hr/>

† The eggs which produced these fry were obtained from the Oneida hatchery.

* The Brown trout were produced from eggs furnished by the Caledonia hatchery.

‡ The Rainbow trout were developed from eggs obtained from the Caledonia hatchery.

§ The eggs which produced these fish were obtained from the United States hatchery at Cape Vincent.

¶ 2,100,000 eggs were sent to the Adirondack hatchery and 19,446,000 eggs were sent to the Oneida hatchery for development and distribution and not included in this report.

LINLITHGO

Shad fry*	653,800	
Shad fingerlings	750,000	
	<hr/>	1,403,800
Brook trout fry†	137,000	
Brook trout fingerlings	50,500	
	<hr/>	187,500
Lake herring fry‡		16,500,000
Pikeperch fry§		2,300,000
Yellow perch fry¶	8,000,000	
Yellow perch yearlings	1,000	
	<hr/>	8,001,000
Black bass, small mouth, adv fry**	20,700	
Bl'k bass, small mouth, fingerlings	1,500	
	<hr/>	22,200
	<hr/>	28,414,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>

ONEIDA

Catfish adults		3
Bullhead fingerlings	5	
Bullhead adults	4	
	<hr/>	9
White chub fingerlings	3	
White chub adults	2	
	<hr/>	5
Flat shiner fingerlings		6
Pin shiner		3
Rosy faced minnow		1
Horned dace		4
Mullet fingerlings	3	
Mullet adults	2	
	<hr/>	5
Sucker fingerlings	6	
Sucker adults	2	
	<hr/>	8

* 1,000,000 Shad fry were received from the Pennsylvania Commission in exchange for Pikeperch eggs furnished by the Oneida hatchery.

† 30,000 eggs were obtained from the Pennsylvania Commission in exchange for Maskalonge furnished by the Chautauqua hatchery.

‡ These fry were produced from eggs collected in Sodus bay by the Caledonia hatchery.

§ The eggs which produced these fry were obtained from the Oneida hatchery.

¶ 140 quarts of Yellow Perch eggs were obtained from Mr. E. C. Brown in exchange for eggs of Brook Trout and Lake Herring.

** 50,000 Black bass fry were received from the Oneida hatchery for further development.

Eels		4
Whitefish fry *		16,128,000
Tullibee fry		5,250,000
Stone pike fingerlings		6
Pickereel adults		4
Pikeperch fry †	29,700,000	
Pikeperch adults	38	
		29,700,038
Yellow perch fry	100,000,000	
Yellow perch adults	9	
		100,000,009
Black bass, small mouth, fry‡...	250,000	
Black bass, small mouth, fingerlings	100,000	
Black bass, small mouth, adults..	18	
		350,018
Black bass, large mouth, fingerlings	4	
Black bass, large mouth, adults..	2	
		6
Strawberry bass adults		4
Rock bass fingerlings	6	
Rock bass adults	9	
		15
Sunfish fingerlings	5	
Sunfish adults	11	
		16
Silver bass fingerlings	4	
Silver bass adults.....	3	
		7
Lawyer adults		2
		151,428,173

ST. LAWRENCE

Black bass, small mouth, fry.....	500,000	
		500,000

* These fry were produced from eggs obtained from the Fulton Chain hatchery.
† 366 quarts of Pikeperch eggs were sent to the Caledonia, Cold Spring harbor and Linlithgo hatcheries and the Pennsylvania Commission, and do not appear in this report.
‡ 50,000 small mouth Black Bass fry were sent to the Linlithgo hatchery for further development and are not accounted for in this report.

FISH DISTRIBUTION IN 1914 BY STATIONS

Adirondack	5,551,000
Bath	1,046,500
Caledonia	41,752,958
Chautauqua	17,225,000
Cold Spring Harbor	308,757,775
Delaware	688,610
Fulton Chain	11,178,500
Linlithgo	28,414,500
Oneida	151,428,173
St. Lawrence	500,000
	<hr/>
	566,543,016
	<hr/>

FISH DISTRIBUTION, 1911-1914

	1911	1912	1913	1914
Adirondack	7,416,877	4,610,059	7,068,810	5,551,000
Bath	1,020,461	1,274,545	768,000	1,046,500
Caledonia	49,140,150	30,132,750	38,007,411	41,752,958
Chautauqua	23,221,725	14,020,100	19,267,000	17,225,000
Cold Spring Harbor	347,650,400	401,554,422	890,878,105	308,757,775
Delaware	821,500	994,517	973,500	688,610
Fulton Chain	5,201,050	7,467,010	9,378,009	11,178,500
Linlithgo	25,657,983	49,436,379	73,273,129	28,414,500
Oneida	236,318,248	220,945,151	247,641,156	151,428,173
St. Lawrence				500,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	701,448,394	730,434,933	1,287,255,120	566,543,016
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

FISH DISTRIBUTION BY SPECIES

Catfish adults	3
Bullhead fingerlings	5
Bullhead adult	4
White chub fingerling	3
White chub adult	2
Flat shiner fingerling	6
Pin shiner	3
Rosy faced minnow	1
Horned dace	4
Mullet fingerling	3
Mullet adult	2

Sucker fingerling	6
Sucker adult	2
Eel adults	17,004
Shad fry	653,000
Shad fingerling	750,000
Frostfish fry	322,000
Whitefish fry	31,130,000
Lake herring fry.....	67,500,000
Tullibee fry	5,250,000
Land locked salmon fingerling.....	12,000
Black spotted fingerling	2,000
Brown fry	143,000
Brown fingerling	381,500
Brown yearlings	100
Rainbow fry	207,500
Rainbow fingerling	586,000
Rainbow adults	14,908
Lake fry	530,000
Lake fingerling	909,000
Brook fry	1,167,500
Brook fingerling	1,016,500
Brook adults	3,625
Smelt fry	119,000,000
Stone pike fingerling	6
Pickrel adults	4
Maskalonge fry	2,150,000
Strawberry bass adults	4
Rock bass fingerling.....	6
Rock bass adults.....	9
Sunfish fingerling	5
Sunfish adults	11
Silver bass fingerling.....	4
Silver bass adults	3
Small-mouthed black bass adv. fry.....	20,700
Small-mouthed black bass fingerling.....	101,500
Small-mouthed black bass fry.....	750,000
Small-mouthed black bass adults.....	18

Large-mouthed black bass fingerling.....	4
Large-mouthed black bass adults.....	2
Yellow perch fry	108,000,000
Yellow perch adults	1,009
Pikeperch fry	38,500,000
Pikeperch adults	38
Tomcod fry	96,200,000
Lawyer adults	2
Flatfish fry	68,000,000
Lobster fry	23,223,210
	<hr/>
	566,543,016
	<hr/> <hr/>

THE HATCHERIES

ADIRONDACK STATION

The work at this station has been very successful during the past year. We succeeded in collecting the usual number of brook trout and lake trout eggs from the ponds on the hatchery preserve with the exception of Bone pond, where there were very few trout of spawning age. There were a nice lot of small fish which will spawn another year.

I would suggest that a protector be employed to watch Little Clear, Green pond and Bone pond as the poachers get in there and rob the lake both in summer and winter.

The output of brook trout was not as large as usual for we failed to get more than about one-half as many eggs from the commercial hatcheries as heretofore. The fingerling trout this year were unusually large as we had more room to feed them and we kept them in the hatchery until later in the shipping season.

The lake trout eggs that were shipped here from Caledonia were fine and turned out a nice lot of fry and fingerlings.

There are large numbers of small whitefish in both Big and Little Clear lakes, and with the right kind of protection we will be able to get all our eggs from these lakes.—*Reported by William H. Burke, Acting Foreman, Upper Saranac, N. Y.*

BATH STATION

I am pleased to state, in making my report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, that it has proved a very successful one. Trout eggs were shipped to us from commercial hatcheries and gave us good results. Our fry were free from gill disease, which had caused us some trouble in the past. This, I think, was prevented by free use of salt early in the season.

Very little difficulty was experienced in distribution which was completed August 6th, Lake Keuka receiving the largest consignment of lake trout fingerlings. This lake should receive a liberal supply each year as a great many thousand fish are caught out annually.

As the conditions at this station and the repair work that must be done are fully understood, I hope the Commission will be able to give us the necessary funds so that this work can be started at the close of next year's distribution.—*Reported by Henry Davidson, Foreman, Bath, N. Y.*

CALEDONIA STATION

The fish cultural work at this station has progressed very satisfactorily during the past year. We have shipped 41,753,100 fish, and have also furnished 17,722,000 eggs to other hatcheries. John Roberts had fair success gathering lake trout eggs at Georgian bay last fall. Our output of brook trout and brown trout was short this year, because the eggs were not good. We were successful in hatching and distributing the maskalonge that were sent here from Chautauqua hatchery. The pikeperch eggs obtained from Constantia were hatched out and produced a fine lot of fish.

With the help of Claude DoVille, our work at Sodus bay collecting ciscoe eggs was a success. The fishermen of Sodus bay are very much pleased with the results of planting fish there. They say there are millions of small fish to be seen in the bay.

We have done no repairing this year on account of lack of funds to buy material and pay for help; but a lot of repairs should be made another year. The grounds never looked better than they do now. There have been a good many visitors at the station from all parts of the United States. It was a common thing to see from 600 to 700 automobiles here on a Sunday.

I think it would be a good idea to plant some of the ciscoes hatched from Sodus bay eggs in some of the inland lakes of the state, for they are caught with a hook and line, and I think the people would be well pleased with them.—*Reported by Frank Redband, Foreman, Mumford, N. Y.*

CHAUTAUQUA STATION

I submit herewith my report for this station for the year ending September 30, 1914:

While our work was not as extensive as it has been in former years, it was successful. Our take and hatch of lake herring eggs was the largest we ever had. The herring eggs were collected at Erie, Pa. Much credit is due to the Pennsylvania Commissioner of Fisheries and Superintendent Hartman, of Erie, for the able assistance and courtesy shown by them. We secured our full capacity of eggs at Erie and so did not go to Dunkirk for any. The herring eggs hatched and were planted in Lake Erie, at Dunkirk, during the month of March.

In April we commenced getting ready for net fishing in Chautauqua lake, to collect maskalonge eggs. While we did not run as many nets as usual the take of eggs and percentage of hatch was about in the same proportion to the nets used as heretofore. There is no perceptible gain in the number of maskalonge caught in the nets. We furnished green and eyed maskalonge eggs to the Pennsylvania Commission in exchange for other eggs, and sent eyed maskalonge eggs to the Caledonia hatchery to fill the up-state applications. We finished the maskalonge hatching and distribution in June. We tried holding some of the maskalonge in hatching boxes, hatchery troughs and outside cement ponds in water that came from the flowing well with no results in any of the places.

The Jamestown, Westfield and Northwestern railway furnished free transportation for fish and messengers this season, which enabled us to get in and out with the fish. This transportation was not furnished previously.—*Reported by Grant E. Winchester, Foreman, Bemus Point, N. Y.*



COLD SPRING HARBOR HATCHERY — SOUTHERN VIEW, 1914

Photo, Chas. W. Palmer

COLD SPRING HARBOR STATION

Our work during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, has been satisfactory. All losses of eggs or fry were caused by rough weather or other unavoidable conditions. With the supply of cold artesian well water the eggs, fry and stock trout have been kept in fine, healthy condition.

The courtesy shown us in previous years by the Southside Sportsmen's club of Long Island, at Oakdale, permitting us to collect trout eggs from their ponds was again extended this season.

During December and January the usual collection of tomcod eggs was made at Good Ground. Having no place to keep these eggs until shipment to the hatchery, except in floating boxes on the bay, and having very rough waters, we met with heavy losses; but as the fishing season lasted longer than usual we succeeded in filling the jars.

The collection of winter flatfish in February and March was unusually good and the eggs were better than ever before. About the middle of March the smelt arrived. We filled all our jars before the run of fish was over with a fine lot of eggs. Some loss was caused by overloading the hatching jars. Many millions of fry were planted in the creeks about Long Island and several shipments of fry and eggs were sent to lakes up the state.

Twenty quarts of pikeperch eggs were sent here from Constantia hatchery, arriving in fine condition, and the fry were planted in Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I. This lake being very deep and cold is well suited for such fish. An investigation of this lake should be made to ascertain the results of stocking.

Several shipments of fish were taken from the New York Aquarium by our men and placed in public waters of Westchester and other counties. Early in May the auxiliary hatchery at Montauk, L. I., was opened for salt water work. A good supply of lobster eggs had been collected; but, to curtail expenses, work was stopped on July 15. We were still getting lobster eggs and the sea bass and scup were just beginning to spawn. The output of lobster fry was not as large as in previous years; but this was not caused by a scarcity of lobsters, but it was due to a lack of confidence which outside fishermen have in the protection we offer them while handling berried lobsters, owing to which they took their catch to other markets. The work at this auxiliary station is

successful; but as we closed down early some very important work was cut out, notably the stocking of north shore bays with adult blue crabs and their eggs. In the summer of 1913 blue crabs were plentiful in Flushing bay, and during this past summer quite a number have been caught in Lloyd's harbor, showing good results from our previous planting.

Of the many food fishes in the waters of New York state a large number are found in the waters about Long Island. The sea bass, scup, cod, tomcod, flatfish and lobsters are the most important, as they are caught in large quantities and furnish a great amount of cheap food. The records show that carloads are shipped to market daily. Tomcod are caught in December and January, flatfish in February and March, and the receipts from these carry many families through the long winter. In the bays of the north side of Long Island, where we have planted flatfish, they were never known to be so plentiful as this summer. The tomcod made a good showing this spring and are now being caught quite plentifully. Smelt are found in most brooks where they were never known to exist before stocking with the fry.

Some changes and improvements have been suggested through which the output of this hatchery could be greatly increased at a small expenditure of money, by changing our hatchery tables into a battery system, and by furnishing better equipment for collecting eggs.

The grounds have been kept in fine order and have been admired by many visitors this summer.—*Reported by Charles H. Walters, Foreman, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.*

DELAWARE STATION

This has been a satisfactory year of work at the hatchery considering the number of eggs sent here. We received the usual quota of brown and rainbow trout eggs; but the number of brook trout eggs was considerably smaller than last year. The brook trout eggs were not up to the usual standard. After hatching they did not seem strong, and the fry were weak and small, consequently there were a good many cripples and deformed fish among them. As we did not receive applications calling for all our brown trout and rainbow trout fry and fingerlings, these were planted in nearby suitable waters on application from the Com-

mission. Owing to lack of funds, we were ordered during the latter part of June to plant all of our fish of every description. These included over 3,000 brook trout ranging in age from fourteen months to three years. The trout were planted by people living near the station who drove to the hatchery for them. The Delaware river, Mill brook, Plattekill and Whortleberry were stocked in this way and the fishing in those streams during the coming year ought to be much improved.

The usual display of flowers in beds and boxes was made during the summer. No repairs of any kind have been made during the past season.—*Reported by H. E. Annin, Foreman, Margaretville, N. Y.*

FULTON CHAIN STATION

The brook trout fry and fingerlings during this year were the finest that we have ever raised. We had better results in collecting whitefish eggs than ever before. The first eggs were taken November 6th and the last November 18th. During this time we took 33,138,000 eggs of which 11,592,000 were kept in the hatchery, 19,446,000 were sent to the Oneida station and 2,100,000 to the Adirondack hatchery. We obtained 50,000 lake trout eggs from trout caught in the whitefish nets. The first eggs were taken October 24th and the last November 18th. These eggs were hatched and the fry were planted in the waters in which the eggs were collected.

We received a shipment of land locked salmon fry from the United States hatchery at Cape Vincent which were kept here until June 30th, on which date we shipped 12,000 fingerlings to Lake George.

The number of applications filled during the year was 209.—*Reported by William H. Burke, Foreman, Old Forge, N. Y.*

LINLITHGO STATION

The output of this station was not as large as usual because the facilities for collecting shad eggs were poor. Only a few shad eggs were obtained from two fishermen who took the eggs, cared for them themselves, put them aboard the train and sent them to the hatchery. No river herring eggs were secured at all, and only one-third as many pike perch eggs were received as in the previous year.

The brook trout eggs averaged a high percentage in hatching, but when they reached the fingerling size a sudden rise in the temperature of the water killed many of them.

The greenback herring eggs from Sodus Point gave the best of results. We received 140 quarts of yellow perch eggs from Mr. E. C. Brown, of Copake, N. Y., in exchange for brook trout and greenback herring.

The Pennsylvania Commissioner of Fisheries gave us 1,000,000 shad fry in exchange for pike perch eggs from the Oneida station. These fry were placed in our rearing ponds and cared for the same as usual, and, when liberated early in September, some of them had attained a length of six inches.

Very little repair work has been done this season. I was sent to the new hatchery at Ogdensburg on May 1st, and after July 15th only one man was left in charge of the Linlithgo station.—*Reported by Wallace D. Rhines, Foreman, Linlithgo, N. Y.*

ONEIDA STATION

On November 12 to 20, 1913, we obtained fifty-one quarts of tullibee eggs from Oneida lake. During that time we had a heavy "blow," lasting three days, which did considerable damage to all nets. On November 21st we received instructions to stop fishing as we would obtain 463 quarts of whitefish eggs from Old Forge. This made a total of 514 quarts of eggs in the hatchery.

All of these eggs were in fine condition and showed very little fungus at any time during the winter. They commenced to hatch April 1, 1914.

From the tullibee eggs we planted 3,250,000 fry in Oneida lake and sent 2,000,000 fry to applicants. Of the whitefish fry 13,328,000 were liberated in Oneida lake and the balance, 3,000,000, were shipped to applicants.

On April 1, 1914, we commenced to fish for pikeperch. From April 10th to 23d we collected 642 quarts of eggs from 1,581 females, using 5,639 males to fertilize the eggs. Eggs of this species amounting to 366 quarts were shipped to Caledonia, Cold Spring Harbor, Linlithgo and the Pennsylvania Commission; the remaining 277 quarts were placed in the hatchery jars.

The eggs commenced to hatch May 12th. We shipped 9,700,000 fry and planted 20,000,000 in Oneida lake.

During our pikeperch fishing we caught gravid yellow perch from the eggs of which we obtained 100,000,000 fry for planting in Oneida lake.

From April 22d to May 14th we placed 377 black bass in the hatchery ponds, 200 males and 177 females. From the eggs of these fish we shipped, from May 31st to June 30th, 50,000 advanced fry to Linlithgo station, 54,000 advanced fry to 131 applicants and deposited 296,000 advanced fry in Oneida lake. We also shipped to applicants 2,700 black bass fingerlings and placed 100,000 fingerlings in Oneida lake. We were obliged to place our advanced fry and fingerlings in the lake before the water in the hatchery reservoir reached the low level of former years.

We have built new walls and concrete floor in the stripping house, and placed new sills under the building. We have built five new cypress tanks—four in the stripping house and one outside.

In pond No. 4, at the hatchery, we have laid 160 feet of four-inch cast iron supply pipe west of the present inlet. This gives a flow of water from both ends of the pond. In pond No. 3 we have rebuilt the penstock.

We have had some trouble with the old wooden flume conveying water from the hatchery reservoir to the bass ponds. The boards are rotten and the flume is constantly caving in.

The west end of the hatchery building, which has been settling for some years, has been raised. New foundation wall and sill have been placed under it. One new head trough has been built in the hatchery and new sides put on two others.

From August 31st to September 4th there were sent to the State Fair at Syracuse 135 fish comprising 86 adults, 47 fingerlings and 2 yearlings representing 24 different species found in Oneida lake.

About July 20, 1914, we learned that the rosy-faced minnow had been found in Angevine's bay. Specimens were obtained and sent to the office for identification. A single additional specimen was secured later.—*Reported by Dan E. Miller, Foreman, Constantia, N. Y.*

ST. LAWRENCE STATION

While still acting as foreman of the Linlithgo station, I was sent here May 1, 1914, to take charge of this property. The only complete piece of work that I found upon arrival was the electric power house and pump. None of the ponds was in shape for bass hatching. With only five men, and none of these men of experience in the work, we, by heroic efforts, got three of the large ponds in fairly good condition and put therein 250 small mouthed black bass. These parent fish produced at least 500,000 fry and fingerlings. The old fish and their young were returned to the St. Lawrence and Oswegatchie rivers about August 15th. Some of the young bass were two and one-half inches in length.

I think without doubt that this station can be made the most successful bass hatching station in the State. It is a pumping station. The temperature of the water is, therefore, more uniform than in any other station where bass are reared. The sudden fall of temperature in other waters where bass are raised is fatal to the eggs. Drawing our water supply direct from the St. Lawrence, the water remains practically the same during egg incubation. Many changes must be made in the inlet and outlet of the ponds before they can be used to the best advantage.

Little food was required for the parent bass in the early part of the season, as shad flies and minnows were abundant and the bass preferred them to fish cut into pieces. One of the ponds did not give good results. Some of the parent fish died. I think the nature of the soil was the cause of it. The soil was a mixture of bog iron and muck, and when the water was first put in a sort of greasy film gathered on the surface of the pond. Before the water was let out in August it seemed to have purified itself and the fish regained their former vigor. I think it will be all right next year.

Some of the pond banks have been graded and seeded. The sum of \$1,000 was allowed for repair work on the dwelling-house, and up to October 1, 1914, \$750 had been expended. A new cellar wall had been built of concrete under the entire house and a drain of 300 feet laid thereto. Lumber and shingles enough to finish the repair work are bought and paid for, but the labor has not yet been completed. A huge pile of stone was given to us by

Mr. George Kelsey, a neighbor, and they will be very much needed in further pond repair work.

New line fences must be built in the early spring. A motor boat and a horse and wagon are very much needed. Plenty of brood bass can be caught, but a boat and a horse are necessary to get them to the station. The barn needs repairs and an ice house should be built this winter.—*Reported by Wallace D. Rhines, Acting Foreman, Ogdensburg, N. Y.*

NOTES ON SPECIES

ROSY FACED MINNOW (*Notropis rubrifrons*)

Foreman Dan E. Miller contributes the following notes on this beautiful little minnow:

"In regard to the rosy faced minnow, I find on or about July 6, 1914, these fish were found in a small bay west of Augustine's, on the north shore of Oneida lake. I sent my son to get some of them, which I sent to you. I find that, on July 20th, in using these minnows for black bass bait, in placing them on the hook, the spawn came from them very freely. They are very quick and lively fish. When taken out of the water the back is green, sides and belly silvery, fins yellow, nose and nape covered with small prickles, nose and face pinkish. This is a very pretty fish, about three to four inches long.

These minnows have never been seen in this lake before, and we presume they have worked up from Lake Ontario through the Barge canal (Oswego river) to Three River Point, then up Oneida river into the lake. At the time they were used for bait, the bass struck them several times, and in any ordinary fishing season I would expect to hear of good catches from them."

SHAD

Permits to catch shad on Friday and Saturday nights for the purpose of furnishing eggs to the Linlithgo station were issued on May 1, 1914, to Albert Munson, of Port Ewen, and Jacob Pindar, of Rhinecliff. The season was a very unfavorable one, and the number of eggs secured was small; but the Pennsylvania Commission of Fisheries gave the State 1,000,000 fry in exchange

for pikeperch eggs. The rearing of the fry in a small pond at Linlithgo was one of the most remarkable successes of the year.

FROSTFISH

The total number of eggs of this species obtained for the Fulton Chain hatchery in 1913 was 368,000, which were collected from November 29th to December 3d inclusive in Big Moose lake. The greatest number of eggs secured in one day was 115,000 on November 30th.

WHITEFISH

Eggs of the Labrador whitefish were collected by Foreman Burke of Old Forge from November 6th to November 18th, both inclusive, in the channel between the Third and Fourth lakes of the Fulton Chain. The greatest number of eggs collected in one day was 6,006,000 on November 13th. The total was 38,138,000, which were divided among the Oneida, Adirondack and Fulton Chain hatcheries. These eggs are estimated at 42,000 to the quart.

Whitefish eggs were obtained from Big and Little Clear lakes for the Adirondack hatchery from November 3d to 15th inclusive. The greatest number in one day was 630,000 on November 7th. The total collection was 4,074,000 eggs.

LAKE HERRING (*Leucichthys artedi*)

In Lake Erie the egg-taking season extended from November 29th to December 7th, both inclusive. The maximum number of eggs taken in one day was 7,575,000 on December 3d.

Men were sent from the Chautauqua hatchery and they were assisted by employees of the Pennsylvania Commission of Fisheries.

The number of eggs obtained from the Pennsylvania Commission through Superintendent Hartman of the Erie hatchery was 188 quarts. These eggs were estimated at 101,000 to a quart.

TULLIBEE (*Leucichthys tullibee*)

The annual destruction of tullibee by lampreys in Oneida Lake had begun late in June, 1914. On the 28th I saw about twenty

of the dead tullibees floating at the surface in various parts of the lake. The tullibees seemed to be attacked in the deepest water. It would be highly beneficial if some effective measures were applied for the destruction of these worthless parasites which destroy, not only the tullibee, but also black bass and pikeperch in great numbers.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON

Two years ago quite a number of land-locked salmon were caught from these waters — we knew of twenty or more averaging in weight better than ten pounds, and the fishermen who landed them could fill a book with the stories they tell of the exciting fights they enjoyed. We are not so well informed as to the results of last year's fishing though some good sized salmon are said to have been caught. These fish were usually caught when deep trolling for trout, and some of the largest specimens have been taken on the eastern shore of the lake in the vicinity of the "calf-pen" near Pilot Knob, about the deepest portion of the lake. We have no reports indicating that any have been taken north of the "Narrows."— Extract from letter of E. A. Knight, Secretary, Lake George Association, dated March 30, 1914.

BROWN TROUT

In the fall of 1913 the brood trout at Cold Spring Harbor hatchery yielded their eggs very freely. Some of the fry were feeding on January 13, 1914.

At the Adirondack station, brown trout eggs were collected from November 1st to November 10th inclusive.

The first eggs of brown trout at Caledonia hatchery were secured October 27, 1913.

RAINBOW TROUT

Mr. C. H. Putnam, Auburn, N. Y., wrote under date July 6, 1914, to Chairman Van Kennen as follows:

"Last summer we put rainbow fingerlings in several streams, in addition to the native trout, and where no rainbows had previously been planted; during the past two weeks the writer has done considerable fishing on Dutch Hollow brook and on the

Hemlock stream at Locke, and in both of these streams I have caught a large number of rainbow trout from five inches to seven and one-half inches in length, all of which have been returned to the stream. On the Hemlock stream, in almost every riffle, a rainbow will rise to the fly."

STEELHEAD TROUT

On May 4, 1914, some eggs of steelhead trout were received in fine condition at the Cold Spring Harbor hatchery. These were presented by the United States Bureau of Fisheries from one of its hatcheries in the State of Washington. The fish developed from these eggs were planted in Long Island waters.

BROOK TROUT

Eggs of this species were collected from October 18 to November 26, 1913, for the Adirondack hatchery in Little Clear lake and Bone pond and from brood fish at the station. The maximum number of eggs was taken November 5th — 15,375. The total number was 108,000.

The Fulton Chain hatchery secured eggs of this trout from October 13 to November 2, 1913, from Middle Branch, Old Forge pond and Fourth lake. The total collection was very small.

Mr. C. H. Putnam, of Auburn, N. Y., writing on July 6, 1914, states the following about brook trout:

"As to the native brook trout, I think from the large number of trout running close to seven inches that we are catching fish planted last summer."

LAKE TROUT

The egg-collecting season at the Adirondack hatchery began October 19, 1913, and ended on November 19th. They were obtained from Big Clear and Little Clear lakes and Green pond. The total number was 161,000. From the Caledonia hatchery were sent 350,000 lake trout eggs for development and distribution.

Eggs of this fish were collected in the channel between the Third and Fourth lakes of the Fulton Chain from October 24 to November 18, 1913, both inclusive. The total was small, numbering only 52,756 eggs. The greatest number obtained in one day was 10,900, on November 5th.

MASKALONGE

The first eggs in 1914 were taken April 27 and the last on May 10. The total number secured was 4,420,500 from 126 gravid females. There were 593 ripe males.

The number of eggs to the quart was estimated at 42,000.

With the maskalonge there were taken in the pound nets black bass, carp, billfish and bullheads. The last in large numbers. On May 16, 1914, there were sent to the Caledonia Hatchery from Bemus Point 750,000 eyed eggs. Eggs were also given in exchange to the Pennsylvania Commission of Fisheries.

BANDED PICKEREL (*Lucius americanus*)

Two specimens of the banded pickerel, known as mud pike at Amenia, N. Y., were sent to the Commission December 31, 1913. These were preserved in alcohol and have been sent to the State Museum in Albany. These pickerel were taken by W. H. Bartlett, of Amenia. The larger one is 13 inches long.

Mr. Bartlett contributes the following additional notes in a letter of January 7, 1914:

“The banded pickerel has been here a good many years, but not until last summer has there been any attempt to fish for it. The lake had become very full of bullheads and the boys fished for them extensively, and commenced catching these pickerel. I found this out and commenced fishing for them myself with live bait and caught a number of them. It became noised around and there were several that would fish all day catching from 15 to 30. I found the little lake was full of them.”

BLACK BASS

Dwight Lydell, Assistant Superintendent of the Michigan Fish Commission, uses a great many crayfish for the food of black bass during spring and fall. During the warm part of June, July and August, the adult bass are fed almost wholly on liver prepared in a manner described by Mr. Lydell in an early report.

What Mr. Lydell desires most of all is a large pond to be used exclusively for breeding minnows with the overflow running direct into the bass rearing ponds, and screened so as to let the fry through and keep out the large minnows.

PIKEPERCH

Up to April 27, 1914, the Oneida Station had 731 quarts of eggs. Of these, 225 quarts were sent to Pennsylvania, 30 quarts to Linlithgo, 20 quarts to Cold Spring Harbor, and 90 quarts to Caledonia. Mr. Miller counts 386 quarts in the hatchery. His applications call for 8,775,000 and he expects to plant 20,000,000 in Oneida lake.

The breaking of the Southwell dam caused a loss of nine nets which were full of good fish. The season has been a very unfavorable one.

On June 28, 1914, pikeperch measuring from two to two and one-half inches in length were found in Spring pond, which is the lowest pond on the Oneida Hatchery grounds at Constantia. The fry entered this pond accidentally on May 8, so that the specimens obtained were then six weeks from the fry stage. On October 25, 1914, when the Spring pond was drained, these pikeperch had grown to a length of four inches or upwards. About 100 pikeperch were taken out of the pond which is less than one-eighth of an acre in area, and associated with them were 144 small mouthed black bass ranging from four to four and one-half inches in length which were in very plump condition. The fish in the pond subsisted entirely upon natural food. The water was full of insect larvae, little sunfish and small crayfish, worms, etc.

YELLOW PERCH

By an exchange with Mr. E. C. Brown, of Copake, N. Y., the Linlithgo Station received 148 quarts of yellow perch eggs on April 24, 1914. Foreman Rhines has counted as high as 65,000 eggs in a quart, and the average is probably more than 50,000.

Of the above eggs about 95 per cent. were found to be good.

TOMCOD

The eggs of tomcod collected by Foreman Walters in Long Island bays in the winter of 1913-1914 were very unsatisfactory. They could not be fertilized. Mr. Walters filled his jars and emptied over one-half of the eggs in the sewer, then filled them again.

The best eggs were obtained on January 13 from the vicinity of the fish car in which the tomcod were confined. The eggs were skimmed from the sandy bottom by means of a small dipnet made of fine mill net.

BURBOT

On January 6, 1914, there was received from M. J. Clarke, Game Protector, Schuylers lake, N. Y., a burbot, eighteen and one-half inches long, which was caught through the ice in Canaderaga lake on live bait while fishing for pickerel.

LOBSTER

An inspection of the auxiliary marine hatchery at Montauk, June 15 and 16, showed that the salt water pumping plant was doing excellent work, although it required very careful handling to keep it in shape. The egg bearing lobsters at that time were decreasing in numbers. The first eggs which were placed in jars were obtained May 21. An unusually large lobster taken by G. H. Ross furnished 26 ounces, equalling 158,340 eggs. The average female egg bearing lobster this season measured from 12 to 13 inches and yielded about 25,000 eggs.

The otter trawl catches the largest lobsters — such as are too large to enter the pot. Most of the berried lobsters come from Shagwung Reef and Gardiner's Island. A boat that could go to the Race and Fisher's Island Sound would enable the Commission to treble the output of lobster fry since the greatest number of large lobsters is to be obtained in those places.

Many permits were issued this season to lobster fishermen in order to enable them to take egg bearing lobsters for delivery to employees of the Commission at Montauk.

TROUT FOOD

Professor G. C. Embury, of Cornell University, in writing about some experiments in feeding trout, makes the following statement:

"We tried Lane's food, or rather a modification of it, with some success two years ago. We dried it, and then reground into a very fine meal. In this state we could preserve it indefinitely in tight jars. We had better success by merely sprinkling a little of the dried meal over the rearing trough. It floated and the young fishes took it readily from the surface. I think, however, from last year's experience, that rainbows prefer the dried fish, taking the fine meal from the surface. What is not eaten floats off through the outlet."

COURTESIES

The Commission has made exchanges from time to time with the Commissioner of Fisheries of Pennsylvania, Hon. N. R. Buller, through which the State obtained brook trout eggs, lake trout and shad, giving in return eggs of the pikeperch and maskalonge. Commissioner Buller has also given much assistance in the gathering of lake trout eggs in Lake Erie.

Thanks are due to the Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., for the identification of specimens of hydra which were found parasitic upon eggs and embryos of brook trout at the Adirondaek Station. The species sent for examination proved to be *Hydra fusca*.

Mr. E. Tinsley, Superintendent of Game and Fisheries, Toronto, Ontario, granted the Commission the privilege of collecting lake trout eggs in Owen Sound during the open season, and a good quantity of eggs was secured from that locality.

The railroads operating within the State have ably assisted the work of the bureau by providing transportation for the employees of the hatcheries engaged in the distribution of fish and eggs to public waters.

Respectfully submitted,

TARLETON H. BEAN,
Fish Culturist.

Albany, N. Y., December 31, 1914.

I N D E X

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